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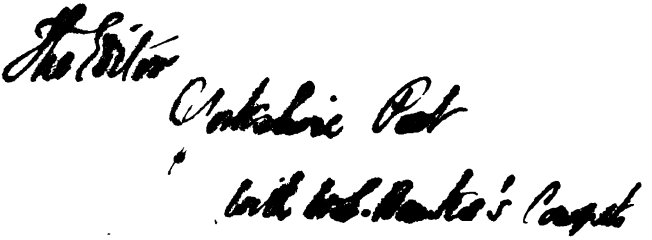

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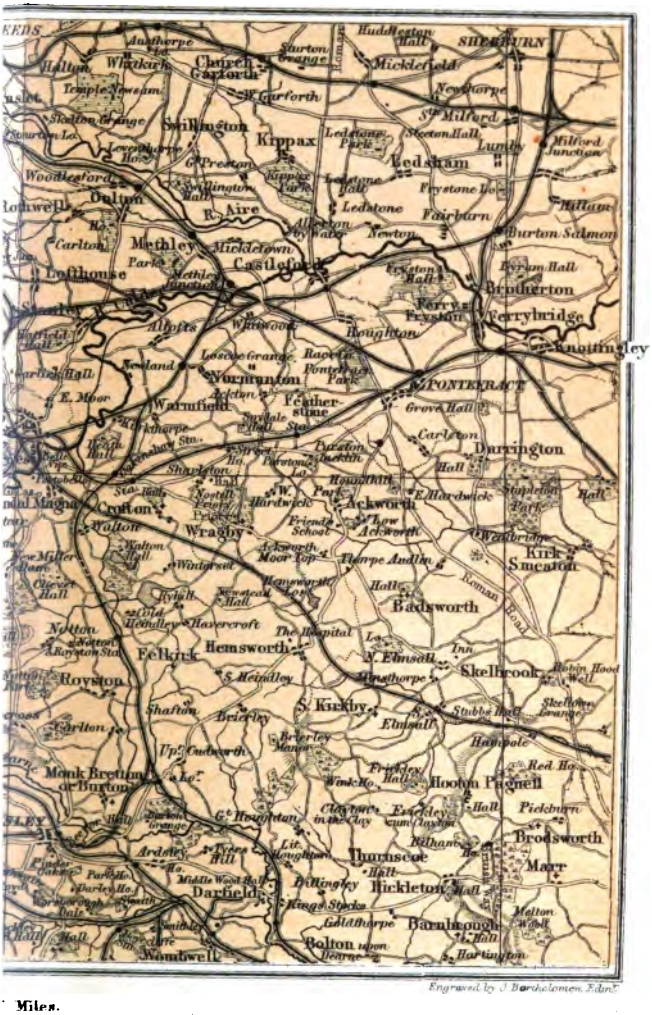
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Marr
Thurnscoe
Ardsley
Darfield
Billingley
Tickleton
Barnburgh
Melton Wood
Goldthorpe
Bolton upon Dearne
Hartington
Wombwell
Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edinr.
Miles.
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WALKS IN YORKSHIRE:

WAKEFIELD

AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD;

WITH MAP, AND FIFTY-FIVE WOODCUTS,

BY

W. S. BANKS

Of Wakefield.

LONDON:

LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.

WAKEFIELD:

B. W. ALLEN; AND FIELDING AND McINNES.

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PREFACE.

IN 1866 the writer ventured to print a description of Walks in the North West and North East of Yorkshire, intending afterward to go through the rest of the County in the same manner. Down to the present time, however, he has been unable to traverse more than the Wolds and Holderness, portions of South West Yorkshire, and the Country around Wakefield. As to the last a suggestion has been made that it might be preferable to publish these Walks by themselves, and with more detail than would be practicable in case of a larger district. The present book is the result of adopting the suggestion; and this is done with the hope that the publication may be acceptable to the inhabitants of the places to which it extends, if not to others.

The central part of the land here treated of lies within the limits of the Calder drainage, and in Agbrigg Wapentake, but the southern and eastern parts lie in Staincross and Osgoldcross. The district, therefore, follows no political or other division of the Riding; nor is it marked out by any distinguishing natural feature; but all that can be said in favour of it is that the places included are those which

appear to the writer, and probably to most of his fellow townsmen, as in some way affiliated to Wakefield—not always because of actual nearness, nor because of our town being their local metropolis, nor for any other special reason easy to assign. Pontefract and Barnsley, for instance—the first, ten miles eastward, and the last, ten miles southward—seem to be more in our neighbourhood than does Morley, which is three miles nearer; but which has, however, been fully described in Mr. Scatcherd's History and Mr. Smith's Rambles. Going north and north-east, again, all the lands beyond the Aire and the southern border of the great borough of Leeds belong to another district; and so, on the north-west and west, do the clothing towns that lie between Morley and Kirkheaton.

The breadth of country embraced by the following pages measures from east to west, and north to south, about sixteen miles each way, on lines drawn through Wakefield.

As may be inferred from the title, the book will be chiefly descriptive of neighbouring localities as they now exist; but such matters of history or biography as have come to the writer's knowledge, tending to illustrate building or land or institution, will be stated with more or less particularity, with the view of adding interest to the several towns and villages to which the book relates.

It may save some misapprehension to say that the variations in spelling names which often occur do not always arise from want of care; but that frequently the differences are found in the documents whence the names are copied. Quotation marks might have been used to make the matter clearer perhaps, if the labour of adding them and the danger of overloading the print had been less.

May, 1871. W. S. B.

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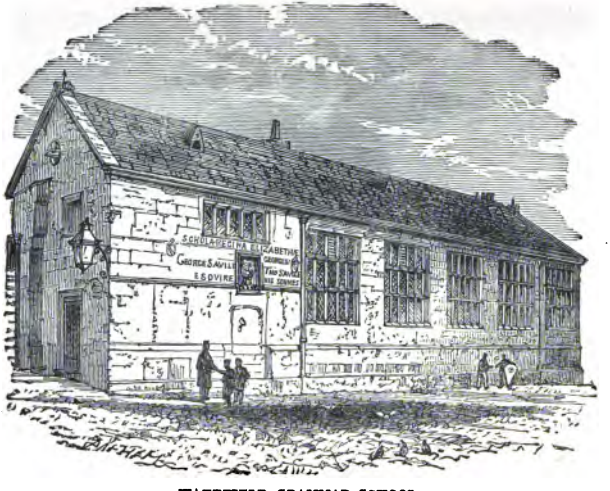


WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WAKEFIELD.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE name, WAKEFIELD, may refer to the great Manor which before the Norman conquest belonged to the King, extending from the eastern boundaries of the township of Normanton and of the parishes of Wakefield and Sandal Magna, up the vale of the Calder, to the border of Lancashire, covering in length thirty miles of country, excepting half a mile at Newland and a mile and a half at Mirfield; and being in breadth about twelve miles across Halifax and six across Wakefield—or it may mean the Parish, which includes the townships of Wakefield, Horbury, Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe and Alverthorpe-with-Thornes — or the Borough which extends over all Wakefield township and part of the last two townships. But in strictness the name is applied to the collection of buildings known as the Town.

Prior to 1832 Wakefield was not a place which returned a member to parliament, but by the Reform Act of that year the right of parliamentary representation was given to it. In 1848

a charter of municipal incorporation was granted to the Borough, which includes the outlying hamlet of Thornes; and in 1853 the Public Health Acts were also applied to the same district.

The population of Wakefield at different late dates has been as follows:—

1801	8,134	1841	14,754
1811	8,593	1851 (in Borough)	22,066
1821	10,764	1861 (in Borough)	23,350
1831	12,232		

Mr. Ince has lent me a copy of an account applicable to 1723, when a new church was projected, shewing the population to have been then 4,170 in the town; church communicants 2,581, and families 914, the total for the parish (excluding Horbury) being, people 6,300; communicants 3,862, and families 1,443.

It occurs to me that it will be interesting to bring together the descriptions of Wakefield throughout past generations, though to many there may be no novelty in the quotations. Without exception, the writers who have noticed the town, from Leland downward, have always referred to it in complimentary and, I believe, true terms. The first in point of time and value is the account written by Leland, who was here in or after 1538. The whole of it is here printed, the order in which the two parts stand in the Itinerary being transposed and the spelling being made modern. He says—"Wakefeld

upon Calder is a very quick market town and meately large; well served of flesh and fish, both from the sea and by rivers, whereof divers be thereabout at hand; so that all victual is very good cheap there. A right honest man shall fare well for two-pence a meal. In the town is but one chief church. There is a chapel beside where was wont to be *anachoreta in media urbe, unde aliquando inventa fœcunda.* There is also a chapel of our Lady on Calder bridge wont to be celebrated *à peregrinis.* A *forow* length or more out of the town be seen dikes and bulwarks and *monticulus egestæ terræ indicium turris specularis,* whereby appeareth that there hath been a castle. The Warrens, Earls of Surrey, as I read, were once lords of this town. It standeth now all by clothing. These things I especially noted in Wakefield—the fair bridge of stone of nine arches under the which runneth the river of Calder; and on the east side of this bridge is a right goodly chapel of our Lady[A] and two cantuarie priests founded in it, of the foundation of the townsmen as some say; but the Dukes of York were taken as founders for obtaining the mortmain. I heard one say that a servant of King Edward's (the fourth) father, or else of the Earl of Rutland, brother to King Edward the fourth, was a great doer of it. There was a sore battle fought in the south fields by this bridge; and in the flight

A. Still there, and called St. Mary's.

of the Duke of York's party, either the Duke himself or his son, the Earl of Rutland, was slain a little above the bars[B] beyond the bridge going up into the town of Wakefield, that standeth full fairly upon a clyving ground. At this place is set up a cross[C] in reimemoriam. The common saying is there that the Earl would have taken there a poor woman's house for succour, and she for fear shut the door and straight the Earl was killed. The Lord Clifford for killing of men at this battle was called the Butcher. The principal church[D] that now is in Wakefield is but of a new work; but it is exceeding fair and large. Some think that whereas now is a chapel of ease at the other end[E] of the town was once the old parish church. The Vicarage at the east end of the church garth is large and fair. It was the parsonage house not very many years since; for he that now liveth is the fourth or fifth vicar that hath been there. Afore the impropriation of this benefice to St. Stephen's College at Westminster, the

B. On the upper side of what is now Park Street, I believe.

C. No cross now.

D. The Parish Church of All Saints.

E. Saint John's, I presume, a chapel anciently being there, but not to be confounded with the present church, which does not stand on the same site nor has any succession to the ancient chapel. St. John's field is where the Grammar School stands and across the lane going to St. John's grove. No part of the former chapel is now to be found, and I believe there is no record of its having been our Parish Church.

parsonage was a great living, in so much that one of the Earls Warrens,[r] Lords of Wakefield and much of the country thereabout, did give the parsonage to a son or near kinsman of his; and he made the most part of the house where

r. There were eight earls, the first four and the sixth being named William, the fifth Hameline, the seventh and eight John. The first Earl married Gundreda the Conqueror's daughter, and died 1088. The second is usually deemed to have had the Manor of Wakefield granted to him by his uncle William II. Mr. Hunter (1 South Yorkshire 105) says the grant was made before the time of Henry I. (that is, before 1100). This earl died 1138, and his son, who succeeded him, was killed in Palestine 1147, leaving an only child, Isabel, who married first William de Blois, son to King Stephen, who thus became fourth earl, and who died without issue 1160. She next married Hameline, natural son to Geoffry Earl of Anjou, who thereupon became fifth earl. She died 1199, and he 1202, leaving their son William, on whom devolved the earldom, as sixth of the title. He first married Maud, daughter to William Earl of Arundel, and secondly Maud, daughter to William Earl of Pembroke; and died 1239, being succeeded by his son John, aged five years. John subsequently married Alice, daughter to Hugh le Brun, Earl of the Marches of Aquitaine, sister by the mother to Henry III. He is described as a bold and fiery man. He died in 1304. His son William was killed in a tournament 15th Dec., 1286, leaving a widow and an only son born 30th June, 1286. This son was John, eighth and last earl, the builder (or re-builder) of Sandal Castle, who died in 1347 on his 61st birthday, without legitimate issue. The Warrens were on the whole long lived. Counting the fourth and fifth Earls of Surrey (husbands to Isabel de Warren) as one, six generations of them held the Manor 259 years; and though the Crusader had it only nine years they were in possession 43 years each on an average. The above account of the de Warrens is condensed, with alterations, from Morehouse's History of Kirkburton, compared with Hunter's South Yorkshire.

the vicarage now is.[G] A quarter of a mile without Wakefield appeareth a hill of earth cast up, where some say that one of Earls Warrens began to build, and as fast as he builded violence of wind defaced the work. This is like a fable. Some say that it was nothing but a windmill hill. The place is now called Lo-hill.[H] The town of Wakefield stretcheth out all in length by east and west, and hath a fair area for a market place. The building of the town is meatly fair; most of timber,[I] but some of stone. All the whole profit of the town standeth by coarse drapery. There be few towns in the inward parts of Yorkshire that hath a fairer site or soil about it. There be plenty of veins of sea coal[J] in the quarters about Wakefield."

Sixty years after Leland came Camden, who completed his Britannia in 1607. In Bishop Gibson's translation he says—"From [Dewsbury, the Calder] goes by Thornhill, which from a Knightly family of that name descended

G. Mr. Leatham, quoting Dr. Naylor, says the Wakefield Incumbency was a rectory until 1348 [just after the last John de Warren's death]. I do not find any statement about the "son or near kinsman" of the Earl's whom Leland alludes to. The Rectory is nearly all pulled down, and the parsonage, which in late years at least has not been a handsome building, is now almost surrounded by neighbouring erections.

H. And *now* also called Lowe-hill.

I. It has altered much in this respect, the timber houses being now few.

J. Much worked, even almost within the town, at this day.

to the Saviles; and so Calder marches to Wakefield, a town famous for its cloth trade, largeness, neat buildings, great markets, and for the bridge upon which King Edward the fourth[x] built a very neat chapel in memory of those that were cut off in a battle here. This town heretofore belonged to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, as also Sandal Castle just by, built by John Earl of Warren, whose mind was never free from the slavish dictates of his own lust; for being too familiar with the wife of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, his design was to detain her there securely from her husband. Below this town, when England was embroiled with civil wars, Richard Duke of York and father of Edward fourth (whose temper was rather to provoke fortune than quietly to court and expect it) was here slain amongst many others by the Lancastrians. The ground hereabouts for a pretty way together is called the Lordship of Wakefield, and hath always some one or other of the gentry for its Seneschal or Steward, an office often administered by the Saviles, a very numerous family in these parts, and at this day in the hands of Sir J. Savile Knight whose exceeding neat

x. There seems to have been a chapel here long before his time. The reign of Edward III. is favoured as that in which the chapel was built or (much more probably) rebuilt, for the accounts agree in ascribing greater antiquity to the chapel than the time of Edward the fourth. The latter very likely added gifts to the chapel, and he may have done something to the building.

house appears at Howley not far off. About five miles from Wakefield the river Calder loses both its name and waters in the river Aire." In the additions made by the editor to the above account it is said "upon the right hand of the highway leading from Wakefield to Sandal there is a small square plot of ground hedged in from a close within which, before the war between King Charles and the Parliament, there stood a cross of stone where Richard Duke of York was slain.[L] The owners are obliged by the tenure of the land to hedge it in from the close. The carved work of stone upon the chapel built by king Edward IV. on the bridge, hath been very beautiful, but is now much defaced. The whole structure is artificially wrought about ten yards long and six broad."

Fuller in his worthies of England, published after his death which took place in 1661, writing with reference to the middle of the seventeenth century, says—"What peculiar cause of mirth this town hath above others I do not know, and dare not too curiously enquire, lest I should turn their mirth among themselves into anger against me. Sure it is seated in a fruitful soil and cheap country; and where good cheer and company are the premises, mirth in common consequence will be the conclusion, which if it doth not trespass in time, cause, and measure,

L. No cross now; but the ground formerly included is well known.

Heraclitus, the sad philosopher, may perchance condemn, but St. Hilary, the good father, will surely allow."

Andrew Brice, of Bristol, printer, whose account I abridge, says, in his Geographical Dictionary, 1759, that Wakefield is a large, well-built town, of old famed for its cloth trade. "The town continues to thrive; and thence, perhaps, its epithet and title merry, viz., Merry Wakefield; there being nothing like very good business, very good cheer, and very easy circumstances, to make people merry; for it stands in a fruitful soil, where good provisions are plenteous and cheap, and where is good company enough; meaning good natured, facetious, merry company: for peevish and sorry company, in any respect, cannot be truly said to be good company, though composed of sicklily sober, or of moodly maudlin, good folk, unless at a funeral sermon, at an execution, &c. The last *et cætera* comprehends a great many, nay, and all, proper occasions. The town consists principally of three great streets centering near the church." "Friday market, for woollen cloth, is like that at Leeds, but not so very considerable." "Great quantities of coal are carried by water from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse; and so go up to York or down to the Humber, supplying numerous large towns, and saving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron paid for Newcastle coals." "We must not forget that in this town was born John Green, the famous pindar

(the Pindar of Wakefield), who, according to ballad history, fought the bold Robin Hood, to the bold tune of *derry derry down, &c.*"

In a book called "A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain," begun by Daniel de Foe, continued by Mr. Richardson, author of Clarissa, and brought down to 1769 by a "Gentleman of Eminence in the Literary World," the writer who was here in 1768 calls Wakefield a large town, and says it "consists chiefly of three great streets which meet in a centre near the church, where might be found a very spacious market place; but by reason of the great number of inhabitants it is so crowded with buildings that there is only a small area round the Market Cross, which is a very elegant building, being an open colonade of the Doric order supporting a dome, to which you ascend by an open circular pair of stairs in the centre of the building. This brings you to a room which receives light from a turret on the top, and may be called the town hall, for here they transact all their public business. The church is a very large and lofty Gothic building, the body of which was repaired in the year 1724, but the spire (which is one of the highest in the county) remains in the same state it was. From the bridge you have an agreeable view to the south east where by the side of the river, rises a hill covered with wood at about a mile distance. This joins to an open moor or common called Heath Moor, upon

which are several gentlemen's seats, very pleasantly situated." He also says the chapel on the bridge was then used as a warehouse for goods; and notices that some say (without foundation) there were more people in Wakefield than in York, and yet it was not a corporate town. He also mentions the Register Office for Deeds, and the House of Correction then rebuilding on a plan exceeding most of the county gaols in England. "A great trade," he continues, "is carried on in the woollen cloths of this country, of which large quantities are exported as well as made use of at home."*

At the beginning of this century John Housman passed through Wakefield on his tour to the Lakes, Caves, and Mountains of Cumberland, &c.; and in his book (2nd edition, published 1802), he finds on entering the country of Woollen manufactures, that the increasing population is distinguished by the number of new houses and cottages placed on the sides of the road. Crossing the Calder by the ancient chapel he enters the opulent and handsome town of Wakefield. "The streets are generally clean, with flagged walks on each side; its buildings good, and increasing in number. The lofty spire of the old church is conspicuous at a great distance. The cloth manufactories in this neighbourhood are numerous, but the cloth is chiefly sold at Huddersfield. Some tammies,

* Vol. 3, p. 118.

camlets, and a few white cloths, are, however, sold here; but its principal market is for wool, which is sent to the factors here in large quantities from all parts of England, who dispose of it among the manufactories in the different districts around. The river Calder was made navigable to this place by authority of Parliament in 1698. The surrounding country is pleasant, particularly towards Pontefract, where the soil is more dry and fertile. About two miles from Wakefield stands the village of Heath, which is universally allowed to be one of the most beautiful in England. It is situated on an eminence above the river Calder, commanding an extensive and delightful view of the rich and populous country around. This village is built by the side of a green, and the houses are all of stone found on the spot: many of them are very elegant, and belong to people of quality."[N]

In Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete, published in 1816, Leland's and Fuller's references to Wakefield are copied, and, alluding to them, the writer says, "At a distance of a century and a half from the last writer, and of almost twice that time from the first, it may be observed that this pleasant town has lost none of its pretensions to the old epithet. Its situation is peculiar, and, to an exact observer, much of its character arises from that circumstance. The

N. pp. 7 and 8.

traveller who turns westward from the great northern road to the English Appennine, quickly discovers that he is entering upon an inferior country. The scenery, indeed, becomes more varied and interesting, but the buildings begin to grow rude, the churches decline in splendour, population at once increases and becomes more dispersed, and the plenty and proximity of coal produces a most disgusting appearance of filth about the houses of the lower orders. On this subject, however, a more fitting opportunity ot discussion will present itself in another place, suffice it for the present to say, that these appearances commence at the very roots of the mountains, and that Wakefield, which is precisely in that situation, partakes of the advantages and disadvantages, and, with them, of the character of that and of the level country to the east and south. Compare it, for example, with Doncaster, and the inferiority of appearance is striking; with Leeds, which is the next stage, and the comparison will be greatly to its advantage; but in point of plenty no site could be chosen more favourable. On the verge of a country in the highest state of cultivation, and with a climate scarcely chilled or clouded by the neighbouring hills, Wakefield, were it a capital, might derive an inexhaustible supply of animal food from the rich pastures of Craven. In Leland's time the market appears to have had a constant supply of river fish, for the Calder and Aire were

then little stained by chemical impregnations. But at no time is the cheapness or plenty of a market much affected by supplies of river fish; they are usually the property of private lords of manors and reserved for the luxury of their own tables. But the facility with which sea fish is now conveyed from much greater distances than the east coast of Yorkshire, has introduced an universal plenty of that luxury into all the midland towns of the county, with which Leland was unacquainted."[o] And the Doctor also says that one source of the merriment of Wakefield was the great abundance of barley grown, and of malt manufactured in the neighbourhood!

Baines's History, &c., of Yorkshire, published 1822, speaks of Wakefield as "a large and opulent town, delightfully situated on the left bank of the Calder." "The streets are for the most part regular, handsome, and spacious, and the houses, which are principally of brick, are well built, large, and lofty. The market place, however, is contracted and incommodious, and before the Corn Market was removed into Westgate, it was very inadequate to the proper accommodation of a town of its present magnitude." The book then gives the history of the town, and describes its buildings, and concludes, "it will be seen that it is a town alike interesting in its remote history and its present state; and it remains only to add that the manners of its

o. p. 276.

inhabitants unite the honest frankness of the manufacturing character with the urbanity and polish of those places where the clack of the shuttle never breaks upon the ear of the stately citizen."

In 1834, Edward Parsons in the Civil, &c., History of Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, Wakefield, &c., published at Leeds, says that in the reign of Henry VIII. Wakefield was unquestionably by far the largest, the most populous, and the most flourishing town in the district. Bradford and Leeds at this period we have already seen were of equal magnitude with each other, though the former was the more lively and prosperous of the two; but Wakefield was double the size of either of them. And from the very curious though apparently insignificant circumstance that fish was brought at that period from the sea as a usual article of food of the inhabitants, it may be concluded that they were richer and more accustomed to luxury than their neighbours. The fertility of the soil, the abundance of its produce, and the cheapness of provisions are celebrated by Leland, Camden, and others; and there can be little doubt that Wakefield at the period he here alludes to was the most eligible place of residence in the West Riding of Yorkshire.[p] "The inhabitants of Wakefield have generally been distinguished by their impartial intelligence, and their enlightened

p. Vol. 1, p. 303.

submission to the laws; and there has perhaps been less political excitement in this town than in any other in the district. During the wars of the French revolution, their loyalty was displayed in the well appointed corps of volunteers which they armed and equipped for the defence of the country, and in their steady attachment to the cause of patriotism and national independence. There have been fewer explosions of popular violence in this town than in any other part of the province which forms the subject of our investigations. Wakefield was constituted a borough of the second class under the reform act, and was endowed with the privilege of sending one member to parliament. At the election in 1832, no opposition was attempted against Mr. Gaskell, who was returned without any of the usual clashing of party violence and public opinion, and his conduct in the House of Commons has hitherto accorded with the interests, and has justified the choice of his constituents. The ravages of the cholera in Wakefield in 1832 were by no means formidable, except in the House of Correction, where the number and the previously vicious habits of many of the inmates rendered them peculiarly liable to such a visitation. The delightful situation, the beautiful environs, the general cleanliness, the width of the streets, the excellence of the buildings, and the spirit of refinement, intelligence, hospitality, and religion of the inhabitants, all

combine to render Wakefield by far the most agreeable town in this district, and to render it inferior to none of equal extent and equal population in the kingdom."[q]

With respect to Fuller's remark upon the words "Merry Wakefield," it may be said that Wakefield had a peculiar cause of mirth in times then past, and that these words expressed a sentiment which was once a fact. In the times of the performance of mystery or miracle plays at three or four great centres like Coventry and Chester, Wakefield was one of the places at which great numbers assembled to hear and see. The Wakefield Mysteries are in part still extant, and are known as the Towneley Mysteries. These contain local allusions referable to the town and district as—"Gudeboure at the quarelle hede," and "Horbery Shroges." One or two of the plays have the name "Wakefield" at the head, indicating that Wakefield men would perform them. One or two, again, are in the Wakefield dialect, and as I have had occasion to notice elsewhere, phrases are used by some of the characters which Wakefield men of our time also would employ. The performance, therefore, of these plays, and the consequent holidays, and the bringing of many persons to Wakefield from more or less distant places, sufficiently explain the meaning of the term, "Merry Wakefield."

q. Vol. 1, pp. 314 and 315.

The Market Cross, spoken of in high terms by one of the preceding tourists, we came to think so little of as to its architecture, and found of so little use, that it was pulled down in 1866 to open out Cross Square. It was built by subscription in the reign of Queen Anne. It was a square erection on eight stout pillars with a dome in which was the "Cross chamber" and above that a lantern, surmounted by a weather-vane.

It is evident from the agreeing testimony of the writers above quoted, compared with what we know in our own days, that the town of Wakefield has been relatively far more important amongst the towns of the West Riding than it is now. Generations past, and down to the early part of this century, ours was indeed a prosperous locality. After this it fell off, and, the town at least, became poor; but the latter has again become an active and thriving place. In the earlier time of its prosperity it stood by clothing. Now it stands chiefly by the Corn and Malt and Cattle trades and by Worsted Manufactures. It is situate at the edge of the clothing district of West Yorkshire; and, though well supplied with cheap coal and plenty of water for purposes of business, it is not equal to many places lying westward and in the midst of manufactures.

The Calder parts the manufacturing from the agricultural part of the South West Riding.

Manufactures are only carried on at a few places to the east and south east; and the industries of Barnsley, Rotherham, and Sheffield constitute a separate group lying from ten to twenty-four miles south of the river. We see in some of the villages, west and north of Wakefield, signs of the old form of the clothing trade in which Wakefield participated, and which existed as lately as fifty or forty years ago. Down to that time great numbers of housekeepers were master clothiers on a moderate scale; manufactured their own goods and carried them to market at Wakefield or Leeds, by cart, or horse, or on their own backs. Since this ceased there has been a vast increase in the production of yarns, worsted, and cloths; and of commercial interchanges and of wealth, by all which, doubtless, the country is benefitted; but I think that in the process of converting the small masters who could pay their way and save a little beside into servants of large "concerns," some independence of character has been lost. Several of our neighbouring Villages have pushed forth into vigorous life in new forms, and have grown so fast and large as to have almost effaced even the outward appearances of the earlier and different condition of trade just mentioned. Ossett is a notable example of this, and in late years it has probably been more prosperous than it ever was before.

Wakefield lies at the foot of the hilly district

of this part of West Yorkshire; and as we go westward we find the valleys gradually become deeper and the elevated lands higher. We also find the manners of the inhabitants to vary as much as the surface of the ground. Those who live westward speak more forcibly than the people who dwell immediately to the east and south, and their several dialects are distinguishable from each other. Horbury, Ossett, Dewsbury, and Batley have a far rougher and more vigorous speech and manner than the agricultural parts of the neighbourhood of Wakefield have. The people of the manufacturing districts are, in manner, as hard and sharp as the machines with which they earn their bread; but I do not know that they are, at bottom, less kind than persons who lead a quieter life. They certainly are as industrious; and I think they are as good fathers and mothers and sons and daughters. They are much more independent, and that is a matter of considerable importance as assisting in the formation of national character. Speaking generally, we may say that liberal politics and dissent from the established church are the rule in these districts, as conservative politics and conformity with the church are in the agricultural; but in no part do conservatives and churchmen work with more earnestness than in manufacturing parishes. In fact stout assertion and activity are essential to the existence of any party, political or religious.

For one reason, because whatever the people do their native character impels them to do it with all their might; and for another, that if they were to stand still they would be, as one may say, run over by their equally active opponents. Speaking with the allowance of a natural partiality for my own district, I think no other part of the kingdom exhibits more force, more fruitful energy, than this part of West Yorkshire. Without pretending to put it as absolutely first it seems safe to say that there is perhaps no county to which it is clearly second. But it is not here meant to assert that the town and neighbourhood of Wakefield are entitled to pre-eminence in West Yorkshire, for whilst there is not much of which the inhabitants are now compelled to be ashamed but a great deal to be proud of, both with regard to the people and the trade and institutions, the more wonderful expansions in all directions of many other places in the Riding would put such a claim out of all countenance. There once was, however, a time when this might have been made good; but that has passed long ago. Before the development of the Woollen and Iron trades of West Yorkshire it was, as already mentioned, relatively far more noteworthy than it is now. Compared with the great towns of Leeds and Bradford, or even with Batley and Dewsbury, its manufactures in our day are small, though it does of course considerably more business of this kind than it

previously did; but still it is behind the above and many other, even secondary, places lying in the great manufacturing district. There is no reason for this in the state of its capabilities for being a town of extensive industrial pursuits. Good fuel is obtained *in* the town at a cheap rate. Water for business purposes is abundant —the means of carriage by railway, river and canal, and common road are very convenient. In fact I know of but two causes that can be alleged why Wakefield does not thrive as much and grow as large as Bradford, Halifax, or Huddersfield; and the chief of these is the circumstance before alluded to, that the town stands at the edge of the great West Yorkshire manufacturing district and not in the midst of it. The second cause I have heard set up is the comparative difficulty of procuring land for Factories and other works, and there probably has been warrant for the assertion; but this kind of obstruction cannot last long anywhere. One large manufactory brings another, and in the end landowners must find it best for their own interests to sell their estates to the new comers. I do not wish to be looked upon as complaining of the small size of my own town when compared with others; but only to make note of the fact. Probably none of the inhabitants would be better, wiser, or happier if it were ten times as large.

WAKEFIELD.—THE TOWN.

WE may properly start off in our Walk with the Parish Church, which in general effect is a fine building, though debased by late work. It is dedicated to All Saints, and was once, appropriately, the Parish Church of the whole parish of Wakefield. It has now, however, a very contracted district, but it must still be deemed the chief ecclesiastical structure in the ancient parish. It consists of tower and spire at the west end, nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, and south porch. It had until lately a vestry, being an addition at the east end put up when Dr. Bacon was vicar (1789 or 1790), but pulled down in 1866 so as to clear the east window. The tower is 105 feet high and the spire 135, the vane 7 feet more, making 247 feet. This is the highest in Yorkshire. Ossett, the new and worthy neighbour of Wakefield, is 225 feet, tower and spire. Godwin's English Archæologists' Handbook gives the following as the measure-

ment of the undernamed churches, in feet:—

	Area.	*Length.*	*Width.*	*Transept.*
Wakefield	11,055	180	66	
Doncaster	12,600	169	65	92
Leeds ...	13,140	160	35	103

Dr. Sisson states the Wakefield measures as, length 156 feet and width 69, but he probably did not include the tower. I believe the exact inside length is a little more than Godwin states, being 183 feet tower, nave, and chancel, the nave and chancel together being 157 feet; whilst the width between the east and west ends of the nave and aisles varies three feet, being respectively 67 and 70 feet, so that Dr. Sisson, averaging these and excluding the tower, may be taken as pretty correct both in length and breadth.

In style the church is perpendicular, the crowns of the window arches somewhat depressed; but the walls north, south and east, having, as above alluded to, been much debased by late rebuildings, did not, until within the last two or three years, exhibit anything, or very little, to indicate what the proper style was. The windows put in and walling done in the course of the latter time shew Mr. G. Gilbert Scott's opinion of what these ought to be, and are vastly superior to those they have displaced.

The eastern end of the south aisle of the church (formerly called our Lady's quire) is the Pilkington Chantry, and burial place of this family in former years. Several of their monu-

ments are here, the most elaborate being the large erection to the memory of Sir Lyon Pilkington, who died 1714, placed here by his son Sir Lionel.[A]

A. This chantry was founded by Sir John Pilkington, Knight, on 20th December, 1475, under authority of Letters Patent from Edward IV., granted (to the praise and honour of God and of the Blessed Virgin and of All Saints) 1st June, in the 15th year of his reign, to Sir John and his heirs for the health of the said Prince and of his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester and of the said Sir John and Joan his wife, and for their souls when dead, and for the souls of Richard Duke of York, father of the above brothers, and the father and mother of the said Sir John, and for the souls of Gilbert Parr, Thomas Hall, and John Leycester, and for the souls of all for whom he was bound to pray, and of all faithful deceased —the founder having the consent of the Archbishop of York and the licence of the Dean and Chapter of the free chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster, rectors of the church, and the consent of every one interested. He appoints James Smethurst his first chaplain; directs that the abbot and convent of Kirkstall shall nominate successors if he or his heirs fail to do so for three months; prescribes also the special services to be performed; commands the chaplain to be obedient to the vicar, and to be present at Vespers, and on Sundays and Festival days; ordains that the anniversary day for the souls of him and his wife and heirs shall be kept on the feast day of St. Cedde [Chad], on which day thirteen pence is to be distributed to thirteen poor people present at Mass out of a yearly rent of nine marks bought for 300 marks of the Prior and Convent of St. John at Pontefract; prohibits the chaplain from holding any other office, or from being absent more than a month per year, and from frequenting taverns or playing at dice, cards, or other dishonest games. The grant of the rent by St. John's Priory empowers distraint on the Manor of Ledstone or Whitwode, or any other of the priory manors, in case of non-payment for five weeks.—*From an abstract made by Mr. Hunter (Author of South Yorkshire), and sent to Mr. T. N. Ince, 10th April, 1857, and, by the latter, subsequently printed.*

Wakefield Church has been rebuilt in part, or entirely, several times. Dr Sisson and others say the original Norman edifice remained until the beginning of the reign of Edward III.; but nothing is known of it. On the 10th of August, 1329, Archbishop Melton consecrated a new erection which, with the exception of the tower and spire, was demolished 140 years later, and thereupon the present structure was built. Leland, in or after 1538 as already quoted, noticed that the Church was then a new work. In 1724 the south side was rebuilt; and toward the latter part of the 18th century the north side and east end also. The tower was re-cased in 1858-9. The spire, after being partly rebuilt and lowered a little in 1715, and re-topped in 1823, was, in 1860-1, entirely rebuilt with crockets, of which the immediately preceding spire was devoid, and raised to its present height.

The tower has a fine peal of ten bells cast by Mr. Thomas Mears in 1816 and hung in 1817, replacing a peal of eight,[B] which had been put up by Pack and Chapman in 1780. The chimes which, as all the town hears, play at four, nine and twelve o'clock day and night, were set agoing in 1795, the mechanism being attached

B. The notes range from E fourth space down to C below the stave. The weights are in cwts., qrs., and lbs. **E.** 7. 1. 10. **D.** 7. 0. 8. **C.** 8. 0. 6. **B.** 8. 0. 2. **A.** 9. 0. 18. **G.** 11. 2. 4. **F.** 13. 2. 26 **E.** 16. 0. 15. **D.** 21. 1. 14. **C.** 31. 0. 9.
—*Wakefield Chimes by G. Baker*, 1861.—*Churchwardens' Account Book.*

by Mr George Goodall, of Tadcaster. The range of the chime notes is from C to C only. [c] Before 1859 the old "quarter Jacks" struck two notes for each quarter, C down to G. In that year Mr J. C. D. Charlesworth gave the present quarter chimes, these being the same as those at the University Church, Cambridge.[D]

The work of restoring the Church has gone on pretty well from 1860 to this time. The tower and spire have been just mentioned. Since then the chancel has undergone repair, the walls have been cleared of yellow wash; new clerestory windows have been put in, and the east wall of the main chancel entirely rebuilt. In 1867, when the latter work was done, a new east window of stained glass was put in with £800 left for that purpose by Mr Richard Ingram. The plastered ceilings have also been knocked off the aisle roofs. In 1867 the third window from the east on the south side of the chancel was entirely restored with new stone work and glass; and very good the restoration and addition are. This is a memorial of Francis Maude, Barrister at Law, a well-known Wake-

c. The Tunes are — Sunday, Psalm "Sheldon;" Monday, Gramachree; Tuesday, Sandie o'er the lea; Wednesday, See the Conquering Hero comes; Thursday, a March; Friday, Miller of Mansfield; Saturday, God Save the Queen.— *Wakefield Chimes by G. Baker.*

D. The notes are at the quarter E, C, D, G; half hour, same with C, D, E, C; three quarters, first two with E, D, C, G; hour end, first three and G, D, E, C— all within the stave, the E being always on fourth space. The hour is struck on the largest bell. *Same.*

field man, who died 19th April, 1842, aged 76. He was born on the east side of Kirkgate, opposite the corner; lived many years at Hatfeild hall, and last at Alverthorpe hall, where he died. Mr. Daniel Maude, Stipendiary Magistrate, formerly of Manchester and afterward of Greenwich, and the Rev. Ralph Maude, of Mirfield, are two of his sons. Mr. James Fowler, of Wakefield, the best authority resident here, expresses his approval of this window, saying the material is very carefully executed by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, in their best style, and is well deserving the careful study of those interested in the development of the art of modern glass painting. The subject is the raising of Lazarus, as may be seen from the inscription near the bottom of the lights. "Thy brother shall rise again. Lazarus, come forth!" The painting does not, at once, explain itself; but the window improves on acquaintance.

In 1868-9 the chancel stalls were repaired and restored, and are now very good. The screen behind the stalls and beyond, on each side of the main chancel, was also restored at the same time. The new reredos, wrought in Farleigh Down stone, was given by the Rev. Henry Dawson and put up in 1868. The encaustic tiles on the chancel floor within the altar rails were also laid in 1868. The Rev. Canon Camidge the vicar gave the brass lectern in 1866. It is very pleasing to see so much

effected, and on the whole so well; and we may hope to find all the parts of both inside and outside efficiently restored in the course of a few years. The works hitherto undertaken have been done under the direction of Mr G. Gilbert Scott.

Mr. Fowler, in his pamphlet "On the mural paintings, &c., of All Saints, Wakefield," says that on clearing off the colour wash from the walls of the chancel, traces of black letter inscriptions were discovered beneath the stucco. These, he says, were probably of the beginning of the seventeenth century; and on the removal of the whole of the incrustations it was found that all the surface had once been painted. No attempt was made to discover or preserve anything, and it was quite accidentally that, on lifting a sheet of plaster on the south west spandrel of the choir arch, there was found the figure of an Angel in an attitude of adoration, censing; part doubtless of a large picture originally filling up the whole of the space above the arch. This still remains, though in a somewhat mutilated condition. Mr. Fowler also describes the representation and carefully ascertains the character of it and of the pigments with which it was executed. He says the probable date of it is 1470 when the body of the Church, including the choir, was rebuilt. In the angle of the wall dividing the south aisle from the chancel still exists, though now built up, the ancient

staircase that originally led to the rood loft.

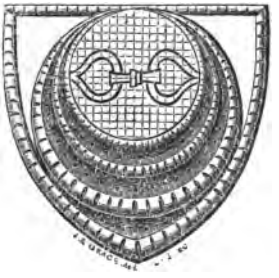
In April 1869 the executors of the Rev. T. Ambler Bolton's Will put in the stained glass of the west window in pursuance of a contract which Mr. Bolton made in his lifetime with Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. It is a memorial of Mr. Bolton's late father, Thomas Bolton, Agent and Savings Bank Manager, who died only a short time before his son, and of his mother and his aunts, the Amblers. Mr. Bolton died in 1868. The figure at the bottom of the second light from the south side with robe and with palms pressed together is a good portrait of him. The subject is the last judgment. The upper parts of the lights are filled with figures of angels censing. Below the centre light is a large representation of our Lord come to judge the quick and the dead, and below that St. Michael with sword of Justice and scales wherein are saints and sinners undergoing the final test which shall determine their lot. Near the bottom of the sides angels are sounding trumpets and the dead are coming from land and sea. A bow of singularly formed cloud divides the heavens from the earth, and with the patriarchs and apostles of the old and new dispensations, forms an oval. Some of the faces are expressive. One of the most notable, beside those of Christ and St. Michael, is that of King David with his harp. Other figures easy to distinguish are Abraham and Moses; St. Laurence with a

gridiron; Mary the Mother; Peter with the keys; John the Evangelist with a chalice; Paul with a sword; and James with a staff. I think there is no doubt that the more carefully this window is studied the more satisfactory it will be found. On a brass plate fixed to the face of the wall below the window is engraved this inscription:

"IN MEMORIAM.

"The West Window of this Church was inserted to the glory of God and in memory of his Father, Mother, and Aunts, all of Wakefield, by THOMAS AMBLER BOLTON, Priest, Vicar of New Basford, Notts, who died 15 December, 1868, aged 52 years."

Under a stall seat in the chancel is a carefully carved representation of the ancient and well known Percy badge — crescent and manacles. I do not know what the Percy family had to do with Wakefield at the date of this carving (which is very likely of the same date as the chief parts of the chancel, namely, about 1470). On the front of chancel stalls a plain crescent occurs four times as part of the ornament. There are also some recent imitations, but they are very poorly exe-



PERCY BADGE.

cuted. On bosses of the ceiling of nave and chancel aisles are carvings of the same age, probably, as the Percy badge. The most important are those in the north chancel, where are the three *fleurs-de-lis* of Wakefield on a shield; an **ffl**; a falcon within a fetterlock, a badge of the house of York, here, perhaps, especially the badge of Edward IV.; a rose within a fetterlock; cross keys, and other objects. The position of the cross keys and badge of York, near the middle of the north chancel, points to the place where stood the altar of St. Peter, at which, under grant from Edward IV., given at Pontefract 25th September, 1480, Roger Nowell's chantry was authorised to be established.[D] In the south chancel are the initials R.S. with a barrel; in the nave are the falcon and fetterlock again,[E] the Savile owl, a lion rampant, a mermaid, an angel holding a shield, the monogram **ihc**, with other things; whilst in the nave and aisles are many other objects, the most numerous being grotesque

WAKEFIELD ARMS.

D. The words of the grant are "ad altare beati Petri apostoli in arcu boriali ecclesiæ parochialis omnium sanctorum de Wakefeld."

E. The badge of the house of York was a silver fal

faces and figures, and conventional leaves and flowers. A stall end in the chancel bears two carved owls and a well wrought coat of arms of Savile (differenced with a mullet) impaling some other arms — on a bend a martlet between two cinquefoils and a crescent; a border engrailed charged with ten plates. I cannot trace whose arms these are.[F] The font, dated C.R.

J. H. GRACE, f.

SAVILE STALL END.

con in a golden fetterlock. One boss in the north aisle of the church has a falcon with expanded wings and no fetterlock. Does this mean that the house was then wearing the English crown? Sisson quotes *Bonney's Fotheringhay*—"when the family had ascended the throne the falcon was represented as free and the lock open."

F. They may be the arms of Margaret the wife

1661, bears, beside this date, the initials of the then Churchwardens.[G] The black chancel screen is of the time of Charles I.; as also is

to Thomas Savile, of Lupset, who died in 1505. He was third son to Sir John Savile, who was knight of the shire 29 Hen. VI., high sheriff of Yorkshire 33 Hen. VI., chief steward of the manor of Wakefield, an occasional resident at Sandal Castle, where he died 1482, and who was buried at Thornhill. Sir John's wife was Alice, a daughter of a Gascoigne, of Gawthorp. Thomas Savile is said to have married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Balforth, or Basford, a description of whose arms I have not found; and Sisson and Hunter say that by his will he left direction for his burial in St. Katherine's quire within the parish church of Wakefield. [See Hunter's privately-printed book on Lupset, Heath, &c., pp. 17, 18. Burke's Extinct, &c., Baronetcies, title "Savile of Thornhill." Sisson's Historic Sketch, pp. 25, 65.] I suppose by St. Katherine's quire the chancel is meant, though I have not seen the name elsewhere than in Sisson and Hunter. Sisson (p. 18) mentions that in the great east window was the following inscription: — "Orate pro bono statu Johannis Savile Mil. Seneschalli Domini de Wakefeld et Aliciæ Uxoris suæ, et omnium filiorum suorum, A.D. 1470." This evidently refers to the above Sir John who was then alive, and the date is deemed to be that of the present chancel. The Saviles of Lupset would seem to have been, at a subsequent date at least, liable to repair the chancel, probably as Lay impropriators, for on the 22nd July, 1658, the then Sir John Savile, of Lupset, knight, was indicted at York for not repairing it—See Depositions from York Castle, Surtees Society 1861, No. LXXXI. And in the Churchwardens' accounts for 1658 are entries relative to the same subject, as—

Paid for an Indictment against Sr. Jno. Savell 1s.
Paid for a presentment against Sr. John Savell, the 31th July, 1658, at York Assizes, charges 2s. 6d. ..... 4s.

G. The parish Register, under date 20th December, 1821, contains a memorandum that the font had been displaced some years before, but was that day re-opened for public baptism.

the organ case, the latter being a gift from Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford.[H] Over the south porch are some old seat ends carved with names — John, Robert, Margaret — Hudswell, Burton, Aleson—his wyf, his son. All are in one style of text, but the christian names are separated from the surnames so as to make it difficult to tell which have belonged to any one person. Among the monuments is one with a small and pleasing figure of a woman mourning, fixed to one of the pillars in the chancel. It is stated to have been placed there by Francis and Eliza Ingram, in "tenderest and most affectionate remembrance" of their parents, William and Sarah, who died in 1753 and 1780, respectively.

The parish Registers begin in April 1613. The Churchwardens' Accounts in 1585, the earlier books of both being lost.[I]

H. See as to this paragraph Mr. James Fowler's paper in *Wakefield Express* 28th August, 1869.

I. The registers contain many interesting matters. In the time of the Commonwealth are entries of marriages before Justices of the Peace—as

> Robert Green and Sarah Millner, both of Havercroft and parish of Fellchurch, in the County of York, were married before Sir John Savile upon ye 8th day of Septr., 1655.

Marriages go on regularly before Sir John, "Mr. John Savile, of Methley," "Justice Warde, of Pontefract," "Justice Clayton," "Alderman Hicke, of Leeds," Mr. Walker, vicar," and others, until about 1659. The burial entries in the 17th century often give particulars relative to the deceased, as—pauper, nothus, advena, senex; borne eodem die, slaine, submersus, died in childbed;—also as to places of burial, as—church, high quire, north alley, south alley, quire, middle Isle, south

As already stated Wakefield church was given by the second William de Warren between 1091

Isle; at Sandall, in porch. *E domo correctionis* is written in case of prisoners. Occasionally an entry like this occurs—"1622, Petrus Hallom qui seipsum vulneravit et postea obijt vjo die sed inhumatus viijo die." In 1660 Sir John Savile, who had been a most active public man, died, and the following is entered—"Memorandum that the right worshipful Sr. John Savile de Lupset departed this life upon the fifth day of May, and was buried at Horburie 8th." From 7th August to 16th January, 1625 (o. s.) out of 205 burials, 130 persons are said to have died "de peste;" and again, in the year ending 2nd August, 1646, 245 died of the plague. Under the Act 30, Car. 2, c. 3, 1676,—to "lessen the importation of linen," and "encourage the woollen and paper manufactures of this kingdom"—which continued in force fifty-two years, about 5,700 burials *in woollen* took place, the fact being proved by affidavit and certified. The neglects to produce certificates are entered as—"1693, March 31, Certified then to the Churchwardens that John Bynns, Elinor Sharpus, and Alice Old had been buried above eight days agoe and no affidavit certified." On 22nd and 23rd May, 1643, thirty-five "souldiers" were buried. From the middle of the 17th century nearly all the people of importance were interred inside the building. For years the register is a dreary list of names only, but in 1698 the residences are again written. The value placed upon social position is strikingly shewn in some of the registers by a larger handwriting, or the prefix of Mr. or Mrs., in cases of persons of local consequence, which has its value; and also by writing down, especially in the eighteenth century, every humble person as "pauper," a practice worthy only of censure among Christians, and not followed now. The existence of a local body of Dissenters is indicated by entries pursuant to 7 and 8, W. 3, from 24th June, 1696, to 1719, of births of 83 children not baptised according to the rites of the Church of England; wherein occur the names of Milnes, Holdsworth, Scott, Naylor, Heald, Willis, Glover, Wood, Ingram, Ellis, Benton, Nicholson, Clarkson, and others, the great majority from Alverthorpe. Some personal peculiarities are noticeable, as

and 1097 to the monastery at Lewes. In Edward II.'s time (1325) the monks of Lewes granted it to Hugh de Spencer the younger. After the Spencers fell it came to the crown. Edward III. granted it to the Dean and College of Saint Stephen at Westminster, with whom it remained until the dissolution of religious houses, when it again fell to the crown. It continued in the gift of the crown until 1860, when Queen Victoria transferred the patronage to the Bishop of Ripon and his successors.

Across the street, on the south side of the church, are the Register Office for Deeds and the Rolls Office. The first was established under Act 2 Anne, c. 4, "for the public registering of all deeds, conveyances, and wills that shall be made of any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments within the West Riding of the County of York," after 29th September, 1704. It is the oldest of the four English registries. The East Riding Act is 6 Anne, c. 35; the Middlesex, 7 Anne, c. 20; and the North Riding, 8 Geo. II., c. 6. The number of Deeds registered in 1868 was about 13,000, as Mr. Dibb, the deputy registrar, kindly informs me. I also learn from Mr. Dibb that when he came, 1840, the yearly number was about 4,500; and that the first great increase was in 1851, upon

the entry by the late Mr. Francis Maude, with his own hand, of the baptisms of his children; and the particularity of the entries relating to the Straubenzies. In the

the reduction of the stamp duties by act which came into force in October 1850. The Office

early part of the existing Registers the most prominent names are those of the Hatfeilds, of Hatfeild hall; Pilkingtons of Stanley; Somesters, Maudes, and Hornes of Wakefield; Gargraves; Saviles of Lupset, Stanley, and Wakefield; Dronsfields; Watkinsons (M.D.), Labornes, Radcliffes, Neviles, and Listers (the Vicar's family). In the second half of 17th century occur also the names of Kirkby (clerk), Wentworth, of Northgate head, Armitage, Bingham, Burton, Greenwood, Benson Esq., Simpson, M.D., Oiston, M.D., Frobisher, Burdett (crowner), Hustler of Lupset Esq., Ridsdale, Roach, Peterson, Sill, Witton, Fenay, Fleeming, Robinson, Turner, Hanson, Potter (of Archbishop's family), Obadiah Lee (lecturer), Tankred, Oglethorp, Beaumont, Clarke. After 1700 we have also the names Scott and Wilson, vicars, Nevinson, Moxon (schoolmaster); Linnecar, Smalpage, Walker, Lund; Colvard and Marsden, solicitors; Clarkson, Lang, and Holdsworth; Hopkinson, Wareing, Cooper, Smith, Gill and Gray (all attorneys and contemporaries); Beever, Priestley, Abraham Barber (parish clerk); Clarke (Master Free School); England (Charity School Master); Hargrave (innkeeper); whilst toward the end of that century and in the early part of the present are the names of our townsmen now familiar to us with some who have passed away—Bacon, Munkhouse, and Sharp, vicars; Lee, Oakes, Hallilay, Mackie, Ianson, Lumb, Bawdwen (translator of Yorkshire Domesday); the Maudes, numerous still; Straubenzie, Phillips, Barratt, Holmes, Fernandes, Nowell, Sigston, Nichols, Dunnill, Hall, Green, Hesling, Boston, Whiteley, Sanderson, Naylor, Barthrop, Tengatt, Coates, Hodgson, Sorby, Clapham, Cuttle, Berry, Westerman, Thompson, Soulby, Lawton, Brooke, Egremont, Rishworth, Jackson, Smith, Rogers, Carr, Holdsworth, Harrison, and many more. Those mentioned on other pages I do not give over again.

The CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS contain numerous interesting matters; but I can only extract some of them. The accounts begin 1585, giving names of Churchwardens.

1586.—George Savile, Churchwarden for Northgate.

is a stone building standing backward, and is not seen from the street. It has no pretension

T'bell was cast,
The Church was paynted,
The leades repayred,
The chyme repayred, &c.

Repairing the leads is a constant expense throughout.

1589.—William Savile, a Churchwarden; and again in 1607.

1592.—The great loft was made.

1594.—Robert Savile, a Churchwarden for the *parish*.

1597-9 and 1604.—Francis Savile held the same office in the last year with Jarvis Hatfeilde.

1606, [int. al.].—The loft removed and thrown pillars paynted. The p'titions betwixt the quiers removed. Here occurs an account of the "letting the stalls in the loft."

1608.—The loft was latted and playstered.

1610.—It is agreed with Francis Jubb, the clerk, that he shall keepe the bells, the clock, and chimes with ropes, wyers, and other necessaries; and so to leave them in good repayre, and for this doing he is to have of the Churchwardens yearly £3.

FRA. JUBB, 1611.

	£	s.	d.
1616.—Paid to the ringers the 5th of November	0	2	8
Paid to the ringers the 5th of November	0	2	6
Paid to Gorby Stork for whippinge doggs.....	0	2	6

[Payments for ringing on 30th January, 5th November, 19th May, and other days, such as Royal birthdays, were continued down to 1829.]

1622.—Mr. Thomas Somester, a Churchwarden for Kirkgate.

1623.—Richard Savile, a Churchwarden for the parish.

These have not paid their assessment in Alverthorpe and Thornes [int. al.]:—

to be noted for the style of its architecture. The registering is simply an entry of names of

	Mr. John Mawde for Silcoates...	0	7	0
	Mr. Christopher Nailer for Flanshaw	0	7	0
	Mr. Thomas Somester for Lupsett	0	7	0
1624.—Paid to the dog wipper.....		0	2	0
	Item to the Organist.....	0	0	5
	Item at the first ringinge for the Kinge and other things at that tyme.....	0	2	2
	Item for ringinge for King Charles	0	0	12
1625 and 1628	Paid to Lyght Owler for whippinge doggs.....	0	1	4

"Dog-whipper" is the name by which the verger was called for a century or more. The name has come down to our time in the form "dog-nawper." "Nawpin" is striking on the head.

1628.—These have not paid their assessments [int. al.]:

	Mr. Arthur Pilkington, Esq. ..	0	13	0
	Mr. Gervase Hatfeld.....	0	8	6

1637.—Mr. Thomas Savile, a Churchwarden for the parish.

1642.—Resting to pay by the parish as appears by these partyes following [for rates]:—

	Sir Arthur Pilkington	3	0	0
	Mr. Edward Lowding [of Red hall]	0	12	0
	Mr. John Lyon	0	7	0
	Mr. Thomas Savill.....	0	3	0
	John Grayson, Mr. Cotton Horne, and Joseph Briggs [others]	0	1	5

besides, both these owe 'Sessments which they refuse to pay, saying *it is not their custom to pay any when they are in office.*

	Kirkgate, resting to pay by Mr. Henry Savill for his 'Sessment	0	16	0

parties to, and the situation of the property described in the documents, and does not dis-

1643 to 1651. } The accounts for these nine years are not here.

1653.—Permission given from Thomas Parker, vicar, the Churchwardens, George Radcliffe, and others, to build "a loft within the body of the Church adjoining to the north side of the middle quiergates;" but "at their own proper cost and charge, being fower pews, without prejudice to any."

1657.—Collected from Parish Assessments, &c.....	30	12	0
Paid	30	11	2
1658.—Received by Assessments for the use of the Poor	216	8	0
Arrears and Abaitments	10	6	4
	£226	14	4
Disbursed the sum of	195	10	11
Paid to succeeding officers	20	17	2
Arrears and Abaitments	10	6	4
	£226	14	4

Apprentices put out by Overseers and Churchwardens, 23 in number. Amongst them:—

To Mrs. Ann Lowden, *one* called Abrah Milner. Indenture bearing dait 24th August, 1658. Paid.....	0	13	4
To Mr. John Maude, *one* called Grace Thwat. Dait, &c., 4th September, 1658. Paid	0	13	0
To Sr John Savell for Duckworth girle	0	13	4
Moneys disbursed, &c. [int. al.]			
Paid for an Inditement against Sr John Savell.....	0	1	0
Pd George lees for makeing stees	0	10	6

close the nature of the transaction; but it is sufficient to put interested parties upon an in-

Pd for 4 firr powles for stees ..	0	12	0
Paid p. a presentment against Sr John Savell, the 31th July, 1658, at York Assizes, charges, 2s. 6d.	0	4	0

1659 to 1663. } Accounts wanting for these five years.

1659.—September the third.

Memorandum, there was a loft builded in the Church at Wakefield by the consent of the Vickar and the Churchwardens at the charge off those whose names are below exprest; and this loft is opon ye north side off the Church before the ould loft, the one end joyneinge to the first new loft toward the east and the other end to the second new loft end to the west; and it cost building about £23. The loft contains six pues, and they are by joynt consent sitt in by ye psons following. [Names; and descriptions of pews, &c., follow.]

JAMES CLAYTON.
JOHN BENNETT, JOHN WETHERELL, TEMPEST TAYLOR, } Churchwardens that yeare.

1664.—Disbursements.

Paid to Isrel Old, saxton, for qrt wages.....				0	10	0
Dogg whipper for his qr wages				0	4	0
Ringers for 29th May				0	8	0
,, 5th November				0	14	4
Total paid £41 13 3						
Assessed, Kirkgate ..	8	19	5			
Northgate..	6	10	3			
Westgate ..	12	11	0			
Parish	18	13	0	46	13	8
Burials.....				2	9	0
Total....				49	2	8

quiry, which perhaps is as much as it ought to do.

1666.—Sum assessed was 95 4 0
Paid 94 11 7
Considerable sums were paid these years to Mr. Lister for repair of the Vicarage house.
1671.—Paid when Vicarage was building for nine yards of ridging 0 6 0
1677.—Paid to the glasoner 2 13 9
To Robert Groves for mending the yeates belonging to the Church 0 2 0
1679.—Paid for a peece of wood for bynding boolders 0 0 8
1680.—Among the goods belonging to the Church were
Three great pewther flaggons
One gavelock.
1682.—Paid for 21 ourchants and 7 fylomots 0 5 10
Paid for 10 more ourchants and fylomots 0 6 4
Paid to John Savil, of Medley, Esq., for a fox head 0 1 0
To John Fox for a phylomot .. 0 0 4
To Nolson lad for 4 heighodgs 0 0 8
1683.—To March lad for one urchon.. 0 0 2
To Grace Casson son, of Stanley, fooms and urchon 0 0 6
[Afterward frequently occurs—an urchon, foomerd, hedghoggs. Indeed foomards, hedghogs, weazles, otters; sometimes also called varmint, and vermin were paid for until 1820. In 1696 £5 7s. 0d. was paid on this account.]
1687.—Communion wine bought.
Morth. 6 gal. 1 pint. 1 pint canary 1 5 6
1 gallon 0 4 0
Other wine named is Claret. In later years the items for wine became large. The Churchwardens gave liberal orders to various parishioners in the wine trade.

The Rolls Office is the place where are deposited the records of the Manor of Wakefield,

In and about 1799 as much as £46 a year was paid for wine. Later still the wine bills amounted to about £40 a year.

1696.—Numerous collections under briefs were made in these years for calamities in other places. This practice grew so common as to become a public inconvenience, and it was discontinued several years since. In 1671 a collection was made under the King's Letters patent for redemption of poor captives under the Turkish Dominions. Mr. James Lyster, the vicar, and Mr. James Bradshaw, scrivener, gave 5s. each; Mr. Matthew Meager, merchant; Mr. Obadiah Lee, curate; John Peables, Esq., Mrs. Brownlow, and Mr. Edward Watkinson 2s. 6d. each; Mr. Wrightson, Mr. George Radcliffe, and Mr. Daniel Oley 2s. each; Mr. Francis Somester and Mr. Toby Sill 1s. 6d. each; Mr. Robert Thompson, clerk, 6d.; and many others gave small sums. In fact 330 subscribers raised only 8 17 11

1700.—Paid Mr. Witton for advice.... 1 1 0

The waits on 5th November .. 0 2 6

Total paid £103 0 9½

1701.—Spent in rideing the parish 0 5 0

John Hinchliff for yoaking ye bell 2 18 6

Samuel Peagar for leading boulders 0 3 8

1702.—Paid for taking down buttress on south side 0 5 0

To Ab. Leech for a mathack shaft and a peece of wood.. 0 0 10

1703.—For hatts, shoos, and hoses for saxton and dog whiper 0 18 6

These officers were clothed down to 1820; and there are entries of payments on this account throughout.

which are kept in rolls—yearly for many generations; half-yearly of late on account of the

1707.—The inhabitants not having money enough to finish the Cross with chamber over it, Mr. John Smyth paid £100 on condition of £5 10s. a year being paid to the master and mistress who instruct the poor children in the "new erected school in Westgate," to which inhabitants agree.

1708.—Paid for the new pulpitt 30 0 0

Memorandum, that the old pulpitt was not therein accounted for. This was corrected next year. The pulpit now bought was, I presume, that now in the Church.

1709.—Rec. for the old pupitt 5 0 0

1712.—Mem., that when all the pews in the Church were made uniform Abraham Barber [parish clerk 50 years; died January, 1730] exchanged his pew, &c.

1718.—Paid John Watson for rebuilding the east corner..... 54 3 3

1725.—Paid John Watson 5s. upon a bargain made with him for building three windows and two pillars of the Church for £80 5s. 0d.

1777.—March 27th, Resolved to have a new good eight days' clock with quarters, and the chimes repaired. Churchwardens to employ the most likely clockmaker they can hear of.

1778.—November 26, at a Vestry Meeting of Town and Parish agreed that a peal of eight new bells be contracted for in exchange for the old.

December 17th, Churchwardens authorised to "contract for a new tunable peal of eight bells with Messrs. Pack and Chapman in Whitechapel, London." Tenor bell to be 24 cwt. and next in proportion.

1780. June 22. Postage of 2 letters from London 0 0 8

Bellfounder's Servants 0 5 0

A peal of 8 new bells, paid Pack and Chapman 124 6 9

great size to which the rolls have grown. The records are in existence from about 1272, except

	Carriage and insurance of bells, paid Mr. Martin	18 19	0
	Thomas Beckett for leading bells up and down	0 16	0
1795.—April 24th, Agreement between the Churchwardens and George Goodall, of Tadcaster, clockmaker, to make "a compleat sett of new chimes" for £55, old chimes included.			
1803. Dec. 10.	Doctor Bacon one year use of the Vicarage Croft as a burying ground for the parish due 9th inst., at £10 10s. per year. Rd. £5 5s. 0d.....	5 5	0
1805.—Dr. Bacon for the use of the Vickrage as burying ground		5 5	0
	Oct. 28.—Ringers leathering the bells [? Dr. Bacon's death]	1 1	0
	Ringers on Dr. Munkhouse's induction	1 1	0
	Dec. 25th.—Dr. Munkhouse for use of Vicarage Croft as a burying ground	5 5	0
1813.—A suit was brought to a successful issue against the Lay Impropriators to compel the repairs of the chancel.			
1815.—Collected in the whole for Waterloo		619 0	0
1817.—January 20th. Memorandum. "A new peal of ten bells cast by Thomas Mears, bellfounder, Whitechapel, London, was opened by the ringers from Leeds, Sheffield, Halifax, Oldham, Huddersfield, and Liversedge." [The weights are given before.]			
1817.—January 30th. Mr. Mears on account [new bells]		350 0	0
	September 27th. Mr. Mears do.	230 16	0
1821 Sep. 14.	Ringers at laying the first stone of Stanley Church ..	1 1	0

at some particular dates. In the same yard (the Manor-house yard) stands the Moot-hall, a building only curious for its large raised Seat for the suitors sitting as a jury at the Courts Leet, and the jury of copyholders at the Courts Baron. The proceedings have a quaint, old world character, but in matters affecting conveyances they are of as much validity as ever. The Courts Baron are styled Courts of the Lord of the Manor; the Courts Leet are called Courts of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. The latter are held for "presenting" offences, swearing in constables, pinders and other leet officers. The Quarter Sessions were held in the Moot-hall until the present West Riding court was erected. It appears from various sources, as already partly mentioned, that soon after the conquest the Manor was in the hands of the Warrens, Earls of Surrey, as grantees from the Crown. The Doomsday Surveyors found it in the King's hands in 1086. Mr. Hunter[1] remarks that the gift by the second earl of Wakefield church to Lewes monastery between 1091 and 1097 plainly shews that the grant of Wakefield to the Warrens took place before the time of

1826.—The Asessments about this time are 2s. in the £.
1828.—They are 1s. 8d. 1829, 1s. 4d.
1815 to 1829. } Paid to Saint John's Church [see afterward].

1. South Yorkshire 105.

Henry I. (that is before 1100) making it to have been effected probably in the time of the second earl, who died in 1138. After the death of John the eighth earl the Manor belonged to the crown. Edward III. gave it to his son Edmund, from whom it descended to Richard Duke of York, the duke of the battle of 1460, and next to his son Edward IV. Since Charles I. it has belonged to subjects; and the family of the Duke of Leeds acquired it by purchase. The manor comprises the parishes of Wakefield, Sandal Magna, Dewsbury, with Eccleshill, now said to be in Bradford parish; West Ardsley, Emley, Kirkburton, and Halifax (except Southowram and Elland-cum-Greetland); parts of the parishes of Almondbury and Kirkheaton; also the township of Normanton, and the hamlet of Middlestown in Thornhill parish. [K]

On the northern side of the church is the Market-place for sale of all kinds of provisions and other goods, established under a special

K. Centuries ago, and down to within a few years past, Wakefield had a more pressing interest in the manorial rights than it has now. Formerly burgess rents were collected at from 3d. to 1s. a year for many of the principal dwellings. Tolls were payable for cloth, wool, corn, cattle, and other things sold in the town—as 6d. per pack of cloth; 4d. per pack of wool; ½d. for four bushels of malt, barley, or oats, or three bushels of other grain; 2d. for a beast; and so on. The convenience of a public bakehouse was provided at charges varying from ¼d. to 1d. per dish, and a whole load of meal was to be baked for any housekeeper for 1s. The Market Company bought the right to the tolls. The bakehouse stood where the Church Institution stands.

Act, passed 21st June, 1847. At the end of the street, running through the Market are St. Austin's Roman catholic schools. The weekly market is held on Friday. This place, though one of the sights of Wakefield, cannot by even a favourable apologist be called a pleasant sight. It has a paltry market-house, and the ground is unpaved, dirty, and disagreeable. Prior to opening this ground, pigs, vegetables, butter and eggs, earthenware and other things, were sold in the streets about Northgate, the open space called the Bull Ring,[L] Cross Square, and the Cross, which though obstructive of the public passages had the merit of exhibiting signs of active life in them.

The market ground extends over the ancient passage called Goodybower which formerly ran northward past the Grammar school of Queen Elizabeth, and past an ancient quarry, between gardens and grass land, toward the Pinder fields. I have elsewhere mentioned the reference in the Towneley Mysteries to "*Gudeboure at the quarelle hede*," Goodybower being, it is presumed, God-i-the-bower, in allusion to some religious play wherein that subject was represented.[M] Goody-

L. The scene of bull baitings when that cruelty was lawful sport.

M. I may refer here to the fact that *quarrel* is Wakefield for quarry; and that until lately an old free-stone quarry was in existence opposite the Grammar School. It was extensive and at the northern end very deep. It had not been wrought for many years prior to the filling up. Forty years ago, it bore no sign of working. Ancient walls and old buildings in its neighbourhood were

bower no longer exists, and the whole locality is now so debased that no man becoming at this day first acquainted with it, can find anything attractive about it. But it was pleasant enough, and not unpicturesque, when gardens and green fields, fenced in part by ancient walls, lay on each side of it. The original Grammar school building still remains and still bears on the side over the ancient, but long built up, doorway, a mutilated copy of the arms of Queen Elizabeth in plaster; two representations of the crest and arms of the Saviles carved in the stones, one on each side, the more northerly being charged with a crescent and the more southerly with a mullet. Savile coats of arms on the ceilings of Haselden hall bear the same differences.

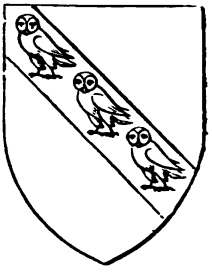
erected with native stone—stone which underlies this part of the town—as the wall that ran along the easterly side of Goodybower; the old Grammar school; the Parish Church and the Rectory house. The inside of the church tower, part of the Grammar school walls, and the oldest part of the Rectory house still consist of this kind of stone; and I suggest that it was obtained from the Goodybower quarry; and that the allusion in the Mysteries may fairly be employed to prove the existence of the quarry at their date. If the stone was not got there, what other quarry could it come from? Mr. Fowler suggests that the name "quarrel head" meant a tavern; but I believe it had reference to the head of the quarry in question, within sight of which, perhaps, the mysteries were played. Mr. Fowler's suggestion is ingenious, but it has, I think, no other authority. An interesting entry of old date occurs in the Governors' "Will Book," p. 2—"Sr John Savel for the quarele pitt ith'Goodybour." This Sir John was doubtless the Knight of Lupset, who died 1660, so that we are carried back on sure ground half way to the time of the Mysteries.

Over the shields are carved the words—

SCHOLA REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ,

and below them—

GEORGE: SAVILE ESQUIRE. GEORGE: SAVILE AND THOMAS: SAVILE HIS: SONNES.



ARMS OF SAVILE.

On a single stone near a window, in old characters, are the letters W: SAV., perhaps part of the name of the William Savile, first spokesman of the governors, who gave to the school the Queen's Arms in a frame, deemed to be that above mentioned. Inside, at the east end, is a wooden bust of Queen Elizabeth, with the words, J. HEALEY FECT. SEMPER EADEM.[n] MDCCLIV.; and at the other the tablet to John Clarke, the meritorious and successful master here, whose story is told by his pupil Dr. Zouch, and again by Mr. Lupton.[o] He was born at Kirby Misperton, 3rd May, 1706, and was buried there 2nd February, 1761. The building, which is unornamental, is now used as the Boys' Green Coat Charity school, founded in 1707 by trustees and committee for the poor of Wakefield, and at various dates since assisted by gifts of land and money for teaching poor boys read-

n. Queen Elizabeth's own personal motto.
o. Wakefield Worthies 59.

ing, writing, and arithmetic.[P] The Grammar school was held in it down to 1854, but in that year was removed to the building and grounds theretofore belonging to the West Riding Proprietary school in Northgate, which had been provided in 1833 as a high class school, by a company of proprietors with a nominal capital of £15,000, but which failed of success. The new property was acquired by the governors, partly by purchase and partly by gifts of shares. The Grammar school has ceased to be what it was intended to be, and what its name imports, a free school. The new school house is situate in Saint John's field, some distance northward of the old site, and is of ample extent. The Grammar school was founded under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth on 19th November, in the thirty-fourth year of her reign (1591) at the suit of the inhabitants of town and parish; was directed to bear the name of Free Grammar school of Queen Elizabeth at Wakefield, and was to be employed for teaching, instructing, and bringing up children and youth in grammar and other good learning, for ever. Sir

P. Among the donors were John Bromley, whose will is dated 3rd January, 1722, whereby two messuages in Kirkgate were given to pay £5 a year to the curate of the Parish Church, and the rest to the Charity School; John Storie, whose will bears date 29th April, 1674, whose gift was exchanged for land in the Fair Ground; Francis Maude in 1724, "as is supposed;" Richard Witton, of Lupset, and John Smyth, ancestor of the Smyths of Heath, in 1729.—*Governors' Will Book.*

George Savile, Knight,[q] John Savile, Esquire, "Steward of Wakefield,"[r] Robert Bradford, Esquire,[s] Thomas Savile, Esquire, "Surveyor in those parts,"[t] George Savile, Gentleman,[u] Henry Arthington, Gentleman,[v] Richard Sproxton, Gen-

q. Sir George, of Thornhill and Lupset, father of the Sir John, of Lupset (defender of Howley for the Parliament) who died 5th May, 1660. Sir George was created a baronet 29th June, 9 Jas 1. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 12 Jas. 1. His first wife was Mary Talbot, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his second was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ayscough, Esq., widow of George Savile, of Wakefield. (Hunter, 2, S, Y., 301, says George Savile was of Stanley). Sir George died 12th November, 1622, aged about 72. (Loidis and E. 313.) As to Sir George, see also Hunter's privately-printed book on Lupset, &c., p. 26. His widow Elizabeth died 1625, and was buried at Horbury. See same.

r. Of Howley, joint Steward of the Manor of Wakefield with Sir Edward Carey, whose daughter he married. (Burke's Extinct Peerages.) He was the eminent Yorkshireman, afterward created Baron Savile of Pontefract, first Alderman, or Mayor, of Leeds in 1626, from whose arms that town has taken its crest and the supporters of its shield. He was buried at Batley 1630. Down to October, 1588, Sir Edward Carey held the stewardship alone, but in October, 1588, John Savile, "Esq.," was joined with him. The name of Sir John Savile, knight, occurs for the last time in 1618. In the next roll (1619) the name of Thomas Savile, knight (his son), appears.

s. I have no doubt Mr Bradford was of Bradford hall, now Clarke hall, in Stanley.

t. I have not ascertained to which branch of the family of Savile the Surveyor belonged. George Savile, the Governor, had a brother Thomas, whom he describes in his will as of Thornhill, beside a son Thomas.

u. George, the elder, of Haselden hall, Wakefield.

v. Of Milnthorpe, in Sandal Magna, I presume.

tleman,[w] Roger Pollard, Yeoman, Richard Claiton, Yeoman, William Savile, Yeoman,[x] Thomas Cave, Yeoman, Henry Watkinson, Yeoman, John Battie, Yeoman, and Thomas Robinson, Yeoman, were incorporated as the first governors with power to them and their successors (among other things) to make good and necessary statutes and ordinances for better ordering, ruling, and governing the school, the master, and the lands and goods of the institution; and at various dates statutes have been made accordingly. The "governors" being a well known Wakefield Corporation, numerous devises and bequests have been made to them as trustees for particular charitable purposes, and they now administer a great variety of donations. The desire for a Free School at Wakefield was felt for many years prior to the charter. In 1563 Francis Graunt, of Wakefield, mercer, by his will dated 22nd February, charged a little house of his adjoining his own dwelling at Wakefield with ten shillings a year for ever, "to the use of a Free School, if any such fortune to be within the town of Wakefield," and in default gave the money to the use of the "poor people." Alice Graunt, widow, probably the widow of Francis,

w. His wife was Dorothy, sister to Sir John Savile, of Methley. See Savile pedigree.

x. Deputy Steward of the Manor of Wakefield and Steward of the Manor of Newland. The rest of the Governors were all Wakefield men and benefactors to the school.

at Wakefield Manor Court 23rd March at York (n. s.), surrendered a rood and a half of land have Alverthorp to the Governors, for the use of the school. Few donations are recorded prior to those of the Saviles of Wakefield, who, no doubt, were the Saviles of Haselden Hall, George, the elder, and George and Thomas, his sons, to whom was accorded the distinguished honour, as we see, of having their names and arms carved on the walls of the building, and with whose names the institution has ever since been associated. The father and his sons were members of a distinct branch of that great Yorkshire family, to which their namesakes of Methley also belong, and of which the latter are now the only living representatives.[1] The Wakefield Saviles were an offshoot from those of Lupset, and descendants from the Thomas Savile, to whom, as I believe, the stall in the

1. I do not understand Mr. Lupton's dedication of the "Wakefield Worthies," where he calls Sir George Savile (the Governor, I presume) an "ancestor" to the Rector of Methley. He was not so, through the name of Savile which, I think, Mr. Lupton means, and I cannot find from the pedigrees that any lady descended from Sir George, was ever married to a Methley Savile. Mr. Lupton also credits Sir George with being chiefly instrumental in procuring the foundation of the school. It is probable that his Wakefield kinsmen would obtain his influence in the matter, as well as that of John Savile, Esquire; but I do not find that either of these or Thomas Savile the Governor, unless he were Thomas the son, made any gift toward the school. Mr. Lupton's mention of George Savile, Esq., on pages 51 and 59 also requires a little correction.

Parish Church belonged. George, the father, the George Savile, Gentleman, of the charter (erroneously called *Thomas* in Sisson's copy of the church tablet), who died in October, 1593, made his will on the 6th of that month, describing himself as of Wakefield, Gentleman, and thereby gave to the school £80 out of goods conveyed by him to his brother Robert[z] and John Battie[A] and George Spivye, to be paid within two years after his death if, as he says, there should "be an hous builded for kepinge of the said schoole within the said two yeares," and if not then he gave it to his sons George and Thomas and Richard Clayton, William Savile[B] John Battie, Thomas Robinson, and Thomas Cave (all men now honourably known to us as benefactors to the school), for the use of the poor; but in a subsequent part of his testament he wills that "if the schoole goe forward and be built within the time aforesaid, as I hope in God it will, then there shall be given forth of the leases in Nottinghamshire the sum of twenty pounds to the eight persons abovenamed to the use of the poor people in Wakefield." All this shews his anxiety for the founding the school and indicates, I think, that difficulties and delays occurred in establish-

z. Of Ouchthorpe. His daughter Alice paid the spokesman, on 5th January, 1607, £2, given by her father.

A. A Battie married the testator's sister. See Will.

B. The William of the charter, I presume.

ing it. His will was proved by his sons at York on 2nd November, 1593. He is said to have given the croft whereon the school stands, and he may have set the ground apart for the purpose, but the conveyance was not made whilst he lived. On 3rd October, 1594, George, his son, granted to the Governors a small close with the edifices thereon, near the Goodybower, lying between the Goodybower lane east, and a croft of Henry Grice's west, reserving for ten years the right to get stone for his own use from the part unbuilt upon; and on 24th October, two years later, his brother Thomas also made a similar grant of the same property, subject to the same reservation. In this manner, therefore, the site was secured; but the Wakefield Saviles did more than this. George, the son, who very soon followed his father, by his will made 16th December, 1694, shortly before his death[c] gave to trustees, in case he should leave no issue other than his daughter—and he left no other—a third of the tithes and the advowson of Hutton Pannal to convey to the Governors for the use of the school, subject to a third of the "rents and other duties;" and also gave "an hundreth poundes" for purchasing so much freehold land for the use of the school as that

c. His will was proved by his widow Elizabeth, at York, 17th February, two months after the date, the testator's only child, Margaret, her co-executor, having renounced probate.

sum would extend to, and not to be otherwise employed on pain of making the bequest void [D] Thomas Savile, the other son, on the 23rd of April, 1599, granted to the Governors a rent charge of £3 6s. out of the rectory of Thorp Arch; and on 1st June, 1599, surrendered a house and eight acres of land in Gawkethorp (Gawthorp), and a rood and a half of land near Flanshaw Lane for the use of the school. His will bears date 23rd April, 1599, and it was proved by Sarah, his widow, at York, on 7th August, 1599, for the "sole use of the execu-

D. He specified the fund out of which this money should be raised, and gave power for the Governors to receive the tithes of Otley and Calverley, to secure payment within three years. His property seems to have been chiefly leases of tithes, as of "Stanley and the Old Parke of Wakefield," "Ossett and the New Parke of Wakefield," "Hutton Pannal, Clayton, Frickley, and Shippins." His bequests were to Elizabeth, his wife; to Margaret, his daughter; to Thomas, his brother; to John Rodes of Barlbrough, who was, I believe from the will of George the elder, his sister's husband or son, and to Thomas and William Spivie and their sisters in certain events. He also gave £20 toward building a "House of Correction" within seven miles of Wakefield for setting the poor on work, or toward a stock for keeping them in work, if a house should be built within two years after his death. The Savile pedigree, in Sir George Radcliffe's letters, states that Elizabeth, widow of George Savile, married Sir George Savile, afterward first baronet, and was thus mother to Sir John, of Lupset. Was she Elizabeth, widow of George, the son (?). A Mrs. Elizabeth Savile, of Milnthorpe, gave £10 toward the school, but I do not know at what date. In 44 Eliz. Elizabeth Savile gave three cottages at Horbury. I may say here, once for all, that the authorities for the statements about the Grammar School are the several wills and the "Will Book" of the Governors, unless otherwise mentioned.

trixes named in the will, they being minors." On 22nd October, 1602, his widow, who was afterward Lady Mounson, or Monson, surrendered to the Governors of the school a cottage at Horbury.[E]

Down to this time we do not seem to have got the schoolhouse built. Numerous gifts begin to come in—donations of money, conveyances of land or grants of rent charges—nearly all from middle class men, as drapers, mercers, chapmen, gentlemen; and only a few esquires, one knight (or baronet[F]). On 22nd October, 1603, John Mowbray gives a rent of twenty

E. The executrixes were his daughters, Dorothie Savile, Margaret Savile, and Elizabeth Savile, and "the child my wife goeth with." He had also a son and heir named John, also a minor. He calls himself of Wakefield, Esquire; directs that his body shall be buried in the Parish Church of Wakefield; devises to his three daughters, for 21 years, six messuages and six oxgangs of land at Owston, held on lease from the Queen, and then gives them to the unborn child if a son, and if not, to his son John; mentions that George Spivie, of Wakefield, holds in trust for him the parsonages of Sutton-upon-Lound, Scrowby, Gringley, Bollome, Tilne Wellome, and Moorgate, and the rectory of Heiton, for the benefit of his three daughters and the unborn child for 21 years, and then to his son John; gives the Hessle tithes in Wragby to his wife to educate his children with; appoints supervisors, Sir John Savile, Richard Clayton, William Clayton, of Oakenshaw, Gentleman, and John Battie. What became of his heir and the unborn child I do not know; but probably both died before coming to their estates. Elizabeth, his daughter, married a Wentworth, as mentioned afterward.

F. At that date there was more care to distinguish ranks of men than there is in our day, so that a man then described as "Gentleman" or "Esquire" would certainly be entitled to the designation.

shillings a year out of a messuage at the place called Bitchill[G] from his death, provided that if the school should not be fully and perfectly established, completed and fixed, with a schoolmaster and an usher to educate children free according to the charter within three years next after the date, the rent shall go to the poor of the hospital of Leonard Bate, Esq., at the west end of the town—which seems to imply non-completion at that date. Yet on 6th February, 1602, Thomas Cave, of Wakefield, Chapman, by will, gave to Clare hall, Cambridge, his "half rectory or parsonage of Warmfield," with tithes, &c., glebe land excepted, to maintain "two of the poorest scholars of the Free Grammar School of Wakefield," brought up three years in the school; and on the 4th February, 1604 (n. s.), Ambrose Maude and John Ryley were chosen as the first two to be sent.[H] The *building* may not have been finished, though the teaching might be going on somewhere. In 1605 Sir George Savile, John Savile, Henry Arthington, Richard Clayton, William Savile, John Battye, and Thomas Robinson were the surviving Governors of those named in the charter; on 25th November, 1606, William Savile was elected first spokesman; and on 20th July,

G. Beech hill (?), the slight elevation about the Bull Ring, Mr. Lumb says.

H. Mr. Cave gave the glebe land to the Governors, leasing it to Mr. Armitage, the Vicar of Kirkthorp, for 21 years, at £6 a year, but giving the rent to the school.

1607, the first (?) statutes were made under the charter. William Savile gave £10, took care of all papers, prepared the room over the church porch for use of the Governors, gave timber for building, flooring, and seating the school, and by will left forty shillings to it.[1]

1. The earlier donations to the school, in addition to those already mentioned, are the following, as set forth in the Governors' "Will Book." Where not otherwise mentioned, the donor lived at Wakefield :—

41 Eliz.—Edward Maude, late vicar, 10s. a year out of a messuage, Wrengate.
44 Eliz.—John Battye, a messuage near church stile.
45 Eliz.—William Bromheade, a cottage in Kirkgate.
„ Richard Clayton, a governor, a house in Butcher Row.
„ George Wharton, draper, a rent charge of 6s. 8d. a year.
„ John Freston, Altofts; £4 a year out of lands in Pomfret.
1 Jas. 1.—Thomas Robinson, governor, 6s. 8d. a year out of land at Cliff Field.
„ Roland Burrowe, clothier, 4s. a year out of house, Kirkgate.
1 Jas. 1.—William Pollard, chapman, 6s. 8d. a year out of house, Westgate.
„ Roger Field, chapman, 4s. a year out of a house, Westgate.
„ Thomas Bramley, London, haberdasher, a burgage and three cottages, Westgate; cottage at Windhill, and a close in Stanley, 6 roods.
„ Wilfride Armitage, yeoman, 3s. 4d. a year out of cottage, Heckmondwike.
„ George Spivie, chapman, 6s. out of messuage, Horshead, in Wakefield.
„ Edward Watkinson, mercer, 16s. 8d. a year, messuage, Westgate.
„ John Maude, chapman, 20s. a year, messuage, Northgate.

The Rev. J. H. Lupton, who was himself a Grammar school boy, gives biographies in his

1 Jas. 1.—John Jackson, gentleman, 11 roods land, Thornes.
„ Robert Waterhouse, 5s. a year out of land, Thornes.
„ Robert Pighills, 10s. a year out of land, Cliff Field.
„ John Allott, 10s. a year out of land, Northgate.
2 Jas. 1.—Robert Smyth, junr., an acre of land, Horbury.
„ Miles Brigges, 6s. 8d. a year out of land at Newton.
„ John Dighton, gentleman, 6 roods of land at Thornes.
„ Oswald Layburne, 4s. a year out of land at Thornes.
„ Robert Kaye, 15s. a year out of lands, Wakefield.
3 Jas. 1.—Gervase Hatfield, Stanley, a messuage, &c., Wakefield.
„ Richard Lister, Milnethorpe, clerk, 20s. a year out of messuage, Woodthorp.
„ John Battye, chapman, cottage and 2 windhill closes.
„ Francis Robinson, 6s. 8d. a year out of messuage at Wakefield.
9 Jas. 1.—Sir Richard Gargrave, Nostel, 2 acres in Stanley.
1674.—John Storie, of Haselborow, merchant, by will, his lands in Yorkshire for bringing up, at Oxford or Cambridge, for three years, three boys of parents *not able to bring them up*.
1684.—William Denison, gentleman, moiety of Cliff Field tithes.
1722.—John Bromley, gentleman, by will, messuage and croft, Rothwell, and £20 a year, with gifts to curate, and for apprentices and needy housekeepers.
Archbishop Potter, £100 by will.

book of "Wakefield Worthies," of several men of more than local eminence who were taught at the old school. Dr. John Radcliffe, the great physician of the time of William III. and Queen

I have not the dates of the following:—

Robert Cockell, out of lands, per year, 20s.
Thomas Scholey, „ 11s.
Henry Grice, Esq., a bit of land and 10s.
Mrs Mary Birkhead and Nathaniel, her son, out of lands, per year, 10s.
Thomas Harrison, out of lands, per year, 20s.
Gregory Paulden, „ 6s. 8d.
John Bradley, „ 6s. 8d.
Robert Marchant „ 5s.
Robert Smith, „ 2s.
William Lister, vicar, yearly, for a time fixed, 20s.
Henry Arthington, „ „ 20s.
Elizabeth Woodroff „ „ 20s.
John Fleming, „ „ 10s.
Thomas Pilkington, Esq., to buy land, £20.
Christopher Naylor, gentleman, gift of £10.
Robert Warrik, „ £3.
Alice Savile (Thomas's daughter) „ £10.
Thomas Green, Thomas Brown, and John Totty, gift of £3 each.
William Moorhouse, gift of £1 10s.
Francis Taylor, „ 20s.
Widow Brown, Kirkgate, gift of 20s.
John Siddal, clothier, „ 20s.
Robert Patten, „ £3 5s. 8d.
Thomas Sonyer, „ 40s.
Biram Garner, „ 20s.
Roger Emsall, „ 20s.
Henry Casson, „ 10s.
Michael Bartley and Martin Lister, gift of £10.
William Rhodes, per year, 20s.

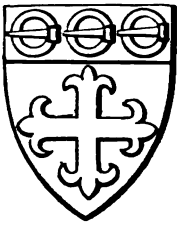
There were doubtless many more, who have not been put down. The lands given have very materially increased in value since the times of the respective gifts. I am much indebted to Mr. Frederick Lumb, Deputy Steward, and Mr. W. Walker, Governors' Agent, for assisting me to obtain information as to the Grammar School,

Anne, founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, who was born at Wakefield in 1652, in the house now occupied by Messrs. Hicks and Allen,[1] and who was son to George Radcliffe, an attorney, the keeper, as Mr. Ince shews in his list of governors, of our prison from 1647 to 1661. Dr. Richard Bentley, the celebrated master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was born at Oulton, 27th Janry 1662 (n. s.); Joseph Bingham, the illustrious scholar, who was born at Wake-

1. My friend, Mr. T. N. Ince, directs my attention to the register shewing that Mr. Lupton's date, 1650, is wrong. Assuming the following entries to refer to the same George Radcliffe, as they seem to do, Dr. Radcliffe had an elder brother John, who was baptised 1650, and who died an infant, and hence the mistake. Dr. Radcliffe was baptised 23rd January, 1652-3. The two entries are —1650, John, son of Mr. George Radcliffe, primo maij.; 1652, John, son of Mr. George Radcliffe, 23th January. Mr. Lupton is wrong in saying the above house was bequeathed by Dr. Radcliffe to East Ardsley Living, for it was given by Timothy Labourne, mentioned in the East Ardsley Walk. Mr. Ince also favours me with a note referring to Thorpe's catalogue of MS. collections of Wm. Radcliffe, sometime Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms, who died 1828 (p. 156), mentioning letters from Charles Chadwick, Esq., of Maveys, in Redware, Staffordshire, and Healey Hall, Lancashire, claiming a patent of arms of Green and Radcliffe for his son, a minor, heir-at-law to Dr. Radcliffe, 1808-10, which contain numerous particulars relative to the Doctor's family, shewing that not much faith can be placed on the printed memoir of him. A difficulty arose in certifying the arms, from the fact "that the Dr. hated everything connected with the then Government, and refused to pay for his arms being entered in the college of arms as descended from the Radcliffe's of Dalston, in Northumberland, but the Earl of Derwentwater often slept at his house, and acknowledged him as a relation."

field, in September, 1668;[K] John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born here about 1674, his father being a draper in the market place;[L] Dr. Thomas Zouch, author of many works, biographical and other, who was born 12th September, 1737, at Sandal, where his father was vicar, and who died at Sandal in 1815; Thomas Robinson, author of "Scripture Characters," who was born at Wakefield 10th September, 1749, being son to James Robinson, hosier, in the market-place. Dr. Sisson, also, in his Historic Sketch of Wakefield Parish Church, gives biographies of most of the same men; and Mr. W. H. Leatham, in his lectures on the history and antiquities of Wakefield, also mentions them.

If we make a tour of the town we may as well go from the old to the new Grammar school as above, and, being at the latter, come down Northgate a little, to the site of Haselden hall, an old building that was chiefly wood, but



ARMS OF HASKLDEN.

K. He was baptised there 28th September.

L. It is gratifying to know that fellow townsmen of the Doctor's rejoiced at his elevation. In the Churchwardens' accounts 1736-7, January 18, is the entry—

Paid ye ringers by ye request of several neighbours Doctor Potter being made Arch Bishop of Canterbury ..... 5s.

The Archbishop in his will writes of the Grammar School as "the place of my education."

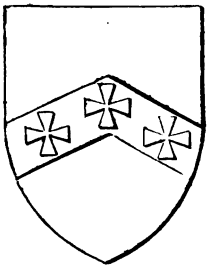
which has been lately cut into two parts and re-fronted, whereby its ancient character and picturesqueness have been destroyed. Formerly the entrance was by a low central door leading through a passage in the front to a square court yard, with balcony about it. The detached parts still contain memorials of the Saviles. The date 1584 is frequently repeated on the ceilings, with coats of arms of the Saviles, two of these bearing the differences which appear on the Grammar school shields. An owl standing on a tun occurs often, with the letters, G. M. S., and — 1584.[M] The arms of Queen Elizabeth also appear, encircled with the motto of the garter, and crowned and the arms of Wortley are there. The house is stated to have been built as far back as the reign of Henry VI., and to have derived its name from the family which lived in it at that date.[N] It was, in the

M. For the George Savile, Gentleman, named in the school charter and his wife, or for Sir George and Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of the sixth Earl Shrewsbury, I presume. One of the Savile coats of arms impales arms which seem to be those of a Talbot—two hounds between three fleurs-de-lis.

N. In Loidis and Elmete, 294, where it is called a very ancient burgage house, built principally of wood, and having a double and very rude corridor of wood, of

sixteenth century, as already referred to, occupied by a branch of the great Savile family which,

which much remained, and which once surrounded the quadrangle. The hall was a very fine timber apartment, open to the roof with bold flying springers. Mr. Leatham also in his "Lectures," &c., says this family was of some consequence in the time of Edward III., a Thomas-de-Heselden being, in the 48th year of that reign, appointed bailiff to the Manor Court for life. Writing in 1845, Mr. Leatham goes on to say that, according to Dr. Naylor, the house passed from the Haseldens to the Pegges, a family which came from the neighbourhood of East Ardsley; that it belonged in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Mr. George Savile; and that after the death of his sons without issue it passed to the Wentworths—afterward Lords Strafford; and at the death of the last earl went to Mr. Hatfield Kaye, and from Mr. Kaye's sisters, by devise, to Mr. John Harter. The latter was stepson to their brother Frank Hatfeild, and took his surname. John Hatfeild has died since 1845, and the property now belongs to his brother, Mr. Harter, of Manchester. Mr. Ince tells me that a Pegge married Miss Clarke, whose son owned Clarke hall, and that there was in all probability no other *Pegge* family in our neighbourhood. Mr. Leatham, or Dr. Naylor, appears indeed to have mistaken Pegge for Peck; and it seems from Whitaker, as above, that the great window of the hall contained many remnants of arms in painted glass, which appeared, from Glover and Dugdale, to have been (among others) those of Gascoigne, Vavasour, Nevile, Warren, Peck impaling Lacy, same impaling Harrington, same impaling Middleton, Bellasis impaling Bigot, "*Peck* with his quarterings, namely, Haselden," p. 294. On the stone at Normanton, over the grave of Richard Bunny, formerly of Newton and, at his death in 1584, of Newland, are Bunny's arms



ARMS OF PECK.

coming originally from Dodworth,[o] spread to Tankersley, Bradley, Thornhill, Howley, Lupset, Soothill, Bowling, Methley, Wakefield, Stanley, Mexborough, from which last place the Lord Pollington, of 1765, then took the title of his earldom.[p]

In Wentworth street, between the site of the hall and the new school, stands the Roman

impaling those of Haselden—ar, a cross flory, on a chief, azure, three sinister buckles of the second. Either Mr. Leatham or Dr. Naylor is also in error in saying that Mr. George Savile's sons died without issue, for George left a daughter Margaret, and Thomas left a son John and three daughters. It was through the marriage of Elizabeth, one of Thomas's daughters and co-heiresses, with Sir William Wentworth, Knight, who was on the side of Charles I, and was killed at Marston Moor, that the Wentworths obtained the hall. Their son, Sir William, described in Collins as of Northgate-head in Wakefield, High Sheriff of Yorkshire 24 Charles II., was great grandfather to Augusta Anne Wentworth, who was married to Mr. Hatfeild Kaye 30th May, 1772, and who, on the death of her brother, third Earl Strafford, succeeded to his estates, including, no doubt, Haselden hall. The Wentworth Castle estate she left, at her death in 1802, to F. W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq. (then Vernon).—*See Collins's Peerage, vol.* 4, *edit.* 4, *p.* 291; *and Burke's Extinct Peerage, edit.* 1866, *p.* 576.

o. Watson, in his History of Halifax, says the first of the family he had met with was Sir John Savile, of Dodworth, who married a daughter of Sir Symon de Rockley—*p.* 209.

p. See as to the genealogy of the family of Savile Watson's History of Halifax, 208—212. The Saviles of Stanley, as well as those of Wakefield, all now extinct, were descended from Thomas Savile, of Wakefield, who was second son of the Thomas Savile, of Lupset, mentioned in connection with the stall end in Wakefield Parish Church, and who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Chaloner, of Stanley, *alias* Midgley, hall.—*See same, p.* 211.

Catholic chapel, a plain brick erection built about 1828, and enlarged 1852. Returning to the new Grammar school, we may walk around Saint John's, where some of the best residences are situated. In the midst stands Saint John's church, a building which has sometimes received considerable praise, but, looked at as a church, without deserving it. Neither the style of the erection nor the accessories could be accepted now as satisfactory. They do not conform to any of the orthodox styles of church architecture nor any other good manner of building. The church was built under powers contained in a special Act of Parliament, 31 Geo. III., cap. 74, the first stone being laid 4th November, 1791, and the church and ground being consecrated 28th July, 1795. The total cost, exclusive of the land, was £9,228, and the incumbent's house cost £2,019 more, making £11,247. Mr. Francis Maude, whose memorial window in the Parish Church is mentioned before, and Mr John Lee, the eminent solicitor at Saint John's, who died 17th January, 1836, gave two acres of land (now the grave yard) and £1,000.[q] Many other persons

q. These particulars of dates, cost, and the like, are from a note by the late Mr John Maude, of Moor house, to the *Wakefield Journal*, 26th August, 1843, which Mr. Ince lends me. Mr Maude adds, "In most topographical works Saint John's Church is said to have been built with funds left by a Mrs. Newstead. The Mortmain Act set this intention, as expressed in Mrs. Newstead's will, aside." This statement is, however, incorrect. Mrs.

contributed moneys, amongst them the Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D., the first incumbent.[R] Mr. Lee was also one of the chief originators of the rows of houses about the church. The church and houses, as already intimated, do not stand on any part of the ancient Saint John's field. After the church and minister's house and grave yard had been provided there was a want of funds for repairs and for sacramental bread and wine, though all the pews had been disposed of under the act, and all donations had been expended; and the promoters therefore obtained, on 2nd May, 1815, a second act, requiring the churchwardens of the parish of Wakefield to pay £400 out of the Parish Church rates within three calendar months, and not exceeding £100 a year for cleansing and repairing Saint John's Church and purchasing books and sacramental bread and wine and paying spiritual court fees; and to pay out of the first money received from church rates the costs of

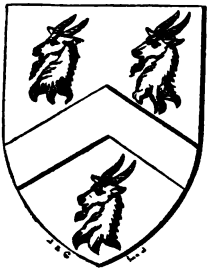
Alice Newstead, who died in January, 1776, having by her will made her gift to the Archbishop of York conditional on the erection of a new church within eighteen months after her death, directed further that if the church should not be built in that time the estates should go to private persons for their own use. Her condition was not complied with, and therefore the gift for the church failed. A "case" was submitted to Sergeant Aspinall for his opinion on the will in May, 1776, and he of course stated that the intended donation could not be secured.

R. Subsequently vicar of Wakefield, from August, 1805, to 20th January, 1810.

obtaining the new act, with interest. The Parish Churchwardens' Accounts accordingly contain entries of payments toward Saint John's church as follow:—

1815.	Repairs	£400	0	0
	Mr. Lee for obtaining the Act.....	£531	3	6
1815 to 1829.	In these 15 years sums amounting to	£2700	0	0
	A total of.....	£3631	3	6

Northward of Saint John's, and just on the boundary of the borough, is the village of Newton, not now remarkable. At the Wakefield end of it, opposite to (eastward of) the toll bar, on both sides of the Leeds road, and again below the Bradford road, are fields now belonging to Trinity church, Leeds; but formerly the site and grounds of the house of the Bunny family, called Bunny hall. The name is still known by old people in Newton. The Rev. Henry Robinson, who may be deemed the founder of Trinity church, is charged in the Terrier of Wakefield Manor, dated 1709, with grave rents for lands at Bunny hall in Alverthorpe graveship, and lands at "Bunny hall a'-th'-



ARMS OF BUNNY.

back-o'-th'-laith" in Stanley graveship, which at the point in question adjoins Alverthorpe graveship. The laith stands by the Leeds road side, between Saint John's and the bar. In December, 1721, Mr. Robinson conveyed to the Trinity church trustees the barn, said to be then lately erected at Bunny hall, in the parish of Wakefield; and four closes, called respectively Well close, Newton gate, Newton garth, and Quarry close, containing seventeen acres and a rood, situate at Bunny hall aforesaid; also Wade close, north of these, containing three acres; and four closes called Windy well close, long close, tenter close, and grove, containing thirteen acres, situate at Windy Well in Alverthorpe. The old name of Bunny hall still continues in the Alverthorpe township books, but is corrupted to *Bully* hall. No part of the house now remains; but I think the site may be made out in the grass field north east of the Leeds road, opposite the toll bar.[s] I have no

s. The Bunnys were of the family of that name from Bunny in Nottinghamshire. One of the Normanton memorial brasses claims for them that they were descended from French ancestors, who came from the town of Bunny, on the northern bank of the Loire, in the time of William the Conqueror. In the Roll of Battel Abbey (Leland's copy) occur the names *Benny* and *Bonet*, either of which might afterward easily become Bunny. The family was of Bunny hall, Newton, in the early part of the 16th century. John Bunny, of Wakefield, acquired several parcels of land in Alverthorpe, and Thornes prior to 1567, as appears by the Wakefield Court Rolls. In 1567 he surrendered land at Thornes to John Blackburn; and he left behind him the name

doubt for the reason mentioned in the note below that this property was acquired by the

"Bunny close" to fields in both Alverthorpe and Thornes. According to the Register in the parish books at Normanton church, of the Bunnys, of Newland, "conteyninge marriages bap. and buryalls of the Bunnys which have been synce the yeare of our lord God Ao. 1512," Richard Bunny, of Bunny hall, juxta, Wakefield, married Rose Topcliffe, the daughter of John Topcliffe, Lord Chief Justice. In 1535, as Sisson states, Richard (still described as of that place) was buried at Wakefield Parish Church, near to Rose, his wife, who was already dead. His father, another Richard, died in 1520. In 1538, Richard, also of Bunny hall (son to Richard and Rose), married Bridget Restwould, mentioned in the Normanton and Newland walk; and on 15th March, 1539, their eldest son, Edmund, and on 10th February, 1541-2, their second son Richard, were born, both at Bunny hall, their only other son, Francis, being baptized at Normanton, 8th October, 1545—"Franciscus Bony fil. Magistri B. de Newlande." In the preceding April occurs, as the name of a witness to a baptism, "— Bonye." It is clear, therefore, that Richard and Bridget were at Newland in 1545. They were there probably either as tenants or in anticipation of their ownership, for on 4th February, 1 Edw., 6, 1546-7, Richard Bunny purchased the Newland mansion and grounds and all the manorial rights there, which until a few years previously had been the possessions of the dissolved Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He died at Bolton Percy, 30th April, 1584, aged 70, and was buried in the Lady Quire at Normanton, leaving his widow and his three sons. He is described on his tomb as "of Newton, otherwise called Bunny hall, in the parish of Wakefield, in the County of York, afterward of Newland;" and it is here that, as already mentioned, his arms are engraved impaling the arms of Haselden, a name, by the way, known at Newland much earlier, for a Hugonis Hesilden is mentioned as a copyholder there in 1457. Whilst Richard Bunny was at Newland, Nicholas was at Newton. This Richard was, I believe, the last of his family who owned Bunny hall; for on 17th September,

Greenwoods of Redhall about 1570. In 1651 Francis Tindall, of Brotherton, whose daughter

1565, Thomas Greenwood, the elder, and Thomas, the younger, acknowledged the receipt from him of a lease made to William Mylles, by Bunny, of his then capital house called Newton hall, and four score and eleven other pieces of evidences, as well deeds as copies of court rolls, according to a covenant in Indentures of 29th June, 1565, and acquitted Bunny with regard thereto, which looks like a transaction in a purchase; and at Wakefield Manor Court, 31st March, 1570, Richard Bunny and Bridget his wife executed a quit claim to Thomas Greenwood of Learings, and Thomas his son, of all their copyhold lands in Newton and in the graveships of Wakefield, Alverthorpe, Thornes, and Stanley, or elsewhere held of the lord of that manor. Richard Bunny (son to Bridget Restwould), who was the next owner of Newland, though second son, married Anne, daughter of Francis Ingpen of Galaker in Hampshire, 25th June, 1580, and had ten children by her. Richard, the eldest, born 1581, was "slayne in Ireland warres," 1599. Francis, the second son, born at Durham, 1582, succeeded to Newland on 19th August, 1613, a few years after his father's death, which took place 2nd May, 1608, his mother, who married George Rokeby of Over Cudworth, being owner of the estate until the above date in 1613, when she and her husband granted it to Francis, reserving £50 a year out of it. Francis was buried 20th November, 1669, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, who, again, was buried 6th October, 1691; and then his son Edmund, last Bunny of Newland, as heir-at-law, took the estate, which was much burdened with debt. The family resided at Newland until 1694, when Edmund Bunny sold all his interest in the lands and the manor to Mr. John Silvester, of the city of London Anchor Smith, who also became owner of Birthwaite. The Bunny family had been growing poor for some years prior to 1694, and it is clear from the comparatively small sum for which Francis Bunny, owner of Newland in the reign of Charles I., compounded with the Commonwealth for his estates (£90) that, though of good standing, it never was rich, the sums paid by his neighbours being much greater —

Edward Lowden married, surrendered it as "Bunny hall, now in decay," with three closes

Thomas Stringer, of Sharlston, having to pay £485; Sir George Dalston, of Heath, £700; Thomas Nevile, of Chevet, £1,000; Sir George Wentworth, of Woolley, £3,188; and Sir John Wolstoneholme, of Nostell, £10,000. Still to the time of Edmund Bunny, the elder, father of the vendor of Newland, the heads of the family were buyers of land. He, however, ran into debt, though he married three wives, each of whom had some money—Theodosia Molyneux, in 1652, when she brought him £650; Elizabeth Palmer, 1657, she having then £700; and Mary Bossevile, whom he married at Peniston, 15th November, 1664, the sum she then had being £400. At his last marriage he was 47 years old. To raise money he mortgaged his Newland and other estates to Toby Sill, of Wakefield, mercer; to Matthew Hall, and to Matthew Meager, of Wakefield, merchant (the Matthew Meager who was Churchwarden of Wakefield in 1661, and who put up the "pair of stairs" to the north gallery), until, in 1689, he owed £2,700, his estate at that time being "not above £262 9s. 10d. per annum." His son Edmund, the vendor of Newland, even charges his mother (Mary) and his uncle Godfrey Bossevile, of Gunthwaite, with having "prevailed with Edmund, senr., to stifle and distroy the settlement of marriage," whereby he, the son, was a great loser. He also says, in a "case" which he submitted to counsel, and from which I take many of these particulars, that when Edmund, senr., married Mary Bossevile he had a plentiful stock upon his estate, to the amount of £1,500, and was a moneyed man, having received considerable portions with his wives, besides about that time selling a good timber wood for between £400 and £500, out of which he purchased an estate in Altofts, Normanton, and Warmfield to the value of £53 18s. 4d. per annum, which, with lands in Normanton fields, value £12 2s. 6d., made £66 0s. 10d. per year, a sum looked on as a sufficient provision for younger children without burdening the ancient estate, already charged with £100 a year to the wife of Edmund, senr. The Bunnys received from John Silvester, out of £5,421, for which the estates at and near Newland were sold to him, only £2,934 13s., the

of land, to George Taylor, of Chesterfield, merchant. In 1703 John Murgatroyd, of

rest being absorbed by mortgage and judgment debts; and of the last sum Mrs. Mary Bunny, the mother, who was buried at Normanton, 12th February, 1694-5, received £1,000, and the younger children £580—Molyneaux and Elizabeth £200 each, Margaret £100, and Dorothy £80 — leaving for Edmund, the eldest son, £1,354 13s. Edmund, on executing the transfer, was compelled to leave £1,000 in John Silvester's hands at £4 per cent for security of title. The portions to the younger children may have been paid out of this. In 1728-9 a Mr. Edmuud Bunny, who must have been Edmund, the son, was living at Peniston, as appears from letters written by him to Mr John Smith, then owner of Newland. Perhaps he was with his kinsfolk, the Bossevile's, of Gunthwaite. In one letter he writes of the following as relations of his father's—Mrs. Maude, widow of late Reader at Leeds old church; Mary, wife to James Moxon, of Stanley; Widow Brooksbank, of Leeds, whose husband was a spurrier in Briggate (three sisters); Mrs. Hatfield, wife to Mr. Oswald Hatfield, of Hatfield hall, both then living with their son, a mercer in Wakefield; and Mr. Arthur Gargrave, attorney at Pontefract, "remaining branch of Sir Richard Gargrave's family." In 1603 Francis Bunny, who was then clerk in orders at Ryton, in Durham, wrote to Mr. Tempest a long dissertation, with numerous references to the new and old testaments, called An Admonition concerning the choice of our Religion, the object being "to reclaim and bring Mr. Tempest's son again to the true church." There is no doubt he was Francis Bunny afterward Prebendary of Durham, third son of Richard and Bridget, who married Jane Priestley in April 1522. The Bunnys were allied to the Wortleys, also to the Kayes of Woodsom, as stated on one of the curious paintings of 1573 to be seen there and a copy of which Thoresby gives (see Ducatus Leod. 333). In Peniston churchyard is, or was, a tombstone—"Here lieth Molyneaux Bunny, who served with reputation in the armies of King William and Queen Anne, and was a gentleman born. He died on the 6th day of May, Anno. Dom. 1749." See 2 Hunter's South Yorkshire, 341. In the March No. 1869,

Dewsbury, Gentleman, was owner; and after that Mr Henry Robinson. These particulars

p. 135, of the Miscellanea Genealogica and Heraldica, it is said that this branch of the Bunnys continued to the beginning of the present century, when the last male heir of this ancient house was a carpenter at Newsham, in Durham [where the Bunnys formerly had an estate], and died without issue. A memorial of the Bunny family exists in the house now occupied by Mr. G. F. Wild, plumber, Kirkgate, Wakefield. On an old oak beam is carved the inscription—

"This House was Bvylt Anno M D LIII
first yere of Aben Mayre the
first by John Bunny."

Mr. Hewitt mentions this inscription in his History of Wakefield. "Mr. Bunney" is named in Sisson as a donor of 19s. 6d. a year to the poor and other parishioners of Wakefield. The arms of the Bunnys are, Argent a Chevron between three goats' heads erased. The coat of arms of Mr. Edmund Bunny, father of the last possessor of Newland, impales the arms of Bossevile, his last wife's arms. Burke's Landed Gentry (edit. 4, p. 179) says a branch of the Bunny family was settled in Hants from the time of King John, and is now called Bunny, of Speen hill, Newbury, Berks. The early members of that branch were called Richard and Edmond. The head of the Wakefield family was Richard, Francis or Edmund. See further as to the Bunnys under the heads of Normanton and Newland. The Sills were a well known family in Wakefield. Mr. Toby Sill was married at Wakefield on 1st June, 1663, to Susanna Clay. I believe this was the above Mr. Sill; and, if so, that he was buried at Wakefield 21st June, 1695, and she 27th December, 1714. I find another Toby and Susanna married at Rothwell Church on 13th September, 1638. She is called "Magistra Susanna Kay," I presume a relative of the Rev. Edmund Kaye, who was vicar there from 23rd October, 1627, and was buried at Wragby, 28th July, 1652. The occurrence of Susanna in the two instances is curious. Probably the Mr. Sill of 1638 was father to the Toby Sill of 1663. Mr. Sill, on Mr. Silvester's purchase of Newland, executed to Mr. Silvester

may be found at our Manor Rolls Office.

Coming due south from Saint John's we may pass the Lancasterian school, established 1813, still managed as a British school; and not far from it, the building erected about the same time as a Church school, but lately converted into the local School of Art. At the top of Wood-street is the West Riding Court or Sessions House, built about 1808 and enlarged 1849-50, a building of some pretension and on the whole convenient for its purpose. The most striking portion is the front, which is a portico with four

a memorandum on one of his mortgage deeds, declaring that all the lands "formerly the inheritance of Edmund Bunny, late of Newland, Esquire, deceased," should be granted to Silvester, except a messuage and lands at Horbury, which Sill was to retain for his own use. Mr. Sill had sons—Toby and James, and one or more daughters. Toby Sill, mercer, married Ann Smirthwaite at Wakefield on 7th August, 1705; and Mrs. Mary Watkinson on 28th February, 1716. His first wife was buried at Wakefield 13th November, 1707; and he (then being of Westgate) on 2nd December, 1716. James was also of Wakefield, mercer. He is the James Sill mentioned in Sisson, p. 37, as having died 20th February, 1725, aged 62, and as having been buried in Wakefield Parish Church. A wall tablet to him and his wife and their infant son Toby is over the south east doorway. Anne Sill, a daughter of his, was married, first to John Nevile, of Chevet, Esq., and secondly to Matthew Wentworth, of Wakefield, who was buried at Woolley 29th July, 1749. She died 27th May, 1773, and was buried at Wakefield. See Thoresby's Ducatus by Whitaker, 196. Elizabeth, a daughter of Toby Sill's, was second wife to Francis Wheatley, a descendant from the Wheatleys of Woolley, and ancestor of the Ridsdales of Wakefield. Francis Wheatley died 21st August, 1714. Sisson 44. The Wakefield Parish Registers contain many other entries relative to the Sills between 1663 and 1736.

fluted Doric columns, supporting a pediment, on the topmost point of which stands a figure of Justice. In the immediate neighbourhood are the neat Savings Bank building in Burton-street, erected about 1835, I believe; the head quarters of the West Riding Constabulary; the Probate Court, built in 1863; and the Tammy hall, erected by shareholders for sale of woollen and worsted cloths. The conveyance of the land by Richard Towne, of Wakefield, Gentleman, to trustees bears date 9th and 10th June, 1777. It is not now different from an ordinary mill, for the tammy trade went down at the time of the great war with France, and has not been revived. The hall was sold to Messrs. Marriott, of Westgate Common, in 1820. The Wakefield Industrial Exhibition was held in it, and in considerable adjoining additions, in 1865.

Just below, in Wood-street, stands the Mechanics' Institution, known as the Music Saloon, built 1820-1 by shareholders as the "Public Buildings," and purchased by the institution for £3,000 in May, 1855. It contains news room, library, and lecture room, with house and other rooms, and is a good and neat structure, with rustic base like the Court House walls, and Ionic pilasters against the upper storey.

Opposite the Music Saloon stands the Clayton Hospital and Wakefield General Dispensary, an ordinary brick building. The dispensary was established in 1787; and the hospital was added

in 1854 through Mr. Thomas Clayton's liberality, he having then spent £800. In 1865 he gave £1,000 on condition of £3,000 more being raised by the town, which was accomplished. The wing at the southern side is the Albert ward, given by the public on the Prince Consort's death. Mr. Clayton died 17th October, 1868, having made further bequests to the hospital. An excellent likeness of him, painted in June 1868 by Mr. R. Herdman, R.S.A., and given to the hospital by subscribers, hangs in the committee room. Contiguous to the Mechanics' Institution are also the Post Office and the Town hall; and near the latter, in King-street, the Borough Police Office and station for the fire engines. The latter property was acquired by the municipal corporation upon the grant of the charter in 1848, having to that time been vested in trustees on behalf of the town. The property was purchased from Mr.. John Ridsdale in 1828, having some time previously belonged to Mr. William Barstow, of Barstow-square; and was first occupied by the constables at the end of 1829 or beginning of 1830. The prior lock-up was the building in George-street, mentioned afterward. The term used in Wakefield for these local prisons, down to the advent of the new police, was *kidcote*, and that name always appeared in the town's accounts. The preceding fire engine houses were in New-street and Pincheon-street, each being under charge

of a captain. The Town hall contains a few memorials of older Wakefield, as the Constables' Accounts from 1715, and two or three "Waits" badges. One of the latter, dated 1688, is engraved. They are of silver, and about five inches by four in size, with loops to fasten them on by. The wearers were not called Waits because they sang at Christmas, as is the case in our day. They were the town's night watchmen, who chanted the hours and half hours, and made known the sort of weather throughout the time they were on duty, as—"half past two o'clock and a fine and frosty morning."[T]

WAITS' BADGE.

T. I do not know the origin of the Waits, unless this entry in the Parish Register records it:—

"Memorandum, that the Waits of this town of Wakefield began their watch upon the 17th day of October, in the yeare of Lord God 1670. Their names are as followeth:—

Wm. Shaw,
Tho. Shaw,
Thomas Watson,
} Fratres in Unum."

"Began their watch" may only refer to the commencement of that year's patrolling. Down to about 1810 the Waits were three in number. These, and one deputy constable, sufficed in those years for the preservation of

A few hundred yards south of the Town hall, at the top of Westgate, are the old Corn Ex-

the peace. About 1810 or 1811 a "vagrant master" is mentioned in the Constables' Accounts, making in effect two deputies. In 1812 a regular "watch" was established, but the three Waits are mentioned as lately as 1826, when a town's meeting resolved to discontinue clothing them, so as to save £35 a year, to be applied toward the salary of "an active, intelligent man, to take charge of the police." Joshua Ellis was the man appointed; and he and his successors thenceforward to 1848, when the Borough Police came in, had two subordinates in addition to the night watchmen. The borough police now number about twenty-five, including a chief constable, and they do both the day and night duties. Down to 1842, when constables were first appointed by Justices, *the* constable of Wakefield was a yearly Court Leet officer, chosen out of the principal inhabitants, and he exercised functions similar to those of Mayor. He called and presided at public meetings; superintended and paid out of the public funds for inquests, making militia lists, bell ringing on notable occasions, fire engines and putting out fires, providing and taking care of the kidcote, also for his deputy, and for the Waits, who were hired yearly and clothed in *green* at the cost of the town; also for the pinder and bellman, the pinfold and "waver," the relief of vagrants and the passing them to other towns on foot or in carts, the prosecution of offenders, preventing the letting off fireworks on 5th November, repairing the Ducking stool, whipping men, "pilloring" men, and a great variety of other things, including, in late years, according to the custom of the day, a good deal of dining—the last of these payments being in 1829, when Mr. Thomas Barff was constable. The following are taken as samples of the entries in the Constables' books:

1745-6.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 5.—Bulter's shoes	0	4	6
Waits	0	7	6
March 15.—Waites shoes	0	13	6
Nov.—Bulter 54 weeks at 2s. 6d. ...	6	15	0
Waites' clothes, &c.	17	17	4
[A similar item occurs yearly, varying the sum].			

change, built by Mr. Thomas Rishworth, the banker, in 1820, and now occupied as offices;

1746.			
Oct. 16.—Guiding the Army	0	9	0
Nov. 1.—Benj. Thompson and Wm. Batley for the bridge of Brooksbank.....	2	13	4
Constable's feast	1	0	0
1746-7.			
Mar. 6.—A disbanded soldier	0	0	6
Apl. 17.—A soldier's wife with a pass from Ld. Albemarle	0	0	6
A soldier's wife and two widows	0	0	6
A soldier with a pass	0	0	6
[Other entries like these].			
1749-50.			
Items.—Repairing the buts ..	0	2	6
Repairing pinfold, &c.	0	11	6
1750.			
Aug. 29.—Paid Jonus Rhods for cleaning waver.....	0	5	0
[Similar items frequent].			
Aug. 30.—Paid Wm. Batley for rules and mending stocks	0	5	0
1751-2.			
John Clarkson, constable for Mr. John Milnes, jun.			
June.—Repairing the pillory	0	5	0
July.—Repairing the pinfold	0	8	6
For charges indicting the House of Correction Front at Bradford	0	5	0
Augt.—Work and materials at the waver	1	11	0
Sept.—Paving from the bridge to the House of Correction	0	9	2
Railing the same	0	10	6
Other items.—Cleaning waver. Repairing, oiling, and playing engines. Inquests.			
Oct.—Chusing the constable and crying the court	1	1	6

the new Corn Exchange, a great building erected in 1838, and enlarged in 1864, of no architec-

1754-5.			
William Parker, constable.			
Dec.—Paid for bedle badge mending..	0	5	0
Feb.—Bellman crying streets to be cleaned	0	0	6
Bellman crying no throwing at cocks	0	0	6
May.—Items for lime and bricks to repair pinfold, and "stones to cape pinfold wall."			
1755-6.			
Nov.—Waites and Jno. Leek [deputy]	0	10	0
John Leake shoes	0	5	6
Waits and Leeke's hats	0	12	0
Waits and Beadles stockings ..	0	16	0
March.—For playing the engine.....	0	6	0
19 yards fine green cloth for Wates, &c., a 8s. pr. yd. ..	7	12	0
Wm. Winter's note and Robt. Meres ditto. Waits close making and Leakes	2	2	0
[Similar items yearly].			
March 30.—4 prest men, Geo. Hargrave, Saml. Walton, Walkin, and Michel.....	4	0	0
For 12 or 14 days, 3, and sometimes 4 men watching over prest men, drink, &c.	1	19	0
Drink had at 2 or 3 nights pressing, &c.	0	11	6
Further attendance on pressing to two of my own men	0	10	6
April 29.—Going to Pomfret Sessions and feeing Lawyer Stanhope to move the Court by Mr. Smyth's order about widening Wakefield bridge	1	5	6
1756-7.			
Oct.—Note for imprestd men	2	12	8

tural merit; and the Church Institution building, put up in 1862 at a cost of £2,000, and con-

	To 4 prestd men	4	0 0
	4½ yards green ribbon	0	2 3
1757-9.			
Oct. 22.—By 3 silver badges for Waits		0	7 6
	By a silver badge for John Leek	0	2 6
1758.			
March.—By a lock for kidcoat, a tub, and straw.....		0	2 0
	By Bellman for crying down throwing at cocks	0	0 6
	By John Leek repairing the buts	0	4 0
	[Similar items in other years].		
	By cleaning the waver and repairing	0	8 0
1764.			
Jan. 5.—Mending the kidcoat		0	0 6
	Repairing Kirkgate Barr and the posts and rails at Westgate End	0	10 4
1766.			
May 5.—Ordered that the expense of clothing the Waites and Bedall shall not exceed the sum of £16 for future years.			
1768-9.			
Oct. 28.—Repairing the butts in the Ings.....		0	2 6
	Pd. Rotherith for cleaning skiterick.....	0	5 6
1773.			
Jan. 1.—Mr. Wm. Parker pink ribbons for Waits.....		0	3 0
Feb. 13.—Wm. Field for mending the pillory		0	6 2
1774-5.			
Nov. 5.—Crying down bonefires		0	0 2
April.—Making up butts in Engs		0	1 6
July.—Wm. Batley for rails where old pinfold stood		0	5 10

taining library, news room, and lecture room. It stands on the site of the ancient bakehouse and

1787.			
Jan. 5.—Wm. Botheroyd for making stocks	1	6	6
May 15.—Assistance at whiping 3 men	0	3	0
July 6.— „ „ 3 „	0	3	0
Aug. 17.— „ „ 2 „	0	2	0
Sep. 7.— „ „ 3 „	0	3	0
June 25.—Leading rubbish for kidcoat	0	5	0
Sept. 13.—Attendance and assistance on Outwood at Races	0	15	0
Sep. 29.—Bellman crying to stop flying kites in streets	0	0	6
1793.			
Nov. 5.—Going out with assistants on account of crackers, &c....	0	5	0
Dec. 16.—Sworn men for trying weights, &c.....	0	13	0
[A frequent item].			
1794.			
June 27.—Cryirg mad dogs down on 2d June	0	1	0
Aug. 9.—Cleaning the Waver.....	0	5	0
Nov. 26.—Keeping engines in repair, &c.....	4	15	3
1800.			
Aug. 4.—Mr. Foljambe for ground to erect a prison and convey-ance, &c.....	51	8	0
[The lock-up in George-street].			
Sep. 4.—Expence of pillering Abm. Craven	0	8	6
1803.			
Nov. 6.—Coals, candles, and cleaning Cross Chambers.....	0	9	9
[A yearly item].			
1804.			
April 11.—Expenses to Pontefract two days respecting Jeremiah Pollard's prosecution	1	1	0
May 4.—Expenses in pillering Jeremiah Pollard.....	0	18	6

weighhouse belonging to the Lord of the Manor. The large open space in front of the Corn Ex-

1804.			
Oct. 13.—James Kay ½ year's salary for attending the Corn Market, &c.	1	6	6
[Payment of the same kind is made yearly for many years].			
1805.			
Jan. 14.—Paid carrying out Militia Schedule, and attendance at registering same 2 men, 7 men at 6s.....	4	4	0
Writing List to put on Church door.....	2	0	0
Copy for deputy Lieuts....	0	10	0
Papers for do.	0	4	0
[Customary items].			
Paid subsistence for 10 vagrants and commitments	1	7	0
[Customary item].			
Feb. 20.—Jane Bond and her 2 children by pass in a cart	0	6	9
[Customary].			
[The inquests were 23 this year].			
June 17.—Paid expenses in killing and looking after dogs unmuzzled	1	4	0
1805-6.			
Nov. 8.—Ringers of Old Church on account of Battle of Trafalgar	1	1	0
Ringers of New do.	1	1	0
1806.			
Jan. 10.—Ringers of Old Church for Lord Nelson's funeral peal	1	1	0
July 19.—Carriage of Fire Engines from London	6	14	0
Oct. 24.—Navigation note freight of Engines, &c.....	7	19	0
Nov. 12.—Messrs. J. Bramah and Son in full for Engines, &c...	286	15	0

change is employed as an outside corn market, (sack market) where the farmers sell by bulk. The

1808.			
Jan. — Expenses repairing Waver troughts	0	3	6
Nov. 3.—Leather. Butts 13½lbs., at 3s.	2	0	6
Nov. 6.—Insole Billy, 2lb. 1oz., at 18d.	0	4	0
Dec. 10.—Making Leather Butts, at 6s. each.....	1	10	0
1812.—Mr. John Soulby's, constable's account allowed at £541 4s. 8d. by 3 Justices.			
1813.—At Vestry, 27th May, resolved—"No more money or clothing be allowed to the Waits."			
1814.—This township's proportion for damage done by Luddites ..	51	6	6
And	24	15	8
1824.			
Feb. 10.—Ordered that the Town Cryer is not to be allowed any clothing in future; and that the ringers be paid by the Churchwardens.			
1828.			
Oct. 25.—Allowance for dinner	21	0	0
Do. for sworn men ..	8	8	0
Do. for deputies, &c..	1	9	6
Ringers Old Church.....	1	11	6
[Usual items at this time, but first item is discontinued 1830].			

Numerous other interesting matters appear in the accounts, but I cannot go into them here. The badges bear *one* heraldic fleur-de-lis, which Burke's General Armory gives as the proper charge for Wakefield; but our shield commonly, and I have no doubt properly, bears three fleurs de-lis. The boss in the north chancel of the parish church, the age of which is now probably 400 years, has three. This charge may have been obtained from the Plantagenet lords of the manor, who had personal interest in Wakefield both as possessors of the manorial rights and as owners of, and residents at, the neighbouring

market is held on Friday, and is one of the sights of the town. The origin of it is said to have been in Saxon times. Westgate is a wide street, and contains many good houses, formerly belonging to or occupied by wealthy residents. These have somewhat fallen off. Several have been divided into two or more tenements, some are used for other purposes. The fine building called the Great Bull Inn was lately two or

castle of Sandal. The municipal corporate seal disregards

MUNICIPAL CORPORATE SEAL.

our ancient arms, and in unheraldic fashion employs, as we see, some cattle and corn and the, not handsome, Corn Exchange instead. Halifax, Leeds, Hull, and some other Yorkshire towns present good examples to us which reprove the composition of our seal.

three holdings. Mr. Ince supplies me with a note that this house was built on the site of an earlier inn bearing the same name, and certainly in 1700, probably before, kept by a Hargrave. The Hargraves of our day sold it in 1865 to the present owner, Mr. Sweeting. In Bank-street, Westgate, is the Volunteer Rifle Drill Shed, erected in 1865.

Below, and fronting to Westgate, stands the Theatre, a building of no architectural merit, built by the noted manager Tate Wilkinson, and in the early part of this century frequented by the foremost actors of the time, and by the best people in point of social position in the town and neighbourhood, but now neither remarkable for good performers nor critical audiences. A little below that is the chapel of the Unitarian Church, built in 1751 or 1752, for the "use and benefit of Protestant Dissenters for the free exercise of their religion therein;"[u] and in its early time called "Bell Chapel," from the circumstance of its being the only Nonconformist place of worship where the worshippers were summoned by ringing a bell, a distinction which it still keeps. The present chapel was erected because the chapel on Westgate Moor (afterward mentioned) had become ruinous, and was in want of great repair, and was in a low situation and subject to inundations, and had become un-

u. Trust deed of 28th February, 1753, recited in a later deed, copy of which I have seen.

wholesome and dangerous to assemble in, and had in fact been pulled down, the old materials being used in the new building.[v]

Still lower down the street stands the Great Northern Railway Station, built in 1867, a large structure, with a notable tower for a clock. The railway bridge which crosses the street is detrimental to the appearance of Westgate, but it has been much improved since the station was built.

At the bottom of the street stands a very important public building, the House of Correction, which in the course of the year ending 30th September, 1869, had in it 6899 prisoners. It consisted until lately of four distinct portions representing its growth. In Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete[w] it is said that Calverley, of Calverley, in 1605, was committed by Sir John Savile, of Howley, to "one Mr. Kay's house, a gaile then lately built up in Wakefield." This was either the oldest part that was standing in 1865, consisting of cells for twenty prisoners and a Governor's house, all fronting to Westgate, and measuring about 120 feet by 40 feet, or stood on the same site.[x] In 1770 a much larger H-shaped building, a little further back, was added. About 1820 other buildings with treadmill and offices, now constituting a great part of the old

v. *Same.*

w. p. 228.

x. This Governor's house and old prison have been lately pulled down; and new buildings stand where they were.

prison, were built; and in November, 1846, the extensive erections known as the new prison were opened for use at a cost of £120,000. With increase of population has come increase of offenders. Men of the last generation could remember when the prison doors stood open, there being not one prisoner. I think I have heard that this was in the time of keeper Strawbenzie, who was appointed April, 1802, and died in 1816. In the year ending 30th September, 1869, the largest number in confinement at any one time was 1537—1053 men and 231 women, together 1284 West Riding prisoners, and 253 Middlesex prisoners.[Y] Before opening

Y. Of the 6899, as above, 3676 were of Yorkshire birth, 1047 were of Irish, 641 of Lancashire, and the rest of other places. Stealers and other felons numbered 1690; the vagrant class and disorderly paupers 1886; persons committing assaults and the like 1032; drunkards 1086; doers of wilful damage, and other miscellaneous offenders 1111; military offenders and breakers of revenue laws 94. Those committed for the first time numbered 4070; those re-committed 2829. Of the whole, only 3 were of superior education; 66 (all males) could read and write well; 986 could read only; 3241 could read and write imperfectly; and 2603 could neither write nor read. These numbers furnish a strong argument in favour of a sound and comprehensive system of education for all our people. In the annual report of the Howard Association, published toward the end of 1869, our prison is said to be the only British prison which, by use of steam power and machinery, resembles the large manufacturing prisons of America and the European continent. In the four years 1865-68 trade materials to the value of £39,794 had been purchased; goods, chiefly mats, had been sold for £47,413, leaving a net profit of £7,783, and stock in hand worth £16,888. The average number of workers was 1007; and their average earnings

the first House of Correction at Wakefield, probably the prison was the Lord of the Manor's gaol which, no doubt, existed from early times, and it is believed to have stood in Marygate. As previously stated, Mr. George Savile, of Wakefield (the son), by his will dated 16th December, 1594, gave twenty pounds toward building a house of correction within seven miles of Wakefield, if there should be such a house built within two years next after his death. This, of course, was before the Poor Law of 43rd Elizabeth; and we may presume no house of correction was here at the date of the will. Mr. Ince's list of keepers begins with Thomas Somester, who resigned in 1641. In April, 1638, Somester's salary was advanced from £60 to £80; and he had disbursed the previous year, in wages, needful provision for prisoners, implements for their work, fire, and carrying prisoners from sessions to sessions, £86; and had received for prisoners' work £24, leaving, say, £126 in the more valuable currency of that time. In 1867 the payments were £23,723; receipts from mat making and the like, £7,383; balance overpaid, say, £16,350.

Beyond the Westgate bridge, which crosses the Chald beck, is Saint Michael's Church, opened in September, 1858, and consecrated

£7 14s. 0d. a year per head, which had gone in reduction of rates.

on 27th May, 1861, and having a district assigned to it out of the ecclesiastical parishes of Alverthorpe and Thornes. It has a girls' school adjoining it, erected since the church; and higher up the Horbury-road a boys' school and master's house, built some years before. In the church are several stained glass windows. The large east window was given by Mr. Thomas Foljambe, late of Holm Field. The glass of the most easterly window on the south side in the chancel was placed there in memory of the Rev. C. T. Erskine, brother to the present Earl of Kellie, and first pastor of the church, who died 5th November, 1861—subject, the Resurrection. It is a good window, wrought by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. Only the northerly side of the church has an aisle. Here are small, but good, memorial windows to the late Mr. Henry A. Bramley, of Silcoates, and the late Mr. and Mrs. John Hallilay. Mr. John Hallilay, two generations back, built and lived at Chald house, and was a man of influence in Wakefield. These also are the work of Messrs. Hardman.

In the name *Chald* we recognise the first syllable of *Cal*der, though now the *ch* is sounded as in chair. The principal fork of the beck just mentioned rises near Howley, and flows down the Alverthorpe valley; the other begins in several places near East Ardsley and Lawns. One source adjoins Simson's spring, whence the

water passes through Beck bottom, whilst the Lawns stream goes by Branicar. These two run together from Potovens. The two main streams unite at Westgate bridge, and enter the Calder in Thornes-lane.

North of the Chald, opposite Saint Michael's Church, is a discontinued Presbyterian burial ground, where many Wakefield people of that faith were interred. No chapel now exists there, but in the forsaken and neglected inclosure lie numerous grave stones bearing names of good repute, and dated from shortly after 1700 to as late as 1832, but the majority of the 18th century —Naylors, Holdsworths of Westgate End and Alverthorpe; Gotthardts, Lumbs, Hursts, Clarksons, Scotts of Alverthorpe, and Burrells of Wakefield; and beside these appear the names —Aldred, Benton, Clark, Ellis, Fox, Heald, Lupton, Rideal, Marshall; Mercy Elton, widow of Rev. Thomas Elston, then late minister at Topcliff, who died 1719; Rev. Wm. Turner, minister at Westgate chapel, who died 1794, and his wife, who died 1784. Mr. Hewitt, in his History of Wakefield, gives a copy of the inscriptions. The congregation to which the above families belonged divided—some (nearly all the above) going to the Unitarians; others to the Wesleyans.

Returning across Westgate bridge we may visit on any Wednesday the great cattle market in the Fair Ground at the bottom of Market-

street. It was first held on 7th March, 1765, without charter or Act of Parliament, which occasioned from the persons interested in the Adwalton fairs a threat of legal proceedings, but of these nothing came. The land belongs to the Governors of the Wakefield Charities, and until June, 1858, was a fortnightly market; since then it has been held weekly. The number of cattle, sheep, and pigs in the year 1868 was 484,853, according to Mr. Joseph Johnson's returns for the corporation.[z]

At the top of the Fair Ground stands the Baptist Chapel, built 1844; and in Market-street, which is close by, the Primitive Methodist Chapel, built 1838, and the chapel of the United Methodist Free Churches, built 1858.

The village of Thornes lies a mile down the Fair Ground road — the Denby-dale turnpike road, which was made in 1828. The highways to Thornes previously thereto were Thornes-lane and Westgate Common road, and two footways from the bottom of Garden-street, one across lady bridge and through the level ground, and the other, still in part subsisting, over Lowe hill. Thornes Church, built 1831, lies at the side of the Denby-dale road. It is a plain little

z. Fat oxen, 50,289; store oxen, 8,518; sheep, 360,112; and pigs, 65,934. The largesr number of oxen on any day was 1770, and the smallest, 330; of sheep, largest number, 15,060, smallest, 3460; of pigs, largest number, 3800, smallest, 320. The weekly average of oxen was 1169; of sheep, 6925; of pigs, 1268.

building with a dome, not remarkable as an ecclesiastical structure. The parsonage, built 1840, is for its purpose a building of much better style. It is a picturesque house. Close by the cattle market are good houses, called south and west parades. In the latter is the Wesleyan Chapel, finished in 1802 and enlarged in 1838.

At the back of South Parade, in George-street, stand Zion Independent Chapel and new schools. Until lately the chapel was called "Bruce's," after the Rev. Samuel Bruce, the first minister. The present building was constructed in 1844 on the site of the original structure, which was opened, it is said, 1st January, 1783. The conveyance of the land bears date 22nd October, 1782, Rodney yard then being Fox yard, and George street Ings-lane. The congregation previously met in the Great Bull yard. The schools were built in 1868.[A]

A. Mr. Samuel Thompson, in 1840, being then 80 years, informed Mr. Ince that in 1778 the Rev. Mr. Ralph, an Independent minister, a relative of his uncle's, John Thompson's, of Westgate, innkeeper (Coopers' Arms), came here, and Sunday after preached in a house in Theatre yard (now Drury-lane). Samuel Thompson was then 18 years old, and lived with his uncle. Mr. Ralph being threatened for preaching in an unlicensed house, on the following Sunday preached at Flanshaw-hill to a large assembly. Immediately after, a room was taken in the Great Bull yard, Westgate, which was occupied about 2 years—part of the time by supplies. The Rev. Mr. Tappe officiated, and he expected to have been called to be minister of the new chapel, but the Rev. Saml. Bruce

In Thornhill-street, close to George-street, is the Society of Friends' Meeting House, formerly the Wesleyan Chapel, wherein John Wesley himself preached, but appropriated to its present occupants in 1802, after the completion of West Parade Chapel. A little lower is the Boys' School belonging to Trinity Church; and lower still the well-known "New Wells"—a large furnishing establishment of Messrs. Samuel Holdsworth and Sons'. It is long since the Wells were *new*. They were, Dr. Holdsworth informs me, formerly resorted to for curative purposes—persons with sore eyes and the like coming to the waters. On the front of the oldest building is the inscription, "FONTES BENEDICITE DOMINE," the origin of which I have not learnt.

At the George-street corner of Thornhill-street stands the row of Almhouses, founded in 1838 by Dr. Caleb Crowther, the late physician here, who died 29th October, 1849, and was buried at the back of the row, where his gravestone may be seen, but the houses were all unoccupied and unfinished until after his death, nor has the full endowment fallen to them even yet. In

was called, and became the first minister. Mr. Bruce was succeeded by the Rev. J. D. Lorraine. The Rev. William Tappe's widow, whose maiden name was Clarkson, is buried in Zion chapel yard, "Mary, wife of Rev. Wm. Tapp, died 30 Aug., 1783, aged 28 years." This is the origin of modern Independency in Wakefield, established first by Mr. John Thompson and his nephew, Mr. Samuel Thompson. Mr. Thompson and his family were afterward attenders at Salem chapel.—T. N. I.

Almshouse-lane, just opposite, stand almshouses of older foundation, the present principal block being rebuilt in 1793 on the site of existing cottages founded by Cotton Horne in 1646 and William Horne in 1669, the first benefitting ten poor women and the last the same number of poor men. The devises made by the two Hornes and by Maud Horne were of real estate in Wakefield and the neighbourhood, partly now retained and partly exchanged for other lands. In 1869 some of the poor folk received coal and 5s. a week, and some had nothing but house room. Near the above are four other almshouses, built in much more recent times.[B] In the same lane is the church

B. William Horne appears to have been baptised at Wakefield 21st December, 1615, "Willmus fil. Cotton Horne." Between that date and 1712 the names of Hornes (Cotton, William and others), often occur in the parish registers. In 1642 Mr Cotton Horne is mentioned in the Churchwardens' Accounts as a ratepayer in arrear. A Mr. William Horne was buried in the north quire in 1700. The Hornes were of Mexborough, and were descendants of an attorney also bearing the name Cotton Horne, who was purchaser of Cold Hiendley on the break up of the Gargrave family through the dissipation of Sir Richard Gargrave, the last possessor of Nostel. Nostel was sold 1613, and Hiendley, I presume, about the same time. The name Cotton was probably derived from the Gargraves. A Cotton Horne is described as of Hemsworth, and as bailiff to Sir Cotton Gargrave, who died in 1588. Both his son and his grandson bore the same Christian name. The latter was steward of the honour of Pontefract, and his son was named William. The son died 1679. The donors of the almshouses seem to have been the steward and his son. It appears also from the pedigree of the Wentworths of Bretton that Mr.

school, inscribed "Female School of Industry, 1818." My inquiries as to almshouse life do not leave a pleasant impression. It would be better to have a quite separate little house for every poor person.

A little further along George-street are Trinity Church and another of its schools. The church was built in 1839, except as to chancel, which was added three or four years ago. Nearly opposite stands Salem Chapel, a second Independent place of worship, established in 1799, and until lately best known as "Rayson's," from the name of its first minister, Rev. Benjamin Rayson. This congregation first held its meetings in the Old Crown yard. It has lately built a large Sunday school. On the same side of George-street is a little strong building, with the inscription "Erected by John Barker, constable, 1800." This, as before stated, was the town lock-up from the above date until the present police station in King-street was substituted. Before 1800 the "kidcote" was in a cellar at the south east corner of the block of buildings between the Bull Ring and Northgate.

Passing into Kirkgate down the street on the left is the most remarkable half-timber structure

Cotton Horne in 1641 had a residence at Wakefield.—*See Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol.* 1, *p.* 391; *and vol.* 2, *pp.* 214, 244, 409. I find that Mr. Cotton Horn was living at Glass Houghton 1712; and that Mr. Cotton Horne was a Churchwarden of Castleford 1729.— *Castleford Parish Register.*

now existing in the town—the Six Chimneys, a building of really good appearance, with its elevated, quaint, slightly-overhanging front—above the first floor alternately black wood posts and white panels running up with three gables, whereon formerly were finials. It has borne the above name for generations, but no special history is attached to it, though from its size it was evidently of some importance. It is now divided into two houses and shops. If the rest of the houses in this street were of equal architectural merit it would deserve to be called a well-built thoroughfare; but for so fine a street the buildings are generally poor and are without any approach to uniformity. Westgate is much better in this respect. The present back of the Six Chimneys was a garden front, but for many years past has been hidden by poor outhouses. Mr. William Fennell, in his paper read to the Huddersfield Archæologists and published in the *Wakefield Express* of 28th August, 1869, gives an interesting and ingenious description of the house. He deems it of the time of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth; and with much probability thinks it was a high country gentleman's hunting seat—the ground eastward being at that time, doubtless, open country; the Skitterick, which passes close by, then a small clear stream. The wooden figures still remaining against the upright posts, though damaged, warrant Mr. Fennell's inference. He describes

them as a spearman, a pioneer with a hatchet, a figure as of a chief huntsman with Tudor cap, and a jester; whilst on the principal beam of the centre gable are a stag and hound in full chase. [c]

c. This house and a few others of no great worth in point of architecture are the only houses in the town which present their ancient faces to us; but inside some, memorials of old Wakefield still exist—as the house "bvyldyt by John Bunny" in Kirkgate; some ceilings in Haselden hall, and in Mr. Roodhouse's property at the top of (late) Cock and Swan yard, and Mr. Kaye's house, bottom of Ellick and Robinson's yard, Northgate, in both of which Queen Elizabeth's arms appear; also in Messrs. Gosnay's house in Northgate, and others, including Mr. Isaac Ainley's, top house but one western side of Southgate, where is an excellent ceiling bearing initials and arms of Martin Birkhead, Esquire, a copy of the lettering on whose tomb, as it formerly was seen in the choir of our parish church, Sisson gives at page 15:—"Here lyeth Martin Birkhead, Esq., late Queen's attorney and Justice of the Peace and Quorum, who died the 6th of July, 1590." The ceiling bears date 1584 in many places, and the arms and crest occur several times—*Arms* in very good workmanship—three garbs; *Crest*, a goat's head erased, and a garb. The colours are not shewn. The arms of "Berkhead" are given in Burke's General Armory as—sable 3 garbs or within a bordure argent (another the bordure or); *Crest*—a goat salient argent attired or, resting a dexter paw on a garb of the last. Martin's arms thus differ from those of his namesakes. "Queen's attorney," I presume, is equivalent to "attorney at law.' In 1640 Nathaniel Birkhead died at South Kirkby, and in April 1732 Elizabeth Matson, daughter of Thomas Birkhead, of Wakefield, was buried at Roysston. (2. Hunter's South Yorkshire, 328-451.) Mrs. Mary Birkhead and her son Nathaniel gave 10s. a year to the Wakefield Grammar School. Mr. Thomas Birkhead was an active gentleman. His name is found in the books of the Wakefield Manor about 1709, and probably long before and later. On the Newland Rolls he appears for at least forty years as a juror, usually as first man on the panel. He is named as late as 1727, or later. In 1736

Prior to the Wakefield Paving Act, 1771, the Skitterick, then a surface drain, having springs at its head on Eastmoor, flowed past the present gas works, across Wrengate, and at the back of the houses on the easterly side of Kirkgate, until it came where William-street now stands; and then it ran along the middle of the street to the corn mill at the bridge foot, where it discharged itself into the Calder. From this circumstance and the consequent state of the ground the bottom of Kirkgate acquired the name of "softs," which it still bears.[D]

The Calder bridge, with its chapel, is remarkable among the erections of the town. The roadway is now about thirty-three feet broad, more than double its ancient width, having been twice enlarged. The oldest portion is that with pointed arches and chamfered ribs adjoining the chapel, and is probably as old as that interesting memorial of the past. I measured the

his daughters Matson, Shepherd, and Sarah Birkhead were admitted under his will to land in Stanley. In 1667 Richard Birkhead is one of the homage at Newland. The name still survives here, but is changed to Birket. The process of corruption is seen on the Newland Rolls, where the steward writes "Berkett" and "Burkit," whilst the juror signs "Birkhead." In 1677 Mr. Richard Birkhead built a house at Crofton. In 1705 Mr. Thomas Birkhead was a freeholder there.

D. In 1766, May 5th, a town's meeting ordered that £7 12s. 11d., arrears owing to the constable, should be collected and paid to the vicar, Dr. Baron, for the repair and covering of the Skitterick, which should be "thereafter always repaired by the constable."—*See memorandum in Constable's account.*

successive portions a few years ago to 14 feet 8 inches, 8 feet 6 inches, and 9 feet 9 inches. The first part is that which Leland saw. The "right goodly chapel of our Lady" dates, in all probability, as Mr. Scatcherd seems to shew, from the time of Edward III. It measures inside only 41 feet long, of which the chancel occupies 14 feet; and 17 feet wide. The outside measures are each way about 7 feet more. The foundation is ancient; but the superstructure, having in the course of years become ruinous, was nearly all rebuilt in 1847 at a cost of near £3,000[E] Unfortunately the new material is not the best for this air. The sides are, I believe, magnesian limestone from near Milford; but the front is Bath stone, with figures of Caen stone, neither of which resists the wasting action of impurities in the air, instead of Elland Edge stone, which does; and it is in parts (the pinacles and battlements) almost as badly out of repair now, after only twenty years wear, as it was before the restoration. An ugly iron palisade standing in front and obstructing the path does nothing toward preserving the edifice, and ought to be taken away. The style of the architecture is decorated, and much beautiful diapering and tracery ornament the wall. The front is divided into five compartments, the lower portions having crocketted canopies over

E. The Rev. C. E. Camidge, in his History of Wakefield and its Exhibition of 1865, says £2,200.

the several spaces, four of which are niches in the form of the door which makes the fifth; and the upper having small stone figures representing —1. the Annunciation of the birth of Jesus; 2. His birth; 3. His resurrection; 4. His ascension; and 5. The descent of the Holy Ghost upon his disciples. A winding stair at the north east corner leads to the roof and ends in a small bell tower; downward it conducts to the small crypt, out of which, until lately, a doorway leading to the priest's house, opened on to the chapel island. The crypt across the east end measures 12 feet 8 inches. The base of the building is made narrow and wedge-shaped and worked into a pier of the bridge so as to offer little resistance to the stream. The date of the original foundation of the chapel is not ascertained. Leland, as elsewhere noticed, was told the townsmen founded it, but he heard also that the Dukes of York were taken as founders. The popular notion of its being a memorial of the battle of Wakefield, 1460, appears incorrect. The old chapel front is now at Kettlethorp. The foundation of the priests' house stood against the wall of the bridge, a few yards north of the chapel, until 1866, when the building Mr. Clay's bridge on to the Stennard caused its destruction. The house itself was there until about thirty years ago.

On the opposite side of the bridge stands the Flour Mill, formerly one of the Soke Mills of the

Lord of the Manor, and lately in the hands of lessees. It is of little interest now; but until the year 1853 the soke privileges were deemed by the inhabitants of the parishes of Wakefield and Sandal and the township of Ossett as an oppression to be evaded whenever practicable, for not only must the "resiants" grind their flour at one of the soke mills, but must not consume any that had been ground elsewhere. In 1853, however, the inhabitants, under an Act of Parliament, bought off this restriction for £18,000, which was paid from rates extending over six years. The river Calder is, I regret to say, not a clear stream, but very dirty, and often offensive to the smell, as might be expected, seeing that it receives the drainage of the whole valley, beginning a little below its source in Allenden Slack above Walsden; and of numerous other contiguous valleys, including the refuse of the large towns and places and of the numerous manufactories which lie within the wide limits of the Calder drainage — Todmorden, Halifax, Huddersfield, Holmfirth, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and each of their many subsidiaries. It was clear and sweet, and fish lived in it thirty years ago; but I doubt whether at this day fish can exist in any part of its length of forty-five miles from the source to its junction with the Aire at Castleford, unless it be in the small streams near the head. Notwithstanding the state of this great stream, which from the above circumstances is also a

great sewer, the Wakefield people are constrained to use its waters for drinking purposes. The liquid doubtless undergoes, in the Water Company's reservoirs, filtration through substances which have counteracting properties; but the distasteful fact remains that the indispensable beverage of the town is obtained from diluted sewage. This ought not to be, and will some day be amended.

A quarter of a mile beyond the bridge on the Doncaster-road stands the Wakefield Borough Cemetery, a beautiful burial ground. It was provided by the Council of the borough at a cost of about £11,300, and was opened 1st August, 1859. Separate portions are appropriated to the Established Church and Dissenters, and among the latter the Society of Friends and Roman Catholics have their own distinct plots. The monuments are becoming numerous—some are satisfactory; many are not, for Pagan emblems are not unfrequent, though I cannot say they are often ugly in themselves; but it will suffice to suggest that urns, which imply burning and dispersing, and consequently no resurrection of the body—obelisks, and some other forms here seen, have not a Christian character. The chapels, one for the Established Church and one for Dissenters, are alike; and a spire rises between and connects the two, so that (as is proper) no invidious distinction has been made in favour of either.

In our walk we again traverse Kirkgate, which is now as it has of course always been, the only entrance into the town on that side. Kirkgate, Westgate, and Northgate are the three ancient thoroughfares of Wakefield, and they represent also the three portions into which, prior to 1853, the township was considered as divided. Each part had its surveyors of those highways that were not "streets" within the meaning of the Paving Act of 1771. The overseers of the poor too, though appointed for all the township, were chosen out of the three hamlets, two from Kirkgate, and one from each of the others. Originally the several divisions had little road to repair beyond the street itself, along which the houses lay, having their open crofts, gardens, and pleasure grounds behind. Beside the Six Chimneys several old dwellings still remain in various parts of the town, adjacent to the three great streets; but, as previously expressed, the town does not now present any such appearance of timber buildings as Leland alludes to.

On the once, doubtless, delightful ground, bearing the pleasant name of Primrose-hill, east of Kirkgate, are the large Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station and Saint Mary's district Church, the former re-built 1854, and the latter erected in 1853. The station house, constructed when the railway, at this part, was opened on 5th October, 1840, was a small cottage in size. The whole Manchester and Leeds railway was

opened 4th January, 1841. The Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole railway, which here joins the main line, was opened 29th March, 1848. The estimated cost of it was £365,000.

Going crookedly out from the top of Kirkgate is a secondary, ancient street, called Wrengate, or Warrengate—the road to the "old park," called the "Warren," a park of great extent, as is shewn by the names Park-hill—through which the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway is cut—Park Gate farm, Park lodge, and Old Park farm, the way to which is down the Park lodge lane, the whole covering a wide space. Adjoining the site of the ancient park is the Eastmoor, a poor district, which was the east moor, it is believed, of the Rectory Manor of Wakefield, to which it is said to have belonged as waste. One part of it is the "Wind hills," which, as mentioned elsewhere, stands at a considerable elevation, and has extensive views.

In Lodge-lane stands the Wakefield Union poorhouse; and at the southern corner of the moor, Saint Andrew's district Church, built 1846. At the northern end are the buildings of a great institution—the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, soon to be only the asylum of the northern part of the riding, for another is building near Sheffield for the southern division. This was opened 23rd November, 1818, after an expenditure of £40,000, to which at least an equal sum has been spent since in the enlarge-

ments. The separate portion for women was completed in 1847, and cost nearly £30,000. The total number of patients the asylum will accommodate is 1425. On 31st December, 1868, there were 1,317 patients confined—men and women in nearly equal numbers. The recoveries in 1868 were 45 per cent of the whole. The report to the close of 1867 says that the recoveries in that year amounted to 42·66 per cent of the admissions, and the deaths to 9·75 per cent of the number under treatment, results which are reported as satisfactory when it is remembered that a large and annually increasing proportion of the patients are paralytic, epileptic, of extreme age, in a chronic state of insanity, or labouring under mortal disease, leaving the number capable of benefitting by medical treatment comparatively small. The cost of maintaining the asylum was £12,470 15s. 7d. in the year ending September 1869, whilst on the southern institution £9,182 11s. 2d. was spent, to be increased for 1870 to £20,000.

If we come back by way of Wrengate we may see, at the bottom of that street, the Vicarage, now occupied by the Rev. Canon Camidge, the present vicar ;[F] but not the rectory house alluded

F. The present vicarage was probably built 1666-71, when considerable sums were paid by the Churchwardens to Mr. James Lister, the vicar, for repairs and building. In the last year is an entry—"Paid when vicarage was building for 9 yards of ridging, 6s.;" which is perhaps the last item on this account.

to by Leland, that having been pulled down, except a small portion used at present as the Freemasons' hall, which preserves very little to keep the old mansion in remembrance. The latter stood back some yards from the Doctor-lane, as the old crooked bye-way between Wren-gate and Jacob's Well lane was called; and was fenced in by palisades on a low wall. An engraving of it is given in Sisson's Historic Sketch of Wakefield Church. All this part has been much altered. In place of the old lane runs a new street, which, being straight, goes only partly over the course of the former road, though following the same general direction; the late vicar's croft, with his coach house and stable, and the well of sweet water, which old residents remember, can no longer be discerned; the Gas Works of the town, established 1822, and enlarged 1847, have extended themselves over a large space; the ancient barn attached to the rectory has given place to an extensive maltkiln; the site of the rectory buildings and grounds is now in part occupied by streets, and in part covered by the new parochial school of All Saints, completed early in 1869 at a cost for land and building of about £3,000; and I may be permitted to say that to those who lived near and saw the place with youthful eyes, and to whom the objects of former days were therefore interesting, the locality has not been improved. Everything of a rural character has been taken

out of the neighbourhood; and the district, in the state of transition from grass and hawthorn fences to town streets, in which it existed until very lately, was not agreeable. It is now paved and put into good order.

The original Vicar's Croft, lying between the Vicarage and the Church, was used for burials from 1775, Sisson says; but according to the late vicar, Rev. Samuel Sharp, interments were discontinued for several years in his predecessor's, Dr. Munkhouse's, time (1805-10), because the ground had not been consecrated, an objection which Dr. Bacon evidently did not feel; but on Mr. Sharp succeeding to the living the Archbishop consented at his request to consecrate it; and from 14th April, 1811, it was regularly used as a burial place.[G] Dr. Sisson also says that on 22nd February, 1815, Mr. Sharp, in exchange for land on the Outwood, conveyed the croft to trustees as a place for interments. Mr. Sharp, in Mr. Ranger's report (1852), said that down to May, 1857, 47,625 persons had been buried in the Parish Church ground; and from 1st January, 1811, 10,230 in that and the vicarage croft; that from 1638, 2,990 had been buried in the interior of the church, the average yearly number in the above time being—in the church yard 263, and in the church itself 17.[H]

G. Mr. Ranger's Report to Board of Health on Sanitary State of Wakefield, 1852.

H. In the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1803-5, are three payments of £5 5s., two to Dr. Bacon, and one to

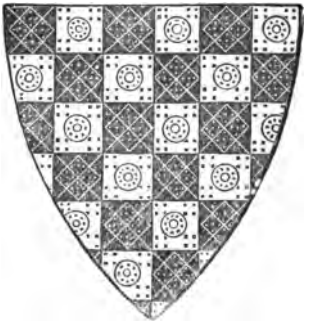
The "Doctor" from whom the Vicarage-lane obtained its name was Dr. Michael Bacon, vicar from October, 1764, to 19th August, 1805, when he died.

Outside the vicarage wall are old public watering troughs, used for cattle to drink and for other purposes. They are at the bottom of what until now has been a dirty back street, known by the name of the "Springs;" and they are as filthy as the street was. The pinfold is close by. The watering place is always called the *waver*, doubtless from the name *waifer*, the pound for waifs, as lost cattle are called. Thus the pound has given up its proper title to the Springs; and the appellation of the latter has been transferred to the road. Whether the road ever had any other distinctive name or not, I do not know. It is an ancient way into the church yard, to which, until a few years ago, it gave access by means of a flight of steps; and also into Kirkgate, which it entered by the King's Head passage. I am not aware when it was first called the Springs; but probably the name is less old than the road, because it is not quite appropriate; still, the word "Springs" is used for the street at least as early as 1515, from which date it appears on the Manor Court rolls. It is one of the *ways* to the Springs; and it may have received the title which belonged to the watering place from having none of its

Dr. Munkhouse (vicars), each for one year's use of the Vicarage Croft as a parish burying ground.

own. This street runs straight from Wrengate to the Borough Market, and if the local authorities and the market company had been sufficiently thoughtful in time they might have agreed to make—not certainly an unexceptional, but—a straight thoroughfare of it. If done now the cost will be great. It was drained and paved in 1869-70, but left narrow and crooked.

This completes the circuit of the town, bringing us to the Parish Church, whence we started.



ARMS OF WARREN.

HEIGHTS ABOUT WAKEFIELD.

I. ELEVATIONS NEAR PARK GATE, EASTMOOR, AND NEWTON.

AROUND Wakefield are several notable hills, from which the prospects are extensive. The nearest is the elevation through which Park-lane runs, and which rises to the north above the houses of Eastmoor, where it bears the name of Windhills. The best position is on the height just above Green-hill. From the several parts of the elevated lands here indicated we see the graceful slope south of the Calder, one end of which is occupied by the picturesque Heath old hall, half hidden among trees, and the other by Warmfield village, the top of the slope being uneven, and the sides alternately meadows, arable lands, and patches of wood.

The town of Wakefield, from the bottom of Kirkgate to Saint John's, is seen in its entire length, the spire of Saint Mary's church, Trinity church tower, All Saints' spire, and Saint John's dome being the most prominent objects. On

our right, close by, are the Lunatic Asylum and its church. Beyond the town, at various distances, are Chevet and Sandal Castle hill; Crigglestone Cliff and Woolley Edge; High Hoyland; Lowe Hill; Bretton Woods, Pike Low, Emley church tower, and Emley and Grange Moors; Horbury; Ossett and its new spire; and Lindle Hill. To the north and east stands the Kippax range of high grounds from Great Preston hill to Ledstone hall; and on the opposite side of the Aire appears the White house above Castleford. Other known points, such as Kirkthorpe, Normanton church tower, Newland hill and house, and Stanley church with Lake lock, are also in sight. We have very few more agreeable prospects than those we see from this height and the footways eastward of it below Saint Swithen's and Lodge hill. In spring especially the country is very beautiful.

We may walk by Saint Swithen's, Stanley hall, and Field head, to the end of the waterworks in Ouchthorpe-lane, whence we overlook Calder vale, and again see in a new aspect many of the objects above mentioned. A footway leads westward to another elevation a few fields off, and from there, overlooking Newton village, the Saint John's end of Wakefield appears, in April and May, as if set among orchards. Over it is the long slope running up to Crigglestone and Woolley Edge; and to the right lie the woods of Bretton and the broad and shallow hollow

through which lies the highway leading to Denby dale. High Hoyland again, Horbury, Ossett, Alverthorpe church, Silcoates and Lindle hill, Hanging Heaton (locally t'other Heaton), East Ardsley and Outwood church, all appear in succession; and farther away the distant heights to south and west frequently mentioned in these walks.

II. LINDLE HILL.

The next most commanding elevation, Lindle hill, stands two miles due west of Newton. The nearest road to it is along the footway past Red hall and through the untidy village of Potovens, which had potteries in it until about a century ago. Thoresby, in his Diary, 1702, says he walked from Flanshill, Alverthorp, and Silkhouse, to the Pott-ovens (Little London in the dialect of the poor people), where he stayed a little to observe the manner of forming the earthenware and the manner of building the furnaces, which were small and upon the surface of the ground. In Caleb Glover's will of 29th January, 1728, recorded at the Rolls office 6th February, 1729, the testator is called of Pott-ovens, potmaker; and he gives to his wife all his chattels, excepting his "working tools and oven

house;" and to his son Daniel all his "working tools belonging to the trade of a potmaker, and the pot oven." No work of the kind mentioned by Thoresby now exists here. The village is legally and politely called Wrenthorpe; but whether so named either from the de Warrens, or the rabbit warren, has been doubted. I am informed that in old documents it is called Wyrenthorp and Warnesthorp, though after all too much must not be put upon the spelling, and both the last named certainly look like corruptions of Warren. Lindle hill is one of the prominences of the ancient Outwood, and I believe the only part of the latter whereon any of the original ling remains. It is owned by Alverthorpe-with-Thornes township, and the general interest makes it extremely desirable that this ownership may long continue, for whilst it does the public will have access to the hill. It is a fine breezy height, overlooking a great part of the old common. Just below it, on the north, lies Beckbottom, whence the land rises to West and East Ardsley, and to the high grounds of the Outwood, on which, at considerable distances from each other, stand the large house erected by the late John Wroe, mentioned in another walk; the Grand Stand of the late Wakefield race ground, and Outwood hall, three conspicuous objects. The last was, I believe, built by Mr. Joseph Armitage, who was buried in Wakefield church November, 1750, and now

belongs to the family of Lucas, one of whom married the sister and heiress of the last Armitage of Outwood side, as the place where the residence stands was generally called, both popularly and on the Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield prior to the inclosure of the Outwood. On Mr. Joseph Armitage's monument in Wakefield church the house is called "The Lodge at Woodside."[A] The last Armitage (Joseph) died 1st December, 1820, and Sisson[B] mentions what I have heard spoken of in the neighbourhood that Mr Armitage, though rich, lay under the impression that he was poor and living on parish relief.

On the east, south, and west are the Lunatic Asylum; the town of Wakefield with its elegant church spire and tall mill chimneys; Sandal Castle hill; Lowe hill with Thornes house and Lupset; also Horbury, Ossett, Lodge hill, and Hanging Heaton, Soothill wood, and parts of Batley and Batley Car. We also see the top of the ridge from Temple Newsam to Kippax; the range of heights from Altofts to Chevet and Crigglestone; Staincross common and Woolley Edge.

At the foot of the hill stands the old Warren house, which down to the Wakefield inclosure stood in, or at the side of, the Lord of the Manor's rabbit warren. The warren occupied

A. Sisson 55.
B. *Same.*

the sides of the valley below the house, and reached thence toward the village of Potovens.

Just below Lindle hill and near Wrenthorpe, in the next lane but one, is a house, tenanted in 1842 by the Wroe family, consisting of the "prophet," his wife, a daughter, a son, and a maid servant. About this time burglaries were not uncommon hereabout; and in the night of 3rd August, 1842, in the prophet's absence, the women inmates were awoke by burglars with blackened faces, who searched the house and stole a gold watch and other things. The son and a groom, sleeping over an outhouse, were awoke, and entered the house with an unloaded gun. According to young Wroe, the burglars ran away, and then he loaded his gun and fired, which was afterward thought so courageous as to deserve a gift of £5 from the public purse. Seven men were apprehended, chiefly on his and his sister's statements — old Benjamin Pickersgill, coal leader and beerhouse keeper near Bragg Lane end; John, his son; two men, Clarke and Iveson, and James Ramsden, a coal miner at Lawns; and four others. The last four were discharged, though at first two were positively spoken to. The Pickersgills and Ramsden positively declared their inocence, and gave evidence of their presence elsewhere, but were all transported for ten years. They were not known thieves, but had proper means of subsistence. Afterward the girl servant declared that

she did not know any of the burglars, but had made her statements under compulsion. Other confirmatory declarations were made; and in August, 1844, James Hudson, a convicted burglar, then under sentence to transportation for twenty years, one of a large gang of burglars then resident in this neighbourhood, confessed that he and five others, all known bad characters, were the burglars; and that the transported men were innocent. Two of the real offenders had actually been apprehended and discharged. An application for release of the three convicts failed of immediate success, but they were sent home in five years. The consequences were disastrous to them—the mother of one had worn herself out with grief and wandering; the wife of another had gone wrong; the wife of the third had died, and his house had been broken up and his goods sold. The alleged real thieves were not interfered with, nor would it, in the cirumstances, have been practicable to prosecute them. They are now nearly all dead.

Near Lindle hill, as above mentioned, is the hamlet of Beckbottom. The warren stream flows through it, and just north of that lies the village of Branicar, originally a clearing in Wakefield Outwood, and as its name seems to import, cleared by burning. In our days the name has been corrupted to Brandy-car, doubtless from the mistaken notion that *Brani-* was a vulgarism for something; and *Brandy* had a sensible meaning.

Beckbottom and Branicar are both small hamlets situate within the parish of Wakefield.

III. LODGE HILL (NEAR OSSETT).

A long mile south-west of Lindle hill, going through the hamlet of Kirkhamgate, where in times long past is said (but apparently without authority) to have been a church, stands Lodge hill, another conspicuous point in the circuit of heights. This is the most distant of them, being three miles from the centre of Wakefield. It stands at the south-eastern corner of a tract of land now called New Park, formerly a park, I presume, of the Lords of the Manor of Wakefield, and called *new* in contradistinction of the *old* park adjoining Eastmoor. Across the beck which flows at the low lying portion of the park, and a mile north of Lodge hill, is the farm house called Red Lodge, standing, probably, near the northern boundary of the park lands; but whether or not it was in existence and so named in early days, I cannot say. In the will of George Savile, the son, whose name appears carved on the Wakefield Grammar School, dated December, 1594, the tithes of "Stanley and the Old Park of Wakefield," and "Ossett and the New Park of Wakefield," are bequeathed to his wife, his

daughter, and his brother Thomas. The conjunction of Ossett with the new park seems to imply that the ground below Lodge hill was one of the Wakefield parks.

It does not, of course, follow that pedestrians will go at one and the same time to both Lindle and Lodge hills; and I accordingly start afresh from Wakefield to visit the latter. The least frequented tracks are often the most picturesque; and localities which are familiar to us are sometimes seen to greatest advantage, or assume a less common aspect, when we approach them from a new side. Therefore disregarding the "nearest" road, we may walk from Wakefield down Cliff hill, under the railway, past the prison wall, to Humble Jumble bridge, which was one of the favourite bathing places for small Wakefield boys before the organising of the new police, and before filth had taken such undisputed possession of the streams as to prevent the little fellows from going into the water. The name Humble-jumble is some centuries old on the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls. A footway passes beneath Alverthorpe hall grounds into Flanshaw-lane, whence we may either go up Willow-lane (locally *Will*-lane), and turning to the right, walk by Low Laiths house through pleasant fields to Lodge hill, or may take the footpath out of Alverthorpe village to the same point. The views from the highest parts of the first track and from the hill are extensive and

very agreeable. We see Wakefield, the high lands from Normanton through Heath to Crofton; Lowe hill; Sandal church and Castle hill; Walton, Chevet hall and park; Woolley Edge, Bretton, and High Hoyland; the hills near Penistone and beyond; Horbury and Crigglestone; Emley and Grange moors and Grange hall, Ossett and Gawthorp, Hanging Heaton tower; the notable parts of West and East Ardsley; nearly all Wakefield Outwood and the broad Alverthorpe valley below. The most prominent object from Lodge hill is the Ossett new church, which stands a short distance off, and which is described under "Ossett and Horbury." To vary the return a little we may pass to the Ossett street and along it until we arrive at the Cross Keys Inn, opposite which is a footway through fields, leading into the road out of which the track goes down to Low Laiths. Nobody will fail to be pleased with the prospect from the first two or three fields after leaving Ossett street. Indeed there are few better views in the neighbourhood than may be had from there. The way back to Wakefield again passes through Flanshaw or Alverthorpe.

IV. LOWE HILL.

This hill is the most easily accessible height,

and consequently that which is most frequented by Wakefield people. The origin of the artificial summit of it and the form which the surrounding moat and terraces now have is not known; but there can be no doubt that in distant times the hand of man threw up the *lowe*, and constructed

LOWE HILL.

the ditch and platforms. The name lowe implies an ancient English parentage or use; and the height, so far as it has been operated upon by man, may have no greater antiquity; but the duplication of the name shews that the age of it must be considerable, and that the people inhabiting the neighbourhood when it was known

by the first part of its present title, spoke a dialect somewhat different from ours. I do not mean that *lowe* is now out of use hereabout, because it is common enough westward; but it is not employed by itself to express hill, nor is its meaning generally known to the inhabitants. It is always associated with an equivalent word, as *pike lowe* or *lowe hill.*

Mr. Lupton, in Wakefield Worthies, inclines to favour a Roman origin for lowe hill, which he remarks is countenanced by the resemblance it bears to the "Castle hills," formerly existing near Northallerton and engraved in Ingledew's History. Mr. W. H. Leatham, in the notes to his poem—"Sandal in the olden time"—remarks that it may have a Roman origin; but at present it bears the marks of a Danish mount surrounded with a double ditch; and, referring to a popular notion which exists, that cannons were planted on this height to batter down Sandal castle in the Parliamentary war, Mr. Leatham says the distance makes it less probable that Overton should have planted his chief battery there when the hill facing the opposite, and least defensible, part of the Castle stands much nearer. I need hardly say that the supposition of this employment of the hill is not acceptable. The distance alone would then preclude the use of this point as a suitable station for such guns as were cast in the parliamentary war.

Leland, as already quoted, says that in his time it was called "Lo-hille;" and he remarks that some said one of Earls Warren began to build, and as fast as he built violence of wind defaced the work, which, as he adds, is like a fable. Some also said that it was nothing but a windmill hill—a saying which Wakefield people would be loth to approve. Though the absence of a Celtic name does not exclude a Celtic origin, the bearing an ancient English name is at all events evidence of an existence coeval with the time of the people who gave it; and the hill may have been fortified and used by both Danes and Saxons.

The works extend beyond the present boundary walls of the field, west and south. The inclosure now contains about two and a quarter acres, including the hill; and the whole surface may have embraced three acres. The Northallerton castle-hill covered twenty acres. The diameter of the mound is forty or fifty yards; and its elevation above the terrace outside the moat is eight or ten yards. The total height of the summit above the sea is given by Mr. J. Tolson White as 225 feet, and by the Ordnance Survey as 222 feet 6 inches, the top of Wakefield mill dam being, according to the ordnance maps, nearly 86 feet above the sea; and the floor of our Parish Church 154 feet. The top of Sandal castle hill is 225 feet (o. s.) Other prominent points visible from here are Lindle hill and Jaw

hill, each 325 feet; Lodge hill (Ossett) 350; Outwood hall 300; Wakefield Parish Church floor (as above) 154; Saint John's 201; and East Ardsley 465 feet.

Lowe hill commands extensive views. Calder vale lies below, and we look up it until the Horbury bank shuts it out. Beyond this is visible the western bank of the stream to near Dewsbury; then, sweeping round, we see the country upward to Grange Ash, Thornhill edge and part of Thornhill village; the Ossett hill with its churches; Soothill wood and the course of the Chald beck past Low laiths and under Lindle hill; Alverthorpe; East Ardsley topped by its church; Wakefield Outwood with the hall amidst trees; Saint John's, and Wakefield town. Over Wakefield, at a considerable distance, are Garforth church spire and Great Preston; and on the same range Kippax town and the woods of Kippax park and Ledstone. Nearer lie the Lunatic Asylum; Lodge hill (in Stanley); the valley of the Calder, across which stands Normanton, marked out by the church tower. More to the right rise the high grounds of Warmfield and Heath, with Kirkthorpe church at the side, and Heath old hall picturesquely situated on its steep bank among trees. Still turning, we have in view Oakenshaw and Crofton, the first conspicuous from its railway arches, and the last from its church tower shewing through the trees. Between us and the unpicturesque buildings of

Thornes-lane and the bottom of Kirkgate stand Thornes church and the long viaduct of the Grimsby railway, from the end of which the roadway, passing under the Midland railway, appears to rise before us. In this direction also are the Cemetery, and Sandal village, and the Castle hill; and further away the high parts of Walton, Hawpark wood, and Cold Hiendley. To the right of Sandal castle stand Crigglestone cliff, Woolley edge, the trees of Bretton park, High Hoyland, and far away the moors about Penistone, and Pikelow, with "Tinker's Monument" upon it, Emley church tower, Emley moor, and the high lands of Midgley and Netherton. Then we see the vale of the Calder again, and that, with Lupset and Thornes house park, completes the circuit.

Twenty-four churches may be, or might have been, seen from this hill, namely: 1. Horbury; 2. South Ossett; 3. Old Ossett (now down); 4. New Ossett; 5. Alverthorpe; 6. East Ardsley; 7. Saint Michael's church, Wakefield; 8. Saint John's, Wakefield; 9. Wakefield Parish church; 10. Trinity church, Wakefield; 11. Chapel on the bridge; 12. Saint Andrew's, Wakefield; 13. Saint Mary's, Wakefield; 14. Garforth; 15. Kippax; 16. Asylum church; 17. Normanton; 18. Kirkthorp; 19. Crofton; 20. Cemetery chapels; 21. Sandal church; 22. Thornes church; 23. High Hoyland; 24. Emley.

On the southern slope of the hill rests the pleasant mansion called Holmefield, now the residence and property of Major Joseph Barker. The house originally built here by Mr. Thomas Foljambe, of Wakefield, solicitor, in 1833, was much altered and enlarged by Major Barker in 1864. In point of style it is now one of the best modern houses near Wakefield. It stands in a park, but I regret that a gloomy, high wall should have been built toward Thornes; still the prevalence of ignorant, wanton destruction, almost warrants exclusion from public view. The best kind of fence, however, is that which surrounds the asylum grounds at Eastmoor; and I wish Major Barker's were like it.

Thornes house, which occupies part of the continuation of Lowe hill, is now Mr. James Milnes Gaskell's. It is a very good house, built of bright red brick, clean looking, and enjoying extensive prospects. The present owner enlarged it a few years ago. It was originally erected about 1781-2[c] by James Milnes, Esquire, who was born in 1755, and died in 1805. Mr. Milnes was son of James Milnes, of Wakefield, whose sister Mary married Benjamin Gaskell, of Manchester, merchant. The family of Milnes originally came from Ashford-on-the-Water, and afterward were of Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

c. In the Alverthorpe-with-Thornes poor rate of this year it is first rated as a "new house." From that time it is called Thornes house.

Mr. J. M. Gaskell's father, Mr. Benjamin Gaskell, and the venerated Mr. Daniel Gaskell, of Lupset, were brothers, and sons to Daniel Gaskell, of Clifton, near Manchester, son of the above Benjamin Gaskell and Mary Milnes.

In connection with the name of Gaskell must

LUPSET HALL.

be mentioned Lupset hall, which stands on a slight elevation a short distance to the west. It was bought by Mr. James Milnes's trustees shortly after Mr. Milnes's death on 21st April, 1805, as a residence for Mr. Daniel Gaskell, who had then married Miss Mary Heywood,

daughter of Benjamin Heywood, son to Arthur Heywood and Hannah his wife daughter to Richard Milnes and Bridget Pemberton. It occupies a less commanding position than Thornes house, but is still elevated above the Calder, and is a pleasant residence. In his privately-printed book on Lupset, Mr. Hunter refers to the house in Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell's hands as made by them rich in books, in paintings, in Flora's choicest gifts, and in stateliest productions of nature; but richest in being the seat of the most liberal hospitality and of all the amenities and charities of life—praises which Wakefield people are always happy to approve. Prior to the occupation of the Gaskells it was the residence of William Marshall, Esq., a lieutenant-colonel in the militia, and before that of Sir Michael Pilkington.[D] From the end of the seventeenth century the Witton family and their descendants were owners of it, the first of them being Richard Witton, the barrister at Wakefield, son of Joshua Witton, chaplain to Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, one of the commissioners nominated by the great Lord Fairfax to settle the affairs of the Isle of Man, and Commonwealth rector of Thornhill, who finding himself a Nonconformist, in 1662 retired from the living, and died in 1674.[E] Mr. Witton the barrister

D. See Hunter, p. 38.

E. Hunter's book above mentioned, p. 40; and Markham's Life of the great Lord Fairfax, pp. 364, 406.

was the great Lord Fairfax's agent, and was a lawyer much consulted and much esteemed by his neighbours. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Wilfrid Lawson. Their memorial tablet in the Parish Church states that he died 15th April, 1718, aged 69; and she 29th August, 1727, aged 61.[F] Mr. Witton left a son Richard, who, in 1714 or 1715, married Jane, daughter of Alderman William Milner, of Leeds, ancestor of the Milners of Nunappleton, but died 1st August, 1743, without leaving issue. His brother John, clergyman, died in 1754, the last of the descendants of Richard Witton and Elizabeth Lawson. The estate went to the descendants of the barrister's sisters; and it seems that some difficulty arose in tracing the owners at the time of the purchase for Mr. Gaskell. The present hall was built by the last Richard Witton and his wife on the site of a mansion theretofore existing. The date 1716, with the initials R. I. W. and the Arms of Witton quartering Lawson and impaling Milner, are over the principal entrance, that shewn in the engraving.[G]

F. Sisson's Historic Sketch, &c., p. 40. On 19th April, 1718, Richard Witton, senior, Esq., was buried in the high quire.

G. This paragraph is from Hunter, as above, pp. 35, 38. The burial of "Mrs. Jane Witton, Lupsett," is registered at Wakefield church 28th May, 1778. In the Wakefield Churchwardens' Accounts, 1717, the signatures of Richard Witton, the father, and Richard, the son, occur together. The children of Richard Witton, the father, were baptised at Wakefield—Richard 18th May,

The most distinguished owners of Lupset, however, were the members of the second branch of the Saviles, who possessed it and made it their residence from the second half of the fifteenth century for 200 years, the last Savile of Lupset being Thomas, son to the last Sir John.* This Thomas Savile died in 1677, and was buried at Wakefield 3rd of September of that

1682; Mary 29th October, 1683; Henry 13th July, 1686; and John 17th December, 1691.

H. The name of Sir John Savile occurs frequently in documents of his time—as the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls; Quarter Sessions Records; local parish registers; and Wakefield Churchwardens' Accounts. The memorandum of his death in 1660 has been mentioned already. In December, 1628, he had two daughters (twins) baptised; in December, 1632, another daughter; in March, 1634, another; in February, 1650 (o. s.), his son John. In 1653 and 1655 he, as a Justice of the Peace, signed his approval of the election of two Wakefield parish registrars, John Childe and Robert Tompson. As previously stated, marriages were frequently solemnised before him at Wakefield, 1653 to 1659, and he was also often called on to attend in most of the neighbouring parishes on the same business. He took part with the Parliament against Charles I. The first blood shed in Yorkshire was in an attack by Sir Thomas Glemham on Sir John, who was marching with his tenants to join Lord Fairfax, when three of Sir John's people were killed, and Sir John was taken prisoner. (Markham's Life of Fairfax, 68.) Sir John commanded the garrison at Howley hall when it was attacked by the Earl of Newcastle and the whole army in June, 1643 After three days' battering with heavy guns the house was taken by storm, no quarter to be given to the Governor, but Sir John was spared, for which the Earl reprimanded the officer who disobeyed the order. (Same, 102-3.) Sir John, in 1645, was employed pressing forward the siege of Pomfret Castle, which surrendered in July of that year. (Same, 184).

year.[1] His will, dated 17th June, 1676, is enrolled at the Wakefield Manor Court of Christopher Clapham, Esq., 28th September, 29 Car. 2 (1677);[J] and his brother-in-law, John Harris and Sister Ann (Harris's wife) were then admitted to the copyholds left to them by the will.[K] The will devises to them and the heirs of their bodies, and in the event of their leaving no issue, to John Harris's right heirs, the capital messuage called Lupset, and the rectory or par-

1. The register of his burial will not be found under the proper date; but at the end of No. 4 book it occurs with memoranda as follow:—

Richard Hutchinson died 9th March, 1675. Buried at Sandal Magna.

Richard Ellis and ..... was married 6th day of April, 1676.

Widow Cooke was buried in the field 15th Apl., 76.

Mr. Joshua Kirkby was buried in the garden belonging to his dwelling house June 12th, 1676.

Thomas Savile, Esqre., bur. 3 *Sep.* 77.

German Poole and Margaret Wingfield marrid at Sandal 20th June, 1678.

J. No. 122 of the 1676 Roll, which ends with September, 1677.

K. These were situate in the graveships of Thornes, Sandal, Horbury, Ossett, and Stanley. At the Court 7th September, 29 Car., 2, 1677, John Savile, Esq., also paid a heriot of £7 7s. 1½d. upon his brother Thomas Savile's death in respect of lands in the same graveships, including the capital messuage called Lupset, by which I understand that he intended to dispute the devise, a supposition which is favoured by the early payment of the heriot and the early enrolment of the will, the first court being held a very few days after Thomas's death. See Roll 1676, No. 112. The great particularity in the wording of the will seems also to evidence the expectation of some dispute about the devises contained in it.

sonage impropriate of Wakefield; and all the testator's copyholds in Thornes, Sandal, Dewsbury, Ossett, and Stanley, or elsewhere within the manor; and all his freeholds in Wakefield and Sandal Magna or elsewhere in the County of York; gives legacies to Mr. and Mrs. Harris's then children, and appoints his brother-in-law and his sister executors of the will. It was John Harris's son John, of Burnham Westgate, in Norfork, who sold Lupset to Mr. Witton. This took place about 1699.

LINGWELL GATE, MIDDLETON, AND THORP.

BY taking the short passage by railway to Lofthouse station, which is as far from Lofthouse as any other village it professes to serve, we soon get well out of the town. From there the lane leads past the pleasant Springfield house, where formerly lived Madam Dealtry, who is mentioned under Lofthouse; and thence to Lingwell gate, popularly Lingwell nook, a small place in a hollow on a little stream. The locality is of no note in itself, but is remarkable as the spot where many Roman coins and coin moulds have been found in past years. Coins and moulds were found there in 1607, which is the earliest date I have seen, as well as in later years.

It is generally believed that the name Lingwell came from the fact of this place having been a station of the second cohort of the Lingones, which had its head quarters at *Olicana*, Ilkley. Within three quarters of a mile of the nook the site of the presumed Roman camp, mentioned under Lofthouse, may still be seen inside the grounds of Lofthouse hall.

If we cross the foot bridge and go forward to

the first house on the left and through a foot gate we shall be in the fields which lead pleasantly up a little valley by the side of the stream. It was in the low part of this that the Roman moulds were found. The footpath continues across the Ardsley fall road. It lies between high banks. The first portion is grassy, and has cultivated slopes, and the second skirts the Ardsley fall wood parallel to the Wakefield and Leeds railway. It is picturesque throughout, and the last part is a moist glen with luxuriant vegetation — small forests of braken standing within the fence of the wood — guelder rose shewing itself in patches along the stream, and ferns and wild flowers being at their appropriate seasons abundant.

From the lane which leads past Ardsley station we continue through fields to and beyond Thorp lane, leaving the great chimney at Middleton lane end and Thorp lane farm house on our right; and thence go along the rising ground above the valley where the railway passes, until we reach Middleton nab end. The Ardsley ironworks near the station, with their new buildings, have an important aspect from here; and above these we see part of the village of East Ardsley perched on the ridge, apparently forming a compact collection of houses. The farm buildings of Dunningley stand on a prominence before us, and as we gradually rise to the top of Westwood the valley assumes a fine appearance,

such as travellers by railway can form no idea of when swiftly carried past. From Middleton nab end and the northerly end of Westwood the view is extensive — East Ardsley, Blackgates, Tingley, and Morley lie on the opposite side of the deep valley that spreads out before us — Beeston, Wortley, Farnley, denuded of its wood, and Pudsey lie toward the north — the latter remarkable from its mass of buildings and its tall chimneys and prominent church; but all the country thereabout is thickly populated. Yeadon and Guiseley and Rombalds moor are more distant still. Heights beyond Bradford, on the proper right of Aire dale, are also seen in the same direction; whilst south-west appear Grange moor and heights above Huddersfield.

Farnley wood was remarkable for the great Presbyterian plot of 1663, which resulted in the conviction and execution of twenty-two Yorkshiremen from Morley, Alverthorp, Dewsbury, and the neighbourhood, bearing the names of Oates, Ellis, Nettleton, Scott, Tolson, Oldroyd, and others. Many more from places between Dewsbury, Halifax, Bradford, Northallerton, and Stokesley were imprisoned or fined or bound to good behaviour.

The upper part of Middleton is a high piece of ground about 434 feet above the sea; and from the eastern side of it, just beyond the wood, we have a fine view toward the east and north. We see the Kippax range, with Ledstone

hall, Garforth church spire, Temple Newsam woods and park, the Manston colliery chimney, and the church at Whitkirk. More to the left stand Roundhay, Moortown, Chapeltown, Headingley, with its church, the high lands of Adel and Horsforth, and Armley gaol. Below these lies the great mass of buildings which constitute Leeds and Hunslet, prominent objects among which are Blenheim terrace, the Town hall, the spires of Saint Paul's and Trinity churches, Quarry hill church, Leeds parish church, Hunslet moor new church, Hunslet church. The "high" and Roman Catholic churches near Pontefract lane and the spire of the church on the bank. Between Middleton hill and the places named lies Aire dale. From other points of the village the valleys of the Aire and the Calder look like a great basin, and we see the high grounds on the southerly side, beginning with the summer house at the end of Redhill over Castleford station and leading from that point westward.

Middleton is remarkable for its woods, and has long been so. It now possesses probably 300 acres of wood, or did until lately. Much has been cut down to bring the surface of the land into cultivation, but the greater part of the timber removed was old and decaying. The Domesday surveyors found a large wood here, and part of that still exists. This is commonly called the old wood, and it lies between Mid-

dleton and Hunslet, and consists of ancient oaks. So old were many of them that 100 acres in the middle of the wood were for that reason stubbed in 1865-7. The most healthy trees were left, and there are many very good trees in it yet. 100 acres still stands. Above a century ago a great quantity of fine timber was cut down here for shipbuilding. Dr. Whitaker, in Loidis and Elmete, says that in his time a large extent of native wood, the old *silva pastura*, still remained at Middleton.

The smoke of Leeds and Morley and the other large manufacturing places in the neighbourhood is fast blackening and damaging the woods on the westerly side of Middleton. The coal under the estate moreover is extensively worked. This has been the case for many years; but Middleton is now fast acquiring a common appearance, such as it had not twenty years ago. Sooner or later all localities do this when pits are sunk in their midst, and large populations like these of the great borough of Leeds live on their borders. I first knew Middleton about 1840, in the days of Mr. Charles John Brandling's residence at the lodge, and it then had a comparatively clean country aspect; but the surrounding places were smaller, and none had attained to so distinguished a blackness as that which now characterises them. In 1816, however, Dr. Whitaker, whilst noticing the pleasant walks and drives through the

native oak woods surrounding the house of the Brandling family, thought them "not sufficiently removed from the smoke and noise of the adjoining coal mines and their enginery."[L]

The principal buildings at present are the church, the lodge, and the hall. The church was built by subscription in 1846 with stone of the district. It is a substantial and not unattractive erection in the early English style, but looking better outside than in. It consists of tower and spire on the southern side, nave with aisles, chancel, and northern chapel containing the organ. Inside, the walls are plastered, except the pillars and arch stones, and the framings of the windows. The east window has three separate lancets, and the west five, all filled with stained glass placed here by Mr. T. W. Embleton, who then had charge of the estate. Mr. Embleton also had the principal direction as to the rest of the details of the church. The windows on the south side of the church are put in as memorials to the choir or to individuals. One is placed there out of respect to Mr. Embleton. The central window in the south aisle consists of lancets, and at the bottom of the lights is the inscription:—

"To the glory of God, in memory of Charles
"John Brandling, who died 28th June,
"1856, and of Henrietta, his wife, who
"died 6th of October, 1864, their friends
"have placed these windows."

L. Loidis and Elmete 245.

The friends here alluded to were the farmers and other residents on the estate that had belonged to Mr. Brandling; and it is pleasing to find the tenants entertaining this respect to the memory of the owners of the old estate. Both husband and wife were buried in the grave yard; and a coped stone, with cross, beneath the west window, almost in view of the hall, bears these inscriptions:—

"In memory of Charles John Brandling, Esq., who deceased 28th June, 1856, aged 58."

"In memory of Henrietta, widow of Charles John Brandling, Esq., deceased 5th October, 1864, aged 63."

Under a flat stone close by was buried their son:

"John James Brandling, Lieutenant Colonel C.B., R.A., who died April 16th, 1860, aged 39 years."

Mrs. Brandling was sister to Mr. John Armytage, of Heath, eldest son to the late and father to the present Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees; and I found the memories of herself and her husband, who acted as a magistrate on the Wakefield bench, much esteemed by the Middleton people.

The Brandlings were unfortunate enough to lose the benefit of their estate from the faults of predecessors; and now Middleton has other owners. The Brandling family came out of Durham, and one of them, Ralph Brandling, Esq., of Felling, acquired this property by mar-

rying, in 1697, Anne Leigh, daughter and sole heiress of John Leigh, who died in 1706, and who was buried at Rothwell church, and granddaughter of Sir Ferdinand mentioned shortly. The Leighs had been owners for many generations. Their pedigree is given in the Ducatus Leodiensis, beginning with Gilbert de le Leghe 3 Edw. 3. Many members of the family are registered at Rothwell church as baptised and buried there from as early as May, 1548, at which date Gilbert, the son of William Leigh, gentleman, was baptised. Subsequently the surname occurs, variously spelt Leygh, Leyghe, Leighe, but generally Leigh, with the baptismal names of Robert, Gylbert, Thomas, Andrew, Matthew, William, Ferdinand, Dorothy, Ann,—sometimes described as of Middleton, sometimes of Thorp; the men usually as esquires, and Ferdinand in 1618 as knight. On the south chancel wall of Rothwell church is a tablet to "Francis Leigh, of Middleton, Esq., son of Ferdinand Leigh, knight, who died 23rd day of November, A.D. 1715," whereon appear the family arms—argent, two bars sable, over all a bend gules. Sir Ferdinand, the most notable man of the family, was born about 1585, had four wives—Margery, daughter of William Cartwright, Mary Pilkington, Elizabeth Tyrwitt, and Anne Clough; was colonel of a regiment of horse for Charles I.; was many years governor of the Isle of Man (his mother having been a Stanley); and

died 19th January, 1654, at Pontefract, where he was buried in the ruined church.[M]

The names of Brandling and Middleton are connected with the early employment of locomotive engines on railroads. In August, 1812, as I read, the Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, at one time vicar of Rothwell,[N] father to the above named Charles John, and brother to Charles John, M.P. for Northumberland, who died in 1826, brought locomotives into use between the collieries and Leeds, three and a half miles, which distance was traversed in little more than an hour. The engines were great curiosities in the neighbourhood.

Near to and overlooking the church yard stands the hall, a handsome brick edifice, with neat grounds about it, for some years past tenanted by the managers of the estate or of the coal mining. This house has been rebuilt in recent days, and has a modern appearance. It is, however, older than the mansion where the Brandlings lately resided, and where Mr. Maude, one of the present owners of the hall estate, now lives. The principal house is a plain brick building, called Middleton lodge, and it stands to north-westward of the village in a park which has fifty acres of grass exclusive of the woods. The native oaks of Middleton wood are close

M. Biographia Leodiensis 90.

N. Biographia Leodiensis 303. Whitaker Leod. and Elmete 249.

by, and Westwood, which did contain seventy acres, is behind it. The view from the lodge takes in Leeds and the high lands on the northern and southern sides of the Aire.

At the foot of the Middleton hill lies a wretched-looking hamlet absurdly called "Belle Isle," if we are to judge it by its present condition; but if the name ever was correct that must have been conferred in happier days than ours, for now neither of the words by which it is known is in any sense appropriate. It is rickety and dirty, and almost buried beneath tramway embankments. The "New hall" of Middleton stood until lately on the eastern part of the township, but a year or two ago it became dilapidated, and part of the roof fell in, and the house was taken down. A modern plain brick dwelling now stands on the site. Notwithstanding its name, New hall, it was an old building, and remarkable as the residence of William Gascoigne, who was killed while fighting for King Charles I. Thoresby says[o] this took place at Melton Mowbray in 1644. Gascoigne was an able mathematician and astronomer; and in a letter from Charles Towneley, Esq., to Thoresby, dated 16th January, 1698-9, printed in Thoresby's diary, it is reported that when Mr. Gascoigne was slain he had a "barn full" of machines or instruments. He was a Gascoigne of Thorp-on-the-hill, son to Sir Henry

o. Ducatus Leodiensis 180.

Gascoigne, Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding, the Henry who was buried, as mentioned afterward, in September, 1645.[p] They were descendants from the Gascoignes of Gawthorp, and Sir Henry was, as stated in the next chapter, an ancestor of the Proctors and Dealtrys lately of this neighbourhood.

For a considerable time the name Gascoigne is common in the Rothwell parish registers. It first occurs, I think, in 1548, June 13th, when William Gascoigne, Esq., was buried. On 5th November, 1578, another William was buried. On 30th June, 1579, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gascoigne, of Thorp, was christened. In February and March, 1590 (o. s.), John, of Thorp, gentleman, and Robert, gentleman, respectively were buried; in April, 1596, Jane, of Thorp-*sup.-montem*, widow, was buried; in 1629, Henry, Esq., married Grace Tomas; in 1630, William married Rosamond Townend; in 1631-2-7-9 and 1640, Henry, Esq., had children baptised; on 26th September, 1645, Henry, Esq., and 6th March, 1654, Thomas, gentleman, were buried, and these are the latest entries I have noticed.

Thorp was anciently a seat of Swillingtons, afterward of the Gascoignes, and later still of their descendants the Ingrams, Proctors, and

p. See a notice of William Gascoigne in Biographia Leodiensis, 86.

Dealtrys. Thoresby[q] says Gilbert Leghe, who died in 1606, lived there; and I find Gilbert Leigh described in the Rothwell parish registers as living at Thorp 1601-2-3-4. The Gascoignes, as above shewn, are described as of the same place as lately as 7th April, 1596, the day of Jane Gascoigne's burial. The hall at present standing is not entirely as old as the latter date, but some of the interior walls may be. It has been re-cased in comparatively recent years, and is now a square, plain, brick building, in external appearance, of the time of the Proctors, whose arms and crest appear against the upper storey in front of the house—a chevron between ten crosses crosslet; *crest*, an otter holding a fish in its mouth; motto, *Ulterius Deo duce.* On the headings of the lead spouts are the letters "M.P. —M.P.," for Metcalf Proctor and Martha Proctor, his first wife, with the date 1735. Metcalf Proctor had become owner upon his father Francis Proctor's, death, which happened in 1721 or 1722. The rooms of the house are lofty and of good size, and some are wainscotted. The entrance hall is on the south side, and an oak staircase leads from it to the second storey, one of the rooms of which is very large. Both the inner and outer walls are extensively cracked from coal workings. The house occupies a commanding position west of the Leeds and Wakefield road, and overlooks a great extent of

q. Ducatus Leodiensis 221.

country eastward — Pontefract park, Redhill near Castleford, the Temple Newsam, Kippax and Ledstone height, with Garforth church spire and all the intervening lands, as well as more distant objects, being in sight. Near the hall are remains of avenues of trees, indicative of an important residence; but coal pits and stone quarries have to a great extent destroyed the picturesqueness of its situation. The easterly slope of the hill on which the hall and the village of Thorp stand is, indeed, at this day, in a very different state from that in which it was at the times of the Gascoignes and the Proctors. Then the fields bore an even, cultivated surface, and the fine view across Rothwell town was uninterrupted by smoke, the district, too, being undisturbed by noise. Now the land is broken up by very extensive stone quarries, which reach as far as Robin hood, where the Wakefield and Leeds turnpike road crosses; and huge mounds of stony rubbish are piled up. Coal workings, too, and their consequent smoke and noise are always present. I only notice these things by way of description, and not to deprecate the modern methods of employing the property, for those are, in fact, inevitable, and the old possessors would have done the same if they had known how. Mr. Metcalf Proctor's burial is noticed under Rothwell church. Mr. and Mrs. Dealtry, late owners of Thorp, are mentioned in connection with Lofthouse hall, which also be-

longed to them. Mr Benjamin Scarth is the present occupier of Thorp hall.

OUCHTHORP LANE, LOFTHOUSE, OUZLEWELL GREEN, CARLTON, AND ROTHWELL.

SOUTH-EAST of Thorp on the hill at two miles distance stands Lofthouse, which may be visited in continuation of the Middleton walk. But if we go from Wakefield perhaps the pleasantest way is up the "Long Causeways" past the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, and along Ouchthorp-lane[A] to Rook Nest. Then up the fields over the railway, past Mr. Fleck's new band mill, and across the park of Lofthouse house.

The town of Wakefield and the heights south and west of it, including Woolley Edge and High Hoyland, are seen from the top of Pinder fields; and there is a fine view from Ouchthorp-lane into Calder vale and Aire dale as far down as Fairburn, the variously coloured houses of which have a bright appearance when the sun light strikes them. Reaching from these toward us

A. Locally *Ostrop*—an old name The Wakefield parish registers have various ways of spelling the name between 1658 and 1718, as Austhorp, Austrupe, Austroup, Austrop, Austrup.

we see on the left Ledstone hall, Kippax park and town, Great Preston, Garforth church spire, and the Manston colliery chimney. On the right are the summer house and the patch of wood on Redhill over Castleford, the wood south of Glass Houghton, Birkwood and Newland park. Down in the valley between these lie Castleford, Whitwood, and other nearer objects, including the plantations of Hatfeild hall. The valley is well wooded, and in some lights has a fine appearance. Broken patches of the Calder are seen glittering here and there, whilst before us, Stanley church occupies a conspicuous position on its northern bank. From other parts of the walk we see many of these objects in different aspects. From the high road north of the railway, Newland hill, Warmfield, the Sharlston colliery chimney, Heath, the Wakefield spire top, and the heights near Pontefract are interesting. At the end of the pleasant path through Lofthouse house park we come in sight of Temple Newsam, house and woods, and the tower of Whitkirk over Bushy cliff wood. The houses of Royds green occupy the ridge on our right, and just before us is Ouzlewell green.

The village of Lofthouse has been recently much improved, for though generations ago it must have had several good mansions tenanted by people of importance, it had fallen off greatly, and down to twenty years ago had a poor appearance. It consists of Lofthouse proper,

Langley, and Westgate. At the latter a row of very good new cottages is an important addition. Here also is a house having over the door on a stone "George Burnell, 1721." The surname is found in the Rothwell parish registers nearly 200 years before that date.[B] Lofthouse has a church, parsonage, and schools, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. At the north end, in a small park, stands Lofthouse hall, which, so far as I know, has no history further back than the time of the late Benjamin Dealtry, Esq., who was a barrister of the Inner Temple, and afterward a country gentleman and magistrate of the West Riding, and a prominent man here from thirty to sixty years ago.[C] Mr. Dealtry was of the ancient family of Dealtry (or D'Autre) of Lincolnshire, which is said to have existed there earlier than 1316. He was born in 1772, and in 1799 he married Catherine Hanson, daughter and heiress of Ralph Hanson,[D] Esq., and his wife Martha Proctor, the daughter and co-heiress of Metcalf Proctor, Esq., of Thorp-on-the-hill.

B. In 1542, if not before. In 1578 "John Burnell, of Lofthouse," had a son christened. Several of the family have gravestones in the nave of Rothwell church —George of Lofthouse, who died 22nd July, 1718; his wife Elizabeth, who died 6th July, 1745, and his son James, who died 1st April, 1780.

C. Mr. Dealtry qualified as a Justice at Pomfret Sessions 25th April, 1808.

D. Captain Hanson was of the Rastrick family of that name, judging from his arms—or a chevron counter compony ar. and az. between three martlets sa. — *See Watson's Halifax* 263-6.

Mr. Dealtry and his wife separated and lived apart. He died at his estate at Great Gransden in Cambridgeshire on 12th October, 1846. Mrs. Dealtry was well known in her life time, and is still remembered, as Madame Dealtry, and as a lady who made herself remarkable in her own neighbourhood, as well for an unusual liking for cats as for her kindness to poor persons; and numerous stories are told of her, especially with reference to the first characteristic. In the latter part of her life she lived at Springfield house, on Wakefield Outwood, and she died there 15th February, 1861, leaving two daughters, and was buried inside our parish church. [E] She was the only surviving descendant of the Proctors of Thorp-on-the-hill, who came to that place through the marriage of Henry Proctor, Esq., of Newhall, Otley, with Margaret Gascoigne,[F] daughter of Sir Henry Gascoigne, of Thorp, who died in September, 1645, and his second wife "Grace Tomas,"[G] and sister to the William Gascoigne, of Newhall, Middleton, the

E. A tablet to her memory, mentioning also the deaths of her father and mother, is fixed to the inside of the south wall of the tower of Wakefield Parish Church, stating her death at the above date, and at the age of 76 years. It is surmounted by her arms—a chevron between three martlets, impaling a chevron between ten crosses crosslet—Hanson impaling Proctor, which she made use of after her husband's death.

F. Christened at Rothwell 20th September, 1637.

G. They were married at Rothwell 25th July, 1629, and he was buried there 26th September, 1645, as referred to in last chapter.

natural philosopher mentioned under that place. According to the pedigree in Thoresby,[H] and to Burke's Extinct Peerage,[I] Mrs. Dealtry was also the sole living descendant of the above Sir Henry Gascoigne, who was himself, as previously mentioned, a descendant from the great Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp. After her husband's death, Mrs. Dealtry assumed the name of Proctor, and used her own arms, Hanson impaling Proctor. Lofthouse hall now belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Dealtry's daughters. Within the grounds near the southern side may be seen the site of a Roman camp, at least so it is deemed, by, amongst others, Mr. Charles Forrest, who first kindly pointed it out to me several years ago. The earthworks consist of a mound, a ditch, and a central space. Measured from north to south the whole is about fifty-five yards, and from east to west about sixty-five. The mound and ditch still remain entire on the north and west, and on the greater part of the south and east sides. At and near the south-east angle the mound and ditch are levelled almost—perhaps the way in lay through this part. From the outer edge of the inclosing mound, across the ditch to the top of the bank of the central space, is generally about ten yards, the ditch itself measuring six yards from bank to bank, and four feet at the bottom, and being

H. Ducatus Leodiensis 180.
I. Edition 1866, p. 288.

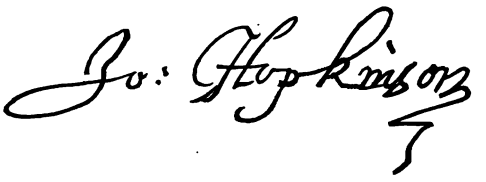
about two yards deep. But at the western end the ditch is larger, being about ten yards from bank to bank, three yards across the bottom, and three yards deep. The outer mound has a considerable rise on all sides where it exists. It is probably impossible to ascertain in what direction precisely the road passed either way out of the camp, but it is not unlikely to have lead westward to Ardsley Upper street, and eastward to Castleford.

Lofthouse, as all persons acquainted with any part of the history of our neighbourhood are aware, is the place where the celebrated John Hopkinson, the antiquary, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the time of Charles II., resided.[J] He was born here 1st August, 1611;[K] died here 28th February (Pridie Cal. Mar.), 1681, (o. s.), and was buried at Rothwell, 4th March following. He and his father, George Hopkinson, also of Lofthouse, lived in the troubled times of Charles I., but so behaved themselves as to obtain protection from each of the great parties of those days.

J. Hopkinson is described by Dr. Whitaker and others as 'clerk of the peace' for Yorkshire; but, as Mr. Ince says, there never was such an office. Hopkinson was, in fact, deputy under Christopher Clapham, who was clerk of peace of the West Riding after the restoration, or under John Peebles, "the devil of Dewsbury," who succeeded Clapham, or probably under both.

K. The visitation of 1665 says he was 54 on 11th August, 1665. The entry of his baptism at Rothwell is on 29th November, 1611 "*Johannes filius Georgii Hopkinson.*"

Copies of the warrants to secure them from molestation are printed in Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete. Mr. John Hopkinson was a lawyer, and his name appears in deeds of his days as party and as witness. His signature is always good to tell. That which is here printed is



from the attestation of a lease of a "Messuage, Farm or Tenement," and lands at Horbury, dated 4th March, 1655, made by William Lodington, of Ossett, gentleman, and Anne his wife, to John Longley of Horbury yeoman, son to Thomas Longley, deceased, Anne Lodington's first husband, for five years and eleven months, at £25 a year, free from taxes and the like, if those should not exceed £3 a year; but in case of their being more, John Longley was to pay a third of them. The lease is sealed with John Hopkinson's own seal, bearing his arms. The Longleys were relatives to John Hopkinson, his mother being Judith, daughter to John Longley of Horbury, as is stated in Hopkinson's pedigree, in the Visitation of 1665. [L]

L. The Longley family held a coyhold estate of the

Thoresby and Whitaker and every other writer on subjects connected with Yorkshire genealogies have been much indebted to John Hopkinson's labours, which Whitaker calls "incredible." The results of Hopkinson's work consisted of numerous volumes of manuscript, perhaps one hundred folio volumes, one portion of which came to a descendant of his family, Miss Currer, of North Bierley, who died 28th April, 1861, and another to John Henry Smyth, Esquire, of Heath, (father to the late Colonel John George Smyth). Miss Currer's volumes are now, I believe, with her relative Mr Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall; Colonel Smyth obtained his father's portion, and he told Mr Forrest some time before his death, that he had given them to

manor of Newland, consisting of a house and croft, and nine acres of land, for which, about the above date, the manorial rental was four shillings a year. At the time of John Silvester's purchase of Newland, 1694, Toby Sill became owner of this copyhold estate which had been enfranchised on 8th September, 1692; and at subsequent dates we find the Sills owners of lands at Horbury. I do not know, but think it probable, that the property leased to John Longley was this copyhold estate, especially as the demise was for less than six years, the full term for which a copyhold of Wakefield Manor can be leased without the Lord's consent, and very likely the time also limited by the custom of the neighbouring manor of Newland. In the Charity Commissioners' report (1826-7), the names of William Luddington, and John Longley, gentleman, are mentioned as trustees, in March, 1653, with Robert Leeke and others, of the Horbury Common or town lands. The above surname was spelt Longley or Langley indifferently. The lessee used both forms in his signature.

the British Museum.[M] John Hopkinson was buried in his parish church, Rothwell, and the tablet to his memory, copied by Whitaker, is still over the south door of the Chancel, describing him as of Lofthouse, gentleman; and, in the manner not unusual in his time, as a person highly esteemed for learning, and skill in laws, history, antiquities, and heraldry; one who had performed all duties incumbent on man as a christian with integrity and sincerity, and having finished his course of seventy years with an unblemished character, of all good men the love and delight, being prepared for heaven, died. The entry of his burial at Rothwell is as follows:—

"1861, March 4, *Mr. Jo. Hopkinson, gener. buried, Lofthouse.*

M. The Leeds Library has four volumes of pedigrees copied from Hopkinson, and also subsequently corrected and enlarged by the late Thomas Wilson, who lived at Leeds, in last century, a member, I am told, of the Eshton family, and connected with the descendants of the Hopkinsons, of Lofthouse. These were presented by Joseph Wilson, the corrector's son. I am also informed by Mr. Forrest that four of Hopkinson's volumes are in Mr. Frank's library, at Campsall, and that Mr. Bell, late vicar of Rothwell, saw two more in the library of a gentleman in the south of England. There are many M.S. copies of the pedigrees. The Honourable John Smyth, father to Mr. J. H. Smyth, took much interest in matters affecting his own neighbourhood and made a valuable collection of printed and written books and documents on local subjects, and of portraits and other engravings of local people and things. Mr. Taylor the coroner, has a catalogue of the collection, dated 1809; but what has become of the objects themselves appears to be unknown.

I am indebted to Mr. Chas. Forrest, of Lofthouse, who has investigated the subject of John Hopkinson's life, for the statement of his belief from inquiries made by him, that Hopkinson was born in the house now Messrs. Charlesworth's property, situate a short distance past Lofthouse-house, on the eastern side of the Leeds road. It is a three storey house, at present pebble-dashed, and standing a little lower than the turnpike road, but close to it. Lately it was the Lofthouse poorhouse, and now it is cottages and post office. Inside is a good wooden staircase. Here also Mr. Forrest believes Hopkinson lived.[N] Beside this house,

N. I find Hopkinson owner of a messuage and half another messuage, and four acres of land, in Lofthouse, (in Westgate, I believe), copyhold of the manor of Newland, to which he was admitted on 7th May, 1639. After his death, namely on 9th November, 1682, his nephew William Hopkinson, son to his brother George, was admitted as John's heir at law, no will being mentioned. William is called cousin (*Sobrinus*) in one place but afterward is correctly described as nephew (*nepos*). William did not live long, for in November 1684, Ann, wife to John Rookes, his sister, was admitted as William's heiress. On 12th May, 1713, a few days before John Rooke's death, he and his son William, as his heir apparent, surrendered the property to Francis Proctor, of "Thorpe-*sup.-montem*" Esquire. If John Hopkinson, the antiquary, made a will, which he probably did not, it is thus almost certain that he left this estate undevised. John Hopkinson was owner of other lands in the neighbourhood of Lofthouse—as a farm in Stanley called Turton farm, subsequently belonging to Robert Benson, Esq. The manner in which the Hopkinson name ceased is shewn in the following sketch of the family pedigree. The dated baptisms and burials took place at Rothwell :

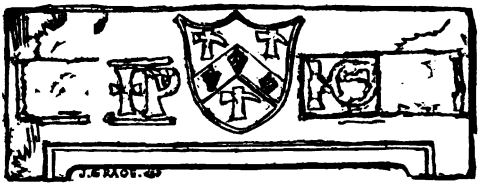
which was one of the houses of importance before alluded to, Mr. Forrest also directs my

George H., of Loftus, mar. Judith, d. of John Longley, of Horbury (second wife). She was bur. 27 Dec., 1623. He died in 1650. He had children :—

Elizabeth, bap. 27 Dec., 1603, m. Wm. Richardson; no issue.
George, bap. 30 Mar., 1606, mar. Isabel, d. of Robt. Abbott; she was bur. 20 Jan., 1667, and he 7 Sep., 1669. They had children :—
John, bur. 12 May, 1670.
George (the first), buried 11 Nov., 1660.
George (the 2nd), bur. 14 Oct. 1670.
WILLIAM, bap. 12 Aug., 1663, heir to his uncle John, died before Nov., 1684, without issue, leaving his sister, Anne Rookes, his heiress. *He was the last of the name.*
Francis, bur. 29 Nov., 1658. Isabel, bur. 14 Feb., 1682.
Robert (1st), bur. 23 Dec., 1658.
Robert (2nd), bur. 11 Jan., 1659.
ANNE, heiress to her brother William, married her cousin, John Rookes, son of William and Mary named below—bap. 28 Sep., 1658.
William, bap. 24 June, 1610, died young.
JOHN, the antiquary, born 11 Aug. and bap. 29 Nov., 1611, d. 28 Feb., 1681-2. Left no issue.
Richd. and Thomas, bap. respectively, 16 April, 1615, and 30 July, 1617. Richd., bur. 12 Jan., 1635.
Judith, died young.
Jane, wife to Richard Richardson, d. 19 Oct., 1662.
Mary, bap. 3 Jany., 1620; wife to William Rookes.

There are two or three entries at Rothwell about this time relating to Hopkinsons of, I think, another family: 1642, April 10.—Franciscus Hopkinson, sepult.

attention to the dwelling at the corner of the road to Carlton, which belonged to the Pymonts, or Pyemonts. The remains of their arms—on



a chevron between three miners' picks three bunches of grapes — appear on a stone now much weather worn, and lately built into the outer wall near the gate; and at the side of the shield, in wasted characters, may be read J.P. and I.G. (?).

The Pymonts were ancestors, on the female side, of the Amblers, late of Wakefield, whose father came from York, the last generation of whom were the Rev. George Ambler, who died 8th January, 1855, aged 78, and his sisters Bessy (Elizabeth) and Ann, and Mrs. Bolton, well known persons here. Miss Bessy Ambler died 9th March, 1859, aged 84; Mrs. Bolton

1680, June 27.—Susannah d. Richd. Hopkinson, Lofthouse, bap.
1685, June 4.—John Hopkinson, of Rothwell, buried.
" " 6.—Anthony Hopkinson, bur.
In 1652 George Hopkinson was a Churchwarden of Rothwell. This, I presume, was John Hopkinson's brother, his father having died, it is said, in 1650.

18th December, 1860, aged 81; and Ann on 18th August, 1863, aged 91. The late Rev. Thomas Ambler Bolton, through whom the west window of Wakefield Parish Church was put in, was Mrs. Bolton's son.[o]

o. The Pymonts are said to have been in this neighbourhood as early as 1300, but I do not know what proof there is of it. In 1541 Thomas Pymond is stated to be occupier of a tenement at Kirkthorpe. (Newland Court Roll 4th October, 1541). William Pymond was a juror at a Newland Court 3rd July, 1576, and again in 1591. There are two entries in the Rothwell parish registers, 1543 and 1548, which I believe are Pymond. On 8th July, 1545, Henry VIII. granted to Richard Pymond, who is said to have been a London merchant, the lands in Crofton theretofore belonging to Nostel Priory—(copy grant)—and he also granted to him, after the dissolution of the priory, a messuage in South Kirkby, with tithes there and in Shelbrook, Wrangbrook, North Elmsall, and Mensthorp, and the presentation to the Vicarage, and other things. One sister (Joan) married Bevot. (2 Hunter, South Yorkshire 448, and Thoresby, Ducatus Leodiensis 23, where Thomas Bevot is said to have married Joan, daughter of Robert Pyemont of Wakefield.) In 1546 Richard Pymont, said to be the same Richard, was buried in Wakefield Parish Church. In 1627 Thomas Pymont was assessed for a house and eight acres of land at Normanton. John Pymont, of Heath, was married on 27th July, 1654, in presence of "John Ousley, of Birstall, and William Liley, of Warmfield, two credible witnesses, before Mr. Tempest, of Tonge." (Kirkthorp register.) He died at Heath, and was buried at Kirkthorp 18th January, 1659, and his grandson John, who died 1722 and was buried at Rothwell 31st July of that year, was settled at Lofthouse, inheriting property there from his kinsman William Lyley (the William, I presume, described in a deed dated 18th September, 1666, as of Warmfield, yeoman) who died 3rd and was buried 9th November, 1685, aged 70, and whose gravestone, whereon he is described as of Lofthouse, gentleman, lies in front of the altar rail in the chancel of Rothwell church. A lion passant guardant is rudely carved on

Adjoining Lofthouse stands Ouzlewell green, a small hamlet in Lofthouse-with-Carlton town-

the stone, and reference is made to the deceased coming to his grave in full age—Job, c. 5, v. 26—and to the appointment for man once to die and after that the judgment — Hebrew, c. 9, v. 27. William Lyley's arms (subsequently placed there) appear in Rothwell and Warmfield church windows—Gu. a lion pass. guard. ar. crowned or—*Crest*, an arm in armour, hand within a gauntlet grasping a war mace, all ppr. The name Pymont (or Pyemont) is frequent in the Kirkthorp registers till 1702, perhaps later. John Pymont, grandson to John of Lofthouse, was grandfather to the Rev. George Ambler and his sisters. Some of the above particulars as to the connection of the Amblers with the Pymonts appeared in the Wakefield newspapers on Miss Elizabeth Ambler's death. Mr. John Pyemont of London, executor of Thomas Ambler Bolton's will and great grandson, thrice removed, of John Pyemont who died 1722, informs me that the latter was baptised 16th January, 1658; that William Lyley's will was dated three days before his death; and that the Pymont arms, as above described, were copied about forty years ago from the stone at Lofthouse. I find the following entries in the Rothwell parish registers prior to 1736, in addition to those above mentioned:—

1678, May 5.—Tho. Lyley, Warmfield p'ish, and Dorothy Armytage married.
1684, May 30.—William, son of Tho. Liley, bap.
1685, Novr. 9.—Mr. William Liley buried.
Dec. 19.—William, s. of Thomas Liley buried.
1686, May 13.—"Jo. Pymont, An Browne, married."
1687, March 30.—John, s. John Pymont bap., Loft-[house.
1694, Jan. 4. —..... d. John Pymont bap., Loft-[house.
1697, June 16.—..... d. John Pymont bap., Loft-[house.
1700, Mar. 13.—Josuah, s. John Pymont bap., Loft-[house.
1722, Dec. 17.—..... s. John Pymont, yeoman, buried.

ship. It has one neat place, the mill with miller's house and outbuildings, but the rest of the houses are poor, though some have evidently been better tenanted than they now are. The whole village may be said to consist of colliers' dwellings.

A little further stands Carlton, also chiefly a collier village; but having many residents engaged in other occupations. This is a larger place than the last, and possesses shops and better buildings, and has many signs of prosperity. Here also is an interesting feature, a Wesleyan chapel with neat decorated windows. It was erected at the expense of Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, whose ancestors, the Stockses, were considerable owners here. There are memorials of members of the Stocks family at Rothwell church. The house of the Hunts of Carlton still partly exists at the western side of the village. The principal remaining portion is part of a good farm house tenanted by Mr. Thomas Oliver, whose family have been its occupiers for the last two centuries; or it may be for longer. The farm house is still known as Carlton hall; and it is the manor house of Carlton of which

1731, June 3.—Joshua, s. Mr. John Pymont, yeoman, Lofthouse, buried.
1735, June 4.—Joshua, s. Mr. John Pymont, Lofthouse, buried.

Several of the latter entries appear to relate to John, son of the John who died in 1722. The Kirkthorp entries are noticed afterward.

the Calverleys of Oulton have been lords for the last fifty or sixty years, Lord Westmorland being owner previously. The portion referred to is a large room with chamber over it, built of stone, but having the front gable faced with brick of a later date. The lower room is a fair height, and has an ornamented plaster ceiling bearing the royal arms, France and England quarterly, and at the sides of the shield E. R.; and as a circle the garter and motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* It is presumed that this cannot be older than the time of Queen Elizabeth. It must be of her reign, or of that of Edward VI., the arms of France being represented by three *fleurs-de-lis*, which was not the mode of representing them until Edward IV.; and Henry VIII. being the first to encircle the arms with the garter. [p] Another portion is now a cottage. It is stone, and has a rather small doorway and small square windows divided by stone mullions. The family of Hunt is described as resident here from the time of Edward II. to the reign of Henry VIII. Whitaker, in Loidis and Elmete, says the Hunts held, under the Earl of Lincoln, [q] as Lord of the Manor of Rothwell, a capital mes-

p. Shields like this are on ceilings in the house in Wakefield, late Cock and Swan Inn; and the house in Northgate now occupied by Mr. Charles Kay, the provision dealer. It seems to have been a plasterer's ornament in this neighbourhood.

q. De Laci, Lord of the Honor of Pontefract, no doubt—A.D. 1232—1312.

suage and land and other property, and a right to hunt with hounds outside the park, by the payment of a rose, if demanded, and on condition of having harehounds ready for the earl when requested by the forester; and that they continued in possession until the reign of Henry VIII.[R]

Rothwell, which stands a mile further, is a community larger than many an agricultural town. It belonged to the great honour of Pontefract, and was the place of a gaol of the honour, but this was discontinued 1st February, 1846, under statute 8 and 9 Vict., c. 72; and the building is now dwellings.[S] Rothwell seems

R. I find them here in 1545, Henry Hunt being buried at Rothwell 16th October in that year. On 12th May, 1548, was baptised at Rothwell "Gilbertus fil. Johis Hunt de Carleton Armiger." The names of the Hunts appear in the parish registers until about the year 1600. In 1599, 20th November, was buried William the son of Gilbert Hunt of *Wrigglesforth*, the first date which I have noticed whereon a new residence is named. In 1600, 28th September, Gilbert Hunt of Wrigglesworth had a son John christened at Rothwell. After that the surname seems to cease at Rothwell, unless the following entry relates to the family:—1697, Jan. 9, Anne, wife of Thomas Hunt of Horbury buried. Wrigglesforth, spelt also Wrigglesworth, and Wrigglesford, is the same place as Woodlesford. From 1635 to 1700 these names are frequently mentioned in the Rothwell registers. The first entry of Woodlesforth occurs about 1640, and the first naming of Woodlesford which I have noticed is 19th February, 1664; but *Wrigglesworth* is most common down to 1700. Rothwell Haigh, anciently an enclosed park, as the name Haigh (Haye) indicates, adjoins Carlton. It was subsequently common, but was taken in about 1784.

S. Mr. Christopher Jewison, the gaoler, who was

to be improving, and it is increasing in size. It is not a well-built place, nor does it possess many buildings of a picturesque character. Interesting buildings are the parish church schools for boys, girls, and infants, and the new Mechanics' Institution. The first is an erection which was doubtless intended to be striking through its form and the employment of parti-coloured bricks; but the windows are common and too small to admit of sufficient light, and the walls are becoming dirty from smoke and dust.

Close by the schools is the remnant of the ancient vicarage, a kitchen fire place standing in a bit of garden ground. The Mechanics' Institution, which was opened in 1859 at a cost of £600 or £700, is a brick building, consisting of lecture, reading, and class rooms, and library. It is not remarkable for high finish nor style of architecture; but, I have no doubt, it is convenient, and that it will, if rightly managed, exercise a good influence in the town. In Mr. H. Kirkby's house, in the main street, is an ornamented plaster ceiling; and, in one room, the royal arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as used after the accession of the Stuarts. The oldest part of Rothwell is called Saw ditch, where stands the ancient corn mill, now a property of Mr. Edmund Calverley's. Dr. Whitaker, in Loidis and Elmete, says that Rothwell was dis-

coroner of the Honour of Pontefract fifty-three years, died 5th March, 1870, aged 84.

tinguished among the numerous manors of the Lacis, dependent upon the castle of Pontefract, by having a castlet or manor house near the church, of which a mass of strong grout work remained in his time. This mass still continues to occupy the same position in the manor garth which it occupied then (1816). It is a pillar eighteen feet high, and eight feet in diameter, and about it are appearances of foundations of other buildings. A little above it stands the lower part of a wall four feet thick, not of much strength as now seen, but probably part of the ancient inclosure of the manor house. In a cart shed north of the ruin is an old beam, on the (now) inner face of which are carvings of conventional flowers and other figures. This has probably come out of the castlet. The present farm house, called the manor house, adjoins; and it has portions which are of great age. I am told it does not belong to the present Lord of the Manor. Dr. Whitaker also says[r] that the piece of grout work above mentioned is probably part of an erection built by Roger Hopton, gentleman, usher of the chamber to Henry VII., through licence from the steward of Pontefract granted by the King's direction in the third year of his reign. The missive mentions that the manor house, called the manor garth, was in ruin, and the building was likely to fall down; and that Hopton had promised to rebuild it, if

r. Loidis and Elmete 245, and App. 36.

he might have it to hold to him and his heirs and assigns according to the custom of the manor, wherefore the grant was to be made. Afterward Sir Richard Tunstall, knight, chief steward of Pontefract, certified that Hopton had performed his promise.

The church was one of the possessions of the priory of Saint Oswald at Nostell, to which it was given, as mentioned under Nostell, by Hugh de la Val, whose gift was confirmed by Robert de Laci. The advowson subsequently belonged to the Legh (or Leigh) family of Middleton, and subsequently to the Brandlings. Members of both families were buried in the chancel, and memorials of them may, as afterward mentioned, be seen there. The church of the days of Hugh de la Val has wholly disappeared, but probably some of the stones may be in the present structure. Bits of old work remain visible, as a carved stone let into the west wall of the south aisle, and a piscina near the eastern end of the same aisle. The latter, however, may not have belonged to an older erection than the present.

The church has a good appearance from the south. The nave and aisle on that side and the tower are the oldest parts of the building. The chancel is modern, and the north aisle is also modern and debased, and so constructed as to lead one to say it ought to be pulled down. The south aisle is low and narrow—only four yards wide. That on the north is much wider,

and has been carried up as high as the nave to get a gallery into it, but the latter is not now used. The clerestory windows of the nave exist on the south side only, and are perpendicular, as also are the modern windows of the south aisle and of the chancel. The western window is also modern, being the last put in, and is decorated. This was given by a well-known and respectable resident, William Medley Burton, assistant overseer and collector of taxes. Over the nave is a good, flat, oak ceiling, chiefly old and wrought in panels. There are in it new portions placed there when repairs were done in the time of Rev. Ralph Henry Brandling, who was vicar here in 1815, and later. The south aisle ceiling is old, and it slopes rapidly from the nave wall. The church is fitted up with good modern oak stalls, having excellent carved finials of divers patterns, and borders of isolated flowers about the angles of the stall ends. One design is interesting—a bell among flowers inscribed "vicarius." A similar, but better wrought, device appears on the reading desk seat—a bell with "Johanne" upon it, and below "vicario;" whilst above is "A.D. 1867" —allusions to the Rev. John Bell, late vicar. Here is also a neat oak lectern, with nicely carved leaves and fruit, and bearing on a tablet "search the scriptures." Also a good oak pulpit and reading desk, both having excellent carving. The pulpit bears figures in high relief,

each holding his book, that representing Jesus being larger than the rest.

Over the south door into the chancel is the wall-tablet, put up in memory of John Hopkinson before mentioned, who, as already stated, died in February, 1681 (o.s.). Adjoining it is a tablet in memory of Francis Legh, of Middleton, Esq., son of Sir Ferdinand, who died 23rd November, 1715. On the east wall of the north chancel is a tablet to the memory of Robert West, vicar here for a very short time. He was inducted 4th October, 1662, and wrote a memorandum of the fact in the parish register in his own beautiful hand; and he was buried in the church on the 4th of March following (1663, n. s.). A slab which once covered his grave has been removed, and now lies within the south chancel door, almost illegible. The slab over William Lyley's grave, before mentioned, is now good to read, the inscription having lately been re-cut. Adjoining it is an almost obliterated memorial of Ellinor, daughter of Henry Gascoigne, Esq., of Thorp, wife to Arthur Ingram, Esq., of Knottingley,[u] who died in 1663, aged 24 years. The arms of Ingram (Ermine, on a fess three escallops) impaling those of Gascoigne, are carved on the stone. Another slab records the death of Frances, second wife to Metcalf Proctor, of

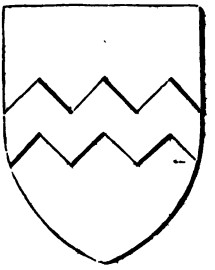
u. He was Groom of the Privy Chamber to Charles II., and Ensign in the time of York's Own Company of Foot. He was two years older than his wife.

Thorp, Esq., on 12th March, 1792, aged 55; and of Metcalf Proctor himself on 1st September following, aged 84. A tombstone near these bears only the names "Charles and Elizabeth Brandling." Charles, Esq., of Gosforth house, Northumberland, and of Middleton, who died 29th June, 1802, aged 70, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Thompson, of Shotton, who died 14th September, 1785, aged 54, are doubtless the persons referred to. They have a wall-tablet in the north chancel. In the nave are the inscriptions relating to the Burnells, before mentioned, and many grave stones to the Stockses of Carlton and Manchester, and amongst these one to the memory of a man well known and much respected at Wakefield for his numerous gifts and his ardent and liberal support of Wesleyanism—Samuel Stocks, of South Parade, who died 13th October, 1850, aged 84 years. A tablet in the north aisle states that he was a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding; was born at Lofthouse 19th January, 1766, and died at the above date. In the same aisle are tablets—one to George Waugh, of Wakefield, Esq., a captain in the East India Company's service, who died 16th January, 1812, in his 63rd year; another to Walter Vavasour, of Heath, who died 18th November, 1820, aged 75; and his widow, who died 2nd December, 1821, aged 60. At the western end is a monument with statues of a man and a child, in

memory of Mary Anne, wife to Jeremiah Bourne Faviell, of Horbury, who died 29th November, 1841, in her 24th year. In a window near is a coloured glass shield with arms and an inscription to Maria Bourne, wife to Mark Faviell, born 9th October, 1791; and against the wall a tablet to Edmund Dawson, of Rothwell Haigh, and Amelia his wife, father and mother to Mrs. Jeremiah Faviell, who died respectively 12th June, 1847, and 30th April, 1845. In stained glass are the arms of the now late vicar and the inscription "John Bell, A.B., vic., A.D. 1829;" and adjoining it William Lyley's arms, before mentioned. Mr. Bell, who was an eminent and well-known clergyman and rural dean, a good antiquarian and an intelligent collector of topographical and curious books, died 1869. The font, which is octagonal, bears date 1662, and initials of names on its several faces. On one of these is R.W. (Robert West, the five months vicar), and the words "Vicarius, Wrothwell." The other initials are those of the Churchwardens.

The east window has coloured glass, a thank offering from the pupils of Iveridge hall, 1864. The window on the south side of the chancel is also stained glass, a memorial to Edward Hemingway, of Oulton Green, who died 1846, aged 61, and to his wife and their youngest daughter. The roofs of the nave and south aisle have bosses with carvings of flowers and faces, and

other subjects as—the monogram ihc.; a pelican feeding her young; the emblem of St. John the Baptist, the lamb with flag; hands and feet inclosing a heart, all pierced; a *fleur-de-lis*, several crosses of different shapes; an angel holding a shield; the arms of Vavasour, a fess dancettée; a portcullis;[v] a somewhat similar device to that which appears outside the tower of Kirkthorp church, viz., a Latin cross with carvings like spear or halbert heads at the sides. Both these churches are within the honour of Pontefract, and both belonged to Nostel Priory.



ARMS OF VAVASOUR.

In the comparatively modern south porch is a tablet in the wall

"In memory of Thomas Flockton, sexton
fifty-nine years, buried 23rd day of
February, 1783, aged 78 years.
"Here lies within this porch so calm,
Old Thomas. Pray sound his knell,
Who thought no song was like a psalm,
No music like a bell.
"Rev. T. Taylor, M.A., erected this stone."

The stone work of the nave and south aisle and the tower are much worn. These have

v. This was a badge used by the Tudors in allusion to their descent from the Beauforts. Clark's Intro. Heraldry, 177.

battlements, and are ornamented with crocketted pinacles. The tower is machicolated, the battlement resting upon the corbel tables. On the western face is a worn shield bearing the remains of the arms of the Dyneleys—a fess, in chief three mullets—members of which family, Dr. Whitaker says,[w] probably built, or were principal contributors toward building, the tower.

The Rothwell parish registers begin in 1538, but the entries down to 1566 are in some years defective and for others are lost. The years 1538-59 do not always follow in proper order as now bound. Whether or not the leaves could be placed so that the dates would be consecutive, I cannot say. The entries for 1560-1569, except part of 1561, and all or part of 1565 and 1566, are lost. In the earliest years the name of the respectable family of Forman is common. One of them was vicar of Royston for above fifty years; and almost at the end of that time (in 1502) founded the Grammar School there.[x] He had previously, in 1461 (?), endowed Magdalen College, Oxford, with a fellowship, the holder to be one of his own kindred, or, in default, one born in or near the parishes of Rothwell and Royston.[y] Hunt of Carlton, as already mentioned, is a name

w. Loidis and Elmete 244. On 6th September, 1546, Thomas Dynelaye was buried at Rothwell.

x. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire, 382.

y. Lupton's Wakefield Worthies, 37.

found in the first years of the registry.[z] Rothwell is surrounded by collieries and stone

z. Some other of the old names still exist here—as Flockton and Dobson, both numerous, Copley, Roydhouse, Appleyard, Ferher (Farrer), Swift, with instances of the Christian name, Roger, the first in November, 1541. Some names, occurring before 1555, are either not now existing here or are very uncommon as—Barrow, Bysett, Spenser, Esthall, Reidman, Lynley, Falconar, Bussye, Hyllome, Hylton, Bekk, Jardome, Burnell, Elwyffe, Byschopp, Gudale, Gost, Vevers, Topclyff (a frequent name), Bartlott, Byrkley, Becwyth, Wheyteley, Storre, Fleather, Fladd, Boythers, Breze, Bradeforth. Armytage occurs in 1539 and later; Bayns and Oley 1541 and later; John and John, twin children of John Sayvell, were baptised 15th December, 1547; Proctor occurs 1543 and later; Edward Gawkeroger of Karleton was buried 1547. The Leighs are already mentioned under Middleton; and the Hunts under Carlton. Between 1553 and 1620 occur the names Bynyngton, Moynson, Pryston, Hepstynstall, Birdhead, Birkhead, Barestow, Hanson, Frybisher, Cartwright, Savile, with most of the above, including many Leighs, Hunts, Gascoignes, Formans, Swifts, and Hopkinsons, the latter mentioned under Lofthouse. Westermans are very numerous. Between 1620 and 1700, beside the notable names just stated, are entries of Kayes, the vicar's family—1627-52, Oley; Francis Roo, parish clerk, 1623 and later; Foxcroft, Moore of Olton, Berridge, Stot, Leetham, Stockes, Cryer, Storr, Boynton, Birtewisle, Sandford, Tyrey, Reede, Beamond, Haley, Hatefield, Eshe of Rothwell; Bubwith (vicar), Swinden, Wyreing, Garner, Calverley of Carleton, Sunyeard, Fether, Sparlinge, Wilden, Owen (still common), Isherwood, Cordingley, Casson of Middleton; Chadwick, Holmes, 1630; Cockeram, Bellerbie, Fieldinge, Heworth, Tyreman, Pollett, Grosvenor, Varley, Judson, 1638; Edlin, Stogdale, Berket, of Carleton, Becket of Lofthouse, Nettleton, Blyth, Hick, 1636; Kellett, Labrone, Spenser, Jagger, Lightfoot, Bibbie, Wolfolke, Peirce, Oades, Troughton, Croft, Looks, Woodworth, Wetherell, and others which, like the majority of the above, are not now common names, nor, in many instances, now exist-

quarries. Its other prominent trades are rope and band spinning and lucifer match making, Messrs. R. Seanor and Son having an extensive factory here for the latter business.

ing. Several entries of Ingram of Thorp appear after 1658. Bentley of Oulton occurs often, the most important entry being the baptism of the celebrated Richard Bentley, which is found under date 6th February, 1661 (o. s.):—

"Richard a child of Thomas Bentley of Oulton baptised."

To which, in later years, have been added the following:

"Since D.D. and a learned author, 1700."

"Now alive and master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, 1742."

"He died in the year 1742."

On 29th January, 1632, is registered the burial of "Johes Roo, sub-senlls Honor de Pontefract et multos alios maners infra et extra honor de Pontfr. sepult fuit in ecclesia pachial de Pontfr."

The occupations of persons very seldom appear at these early dates in the register—"corvisor" in 1635, "colier" 1639, and "clothier" 1640, are almost the only instances.

STANLEY, METHLEY, AND OULTON.

FROM Wakefield the most accustomed footway to Stanley is by the pleasant Pinder fields, so named, not from the pinder of Wakefield, Mr. Taylor, the coroner, says, but from an owner of the lands; and then by Field head.

A little east of Field head is Clarke hall, a place of no great architectural importance, so called from former owners, whose surname is found in our parish church and the parish registers from the beginning of the eighteenth century. I do not remember any of earlier date. In January, 1703, "Benjamin, son of Mrs. Clarke of Stanley" was buried. On 29th November, 1732, "John Clarke Esq. of Stanley" was buried in the south quire. Previously to the time of the Clarkes it bore the name Bradford hall, from the family of that name, one of whom, Bryan Bradford, an attorney, the first Bradford resident there, son to William Bradford of Warmfield parish, by his will proved 6th January, 1546, gave his body to be buried in St. Nicholas's quire in the church of All Hallows at Wakefield "nigh

unto his stall."[A] The only date or other particular to be now seen about the house is the date 1680 on the plaster ceiling of a bay in the southern front. There is a rather small oak staircase out of the hall, and a florid, plastered ceiling to the drawing room, which is wainscotted, as also is the dining room. The rooms are low, and there are appearances in the walls of alterations subsequent to the date of the main erection. Adjoining to Clarke hall is Stanley hall, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Whitham, and owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harriss-Gastrell, who derived it from Mrs. Gastrell's father, the late Mr. William Shaw, whose family monument in the Wakefield Cemetery is the most striking erected there. Mr. Shaw died at Stanley hall. Before his ownership it belonged to the Heywood family, who bought it of the Pilkingtons. From Mr. Ince's MS. pedigrees I gather a note which says the last Earl Warren, in 7 Edw. 2, made many grants of lands. Sir Hugh de Hercy, knight,

A. Sisson's Historic Sketch of Wakefield Church, 66. The Bradfords of Stanley are named on the Woodsome painting as allied to the Kayes. Robert Bradford of Stanley was a trustee of Sir Thomas Gargrave's will dated 27th March, 1579. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire, 212. He was living in 1585, and had a son Robert then 22 or 24. 1, Hunter's South Yorkshire, 330. Bradfords appear frequently on the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls as owners of lands in Stanley and elsewhere in the manor in the reign of Elizabeth and earlier. The family was of Warmfield parish, and owners at Heath hall from 1474, when William above named made his will, to June, 1516, when John of Heath made his.—*See Testamenta Eboracensia, vol.* 1, *pp.* 108-9.

held of him a manor in Stanley which he granted in fee to William de Midgley and Maud his wife and the heirs of their bodies. The Midgleys gave their name to the manor, and it is known by that name on the Court Rolls at Wakefield, where the house is called Midgley or Stanley hall. In the 21st year of Edward 3, John de Nortland and John de Wakefield held the manor of Midgley. It was afterward divided amongst co-heiresses. Woodrove held one moiety, and Gargrave and Copley the other. Chaloners were possessed of it and other lands in the reign of Philip and Mary. From Chaloners it went, through Catherine, daughter and heiress of the Chaloners, to the Saviles; and from them to the Hatfeilds through the marriage of Grace, sole daughter and heiress of Edward Savile, to Gervase Hatfeild, in the time of Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. it was sold to the Pilkington's, who subsequently sold it to the Heywoods, as just mentioned. Connected with this estate, through former owners, is the picturesque Hatfeild hall, situated in grounds at the bottom of Stanley hill, now owned by Mr. Harter of Manchester, and tenanted by Mr. John Barff Charlesworth. From the same note it appears that the name of this hall, prior to the ownership of the Hatfeilds, was Woodhall. It was held of the king in capite; and after being possessed by the Flemings, Watertons, and by Welles, it also became the property of the

Saviles of Midgley, and went to Gervase Hatfeild in the same manner, and it has descended

HATFEILD HALL.

from him to the present Mr. Harter.[B] Mr.

B. One of the earliest entries in the Wakefield parish register is the baptism, on 29th July, 1613, of Francis son of "Gervas Haitefeild." Afterward, in 1615 and 1618, other children of his were baptised—Ann and Ellena, the latter of whom died in 1618. In 1655 Gervas, son of Gervas Hatefield of Stanley was baptised; and in 1656 and 1657 other children of his. In 1732, 1734, and subsequent years, Mr. John Hatfield had children baptised. In 1777 Wentworth, son of John Hatfield Kaye and Augusta Anne his wife, was both baptised and buried. In the four years 1676-9 seven Hatfields were buried at Wakefield. On 10th January, 1701, Gervice

Francis Maude, who died at Alverthorpe hall in 1842, lived here many years down to 1837. A little east of Stanley hall park formerly stood Saint Swithen's Chantry. Some of the old grave stones existed within living memory as floor stones to a cottage at the park side adjoining the Stanley turnpike road; but all have disappeared. The exact site of the chantry is believed to be cut across by the field-road passing Saint Swithen's well at about twenty or thirty yards south of the cottage.

Stanley church occupies the hill near Lake Lock, a mile from Stanley village, not in the midst of a dense population, though close to the side of one large section of the ecclesiastical district. It was built in 1824, when church builders deemed it proper to place the edifices as near the centres of the new parishes as practicable, so that worshippers might come streaming thereto from all parts; but this plan has failed. People must now have the church brought to their doors, and even then it is difficult to induce them to attend. The Stanley district has been helped lately by the new church of Saint Margaret's on the Outwood, a mile west. Stanley church is not satisfactory in respect of its construction. It has much waste room. A vestibule is left at the western entrance, and rooms are

Hadfield of Stanley was buried in the high quire. Mr. Francis Hadfield, Stanley, was buried 8th August, 1704; Mr. John Hatfield on 11th May, 1768.

taken off at the east end. The portion set apart for worship consists of nave with aisles and a small recess at the east end to serve for a chancel. The present incumbent has brought steps forward so as to appropriate more space to chancel purposes; and he has also taken out the galleries that were over the aisles, and has tried to cure some of the defects of the ill-arranged erection; but it is incapable of effectual alteration by any means short of pulling down and rebuilding. [c] Deal stalls occupy the floor; oak screens and some oak seats are in the chancel. The pulpit is oak, but it was placed a great height and made in such a form as to have its intended effect when looked at from below. Now it stands only a little raised above the floor, and does not look in its right place, being ornamented with canopies that terminate at the bottoms in pendants which, in this position, seem unfinished. The east end of the church has a stained glass window, and the wall is painted in coloured patterns. The vestry lying beyond and below the east window is now used as a little chapel for Saint days. Vaults extend under the church. The style of the building is perpendicular; and it has two western towers finished off with light open battlements and crocketted pinnacles. A little to the north are elementary schools, under

c. It was built under the Million Act, and cost £12,000. An indignant friend says it is "a shameful specimen of ecclesiastical jobbery."

inspection; and close by stands the village of Lake Lock, so named from a lock keeper on the Calder. From both sides of the church we get good views of Altofts, Newland, Warmfield, Heath, Park Lodge hill, and high grounds of Ouchthorpe and the Outwood. The Calder is seen passing down the valley to join the Aire. Further north is Cock-pit houses, a place of no special importance, but bearing a name indicative of a state of things which fortunately has no such respected existence as it once had.

A mile along the turnpike road stands Moor house, a plain brick mansion, occupied by Mr. Archibald Briggs. Formerly John Maude Esq., called of Moorhouse, was resident owner. Mr. Maude was an active magistrate on the Wakefield bench to his death in 1852, when aged 80 years. Mr. Maude was notable in his younger days for his travels in America when an excursion of this kind was not easy to accomplish. He published a diary of his travel. As mentioned in the Flanshaw walk, he was a descendant from the Maudes of Alverthorpe and Wakefield.[D] At the top of the hill, a short distance beyond here, is Newmarket, a house or two, and some coal pits. The lane turns to the right for Methley, near to the ruins of West hall. Mr. Ince tells me

D. His gravestone at Saint John's Church, Wakefield, describes him as eldest son of Francis and Mary Maude, and last surviving male heir of Daniel Maude, who died at Wakefield 1752, aged 62; and as having died at Moor house 16th March, 1852.

West hall at the beginning of last century was owned by the Calverley family. William Calverley had a son Theophilus of Leeds, one of whose two daughters and co-heirs, in 1773, married Mr. John Atkinson of Beeston and West hall gentleman, whose eldest son and heir, Leonard Atkinson of West hall, was owner in 1768. In 1818 it was vested in the above named John Maude of Moorhouse, who sold the estate to John Blayds Esq. (formerly Calverley) of Oulton hall, whose grandson Edmund Calverley Esq., son to another John Blayds Esq., afterward Calverley, is the present owner. This neighbourhood is now made unpicturesque through the existence of collieries.

In the parish of Methley, which derives its name from the position it occupies between the Aire and the Calder, are four or five separate collections of houses, each having a distinct name. The land consists partly of low grounds in the neighbourhood of the rivers Aire and Calder, which flow on the sides of it and unite their waters about two miles east of the church. The western part of the parish is much more elevated; and upon the higher ground stands Methley hall, seat of the Earl of Mexborough.

Methley church is one of the most picturesque ecclesiastical buildings in our neighbourhood. Ivy clinging to its walls contributes to this effect. It consists of tower and spire, nave, south aisle, chancel, and south porch. The eastern end of

the aisle is the Waterton chantry, founded and endowed by will of Sir Robert Waterton the elder in 1424.[E] The east window has fragments of old stained glass. The north and south windows of nave and aisle are generally decorated, and nearly all have modern stained glass in them —memorials to Saviles, Hollings, Burnley, and Leeson. The western window and the windows of the chantry, south and east, are perpendicular. The tower is open to the nave, and a good winding stair goes up in the wall to the belfry. On the gable of the porch is a small, weather worn statue of Saint Oswald, king and martyr, to whom the church is dedicated; probably of the same date as the older parts of the present edifice. The ceilings of nave and aisle are modern woodwork, with a few engraved bosses; that of the chancel is plaster. In the nave is a good eagle lectern carved in oak, given by Mr. David Leake in 1869, as is stated on a silver plate. In the aisle wall is a small piscina. On the north wall of the nave is hung a triangular board, with the following curious inscription: "ΘΕΟΣ ARBITER ÆQUI SIT MI' SEDES IN CÆLO AVCTATE ARCHIPI: 1624 PER ME ROGERV HOLLINGS." Roger Hollings's reason for publishing his aspiration toward a seat or habitation in

E. See Whitaker, Loidis and Elmete 269, where the words of the will are given, appointing Sir Robert Bapthorp, Thomas Wombwell Esq., William Scargill Esq., John Tylney, and Richard Whitwood executors.

heaven in this form is stated in a pamphlet on the church, published by Messrs. Fenteman in 1854, to have been that he placed *seats* in the church under faculty from the archbishop, which is likely.[E] An ancient decorated wooden screen divides the south chancel from the aisle, and on the inside of it are painted the names "Joh'nes Waterton,"[F] "Wills Skargill," and "Thomas Wombwell," with their arms.

In the Waterton chantry are the three altar tombs described in Loidis and Elmete. The first, under a decorated canopy between chancel and chantry, is the Waterton monument. The fine alabaster effigies represent Sir Robert Waterton knight, and Cicely his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Fleming of Woodhall in Stanley, now Hatfeild hall, not Woodhall in Methley. The knight's figure is shewn as in armour; a collar of S. S. round the neck and a jewelled girdle round his skirt; the head dressed in a turban-like cap ornamented with a rosette, and resting on a helmet surmounted by a round of feathers with a crescent in front. The large-featured face with curling beard and moustache

E. The Hon. and Rev. Philip York Savile, to whom I desire to express my thanks for a sight of the registers of Methley parish, kindly tells me that Hollings was churchwarden. I find a Roger Hollings registering daughters in 1621 and 1623; and a Roger Hollings acting as steward of Newland 1625-1644.

F. Father [? brother] to the founder of the Waterton Chantry—Whitaker, Loidis and Elmete, 269. The others are the names of two of the executors of the founder's will.

is very striking. No inscription is now on the tomb, but the sides are ornamented with canopies inclosing figures, and shields bearing the knight's arms, impaling those of his wife. On the outer wall of the chantry we again see the Waterton arms; and a projecting helmet bears the crest of Welles—a lion. The fine monument in memory of Sir Lionel, sixth Baron Welles, who was killed at Towton 29th March, 1461, and of his first wife, Joan or Cicely Waterton, rests against the south wall. The alabaster figures have been mutilated, but repaired. Lord Welles is represented as a stalwart knight, with bold features, feet resting on a lion, head on a helmet, from which the crest has been broken; chain about his neck, an embroidered belt, the garter with motto on the left leg, and as wearing a surcoat of his arms. She has a mitred head dress, chain, and mantle with the arms of Welles, and two little dogs at her feet. The sides of the tomb bear the arms of Welles and Waterton, and others now much worn.[6] Dr. Whitaker is of opinion that Lord Welles was buried here, and that the highly finished countenances are portraits. Lady Welles was heir to her brother Sir Robert Waterton, son to Sir Robert the elder and Cicely Fleming. Lord and Lady Welles left four co-heiresses, and on partition Sir Thomas Dymoke, knight, of Scri-

6. Dr. Whitaker, Loidis and Elmete 270, mentions the arms of Willoughby and Beck amongst these.

velsby, obtained Methley in right of Margare his wife, one of the four.[H] On the roof of the chantry, reading from east to west, are the following arms: — 1. Clifford, checky or and az a fess gu; 2. England and France (modern) quarterly; 3. Welles, a lion rampant double queued sa; 4. Fleming, barry of six ar and az, in chief three lozenges gu, differenced with a mullet; 5. Welles impaling Waterton, barry of six ermine and gules, three cresents sa; 6. Waterton; 7. Waterton impaling Clifford; 8. Fleming. The pieces of old glass in the east

H. See Burke's Extinct Peerages, "Welles;" and Burke's Landed Gentry, Sup. 25, edit. 1868, "Dymoke of Scrivelsby," for an account of Sir Thomas. It is presumed that his name was "Thomas" and not "John," though Burke, under "Welles," thrice calls him "John." Lord and Lady Welles's other daughters were Cicely, wife to Robert Willoughby of Eresby; Alinore or Eleanor, wife to—1. Thomas Lawrence; 2. Sir Thomas de la Laund; 3. Thomas Tempest of Bolling hall; and Catherine. Mr. Ince informs me that the pedigree of the Methley Watertons is far from clear. Dr. Whitaker remarks that Methley was granted by the de Lacis to St. Nicholas's hospital at Pontefract, and that in 2 Henry IV., the estate was exchanged to Sir John Waterton, whose family probably first built the manor house, which in less than two centuries Baron Savile rebuilt. One pedigree begins with William Waterton of Waterton, father to Robert the elder and husband of the daughter and heiress of Thomas Methley of Methley; another also begins with a William, and gives him sons John, and Robert the elder; states that John married Eleanor Clifford, and had a daughter Eleanor married to Sir John Babthorpe. The names Clifford and Babthorpe are found in connection with the chantry and Sir Robert's will. These two pedigrees are perhaps not conflicting; and Whitaker (Loidis and Elmete 268) says Sir John was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert.

window, though not in their original positions, are deemed to be mostly of one date, the reign of Edward IV. In the tracery are, gules a lion rampant for Mowbray, and two half shields, each charged with Waterton. Below are figures of saints[1] and portions of inscription. Many of the fragments are believed to have come out of other windows, now destroyed, for instance, several crowned monograms of the letters I. D., which may have been the initials of a Dymoke, though not, of course, those of Margaret Welles's husband; but the window may have been a memorial to Lord and Lady Welles.

After an interval of a century the Methley estate was acquired by Sir John Savile, Baron of the Exchequer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, son to Henry Savile Esq. of Over Bradley, where Sir John and his learned brother Sir Henry were born. It is usually understood that Sir John Savile acquired the estate at Methley by purchase from the Dymokes. I find in the rolls of the neighbouring Manor of Newland that from 1522 (not earlier) to 1543 Sir Robert Dymoke was suitor at the Court in respect of some land at Foxholes, I believe; and that from 1548 to 1586, the name of Sir Edward appears instead;

1. It is kindly stated to me that these represent Saints Paulinus; Cuthbert holding in his hand the head of Saint Oswald; Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory; Dionysius, John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist; Christopher; Edmund King of the East Angles; Catherine and Margaret, and others.

whilst (that ceasing) the name of "John Savile of Bradley Esq." occurs on 2nd January, 1588, the time probably when Sir John Savile became owner. It is perhaps needless to say that Sir John was ancestor of the Saviles of Methley, who have the great distinction of being the living representatives of their remarkable and once wide-spreading family.[J] The large tomb in the centre of the chantry bears three effigies — first, one of the above-named Sir John Savile, who died 2nd February, 1606, and who is represented in his robes with square cap on his head; secondly, another of his first wife Jane, daughter of Richard Garth of Morden in Surrey; and thirdly (in the centre) their only son Sir Henry, the first baronet, who died in 1633. Sir John had three other wives. The third wife was daughter to Lord Wentworth, and widow to Sir W. Widmerpoole, and also to Admiral Sir Martin Frobisher. Sir John was therefore her third husband. This tomb is described by Whitaker.

Lying about in the chantry are memorial stones older than any I have mentioned; and fragments of tombs, which may perhaps be susceptible of arrangement. Hanging up are old helmets, and surcoats ragged and torn, and

J. In addition to Sir John and his two brothers Henry and Thomas, all men of great ability, two other Saviles, both Sir Johns and both eminent men, were living at the same time—Sir John of Lupset and Sir John of Howley.

tattered banners, the last, in some cases, having very little more than their staves left.

The following monuments are in the chantry and south chancel. One by Westmacott against the east wall is in memory of Sarah Dowager Countess of Mexborough, who died 9th August, 1821, in her 80th year. Over that is a small tablet to the memory of her second husband, Rev. Sandford Hardcastle, rector of Adel, who died 24th October, 1788, aged 47 ;[a] and on the opposite side of the window is a memorial to Henry Savile, second son of the first earl and the above countess, who died 3rd November, 1828, aged 65.

In the south chancel stands a fine monument by Wilton, put up by the countess to the first earl, who died 27th February, 1778, aged 58. The chief feature of this is a beautifully executed marble statue, very life-like and vigorous, and placed in an easy, unconstrained posture. Opposite to this is another white marble monument to the memory of the first earl's father and mother, Charles and Aletheia Savile, bearing figures representing both. He died 5th June, 1741, aged 65, and she 24th June, 1759, in her 77th year. Wall-tablets to the memory of John the second earl, who died 3rd February, 1830, aged 68, and his wife Elizabeth, who died 7th June, 1821, are near this.

In the chancel are memorial tablets to three

a. See the Sandal Walk.

rectors — Gilbert Atkinson, who died 1708; George Goodison, who died 1750; and the Honorable Hamilton Cathcart, who died October, 1841. On the floor of the church are many brasses over the graves of local persons.

The parish registers are in existence from June, 1560 and are in good condition. Here as in most other country parishes are names at the earliest dates, which have their representatives at the present time, whilst many have ceased to exist. Those now in existence either in the parish or in the immediate neighbourhood are printed in italic in the following list. It will be seen that the greater number are not found hereabout at the present day.[H] After 1600 the

H. Prior to 1600 are *Heptinstall*, *Brame*, *Hollings*, Laburne, *Hirst*, Lowkes, Shanne, *Layke*, *Dobson*, *Smyth* Sharpe, Hagger, *Ward*, Thorpe, Barber, Tenande, Scawbert, Bayldon, Crosfeld, Blewit, Birkbe, Gawkroger, Couldwell, Clought, Corker, Roger, *Burton*, Lindley, *Freman*, Lacie, Peyse, Stanage, Spyght, Flower, Hunte, Shillito, Gamble, Slater, Hylton, Nuns, Sapcot, Jagger, *Nalson*, Stringer, Beall, *Caverley*, Gott, Sym, *Crabtree*, Clarke, Shippen, Gygge, *Roydhouse*, Pasley, Ingle, Peck, Gayle, Graystocke, Deye, Audfeld, Bramwhit, *Copley*, *Taylor*, Amese, Toplife. Jakes, Harttlinton, Piccard, Burdet, Grave, Barke, Wylkes, Gast, Gaunt, *Roids*, Pimond, Boyes, Fether, Bankes, and others. After 1600 and as far as 1690, with many of the above names occur the following and others. Bradforth, Ashton, Gawthrop, Todd, Hoggan, Sharrack, *Wayringe*, *Farrar*, *Pattrick*, Grassome, Witham, Burnell, Wetherall, Varley, *Savile*, *Charlesworth*, Morritt, Salstonstall, Beckett, Heyley, Poole, Bridge, Laverack, *Clayton*, Roebuck, Ricket, *Judgson* (now Judson), Arnold, *Pickergill*, Fenteman, Downes, Anthony Elcock Minister 1638, Amerson, *Coolings* (? now Collin), Archer, *Denison*, Cotton, *Green-*

entries of christenings, marriages, and burials of Saviles are many. The first Savile I have noticed is prior to 1600, namely, in 1581, when Arthur Dineley married Elizabeth Savile. In 1618, May 14, Henry, the son of Sir Henry, was baptised and in 1624 was buried. On 2nd April, 1657 William Cholmley of Whitby Esq., married Mrs. Katherine, daughter to John Savile, Esq.; and on 5th April, 1660, Sir William Ingleby of Ripley Bart., married Mrs. Margaret, another of his daughters. In 8th Elizabeth, Otho Hunt is named as rector; and on 4th June, 1591 he was buried. In 1611 occurs the memorandum "Methley Bridge built this year." From 1654 to 1658 marriages are entered as taking place before Justices of the Peace—"John Savile," "Jo Warde," or "John Clayton." The entries relative to the Shanns a respectable family, now not resident here, are numerous. They are described as of Watergate, and they lived in Methley until the last generation.

The graveyard contains old tombstones with crosses. The ground between the church and the hall lies low, but toward the west side we see Woodlesford hill, Temple Newsam, Swillington hall, and the Great Preston and Kippax heights.

Methley hall stands in a large and well

wood, Almon, *Eliote*, Rooke, Hoole, *Walton*, *Lister*, *Beckwith*, Hoyland, Banester, Imeson, *Norris*, Fishburne. There are, as would be expected, differences between the ancient and modern spelling of many of the above names which I have not referred to.

wooded park, and is furnished with good gardens. Among the trees are many cedars of various ages, for which the owners seem to have a fondness. Some are very large, others are young, being of the present earl's planting. The park also contained about eighty fallow deer when I was there.

The hall is partly old and partly modern. At the southern end and the back, the oldest part appears. The date and initials (1593. I.S.) show that this was built by Sir John Savile. His initials are seen also on the tops of some spouts. The western centre is lower than the front. The front was built about the beginning of this century by the second earl, and the late (third) earl carried up the bays from the first floor to the top of the house, after his father's death in 1830; he also erected the north wing. The hall is somewhat Elizabethan in style, and is constructed of Oulton stone, with Bramley fall stone for the chimneys. Formerly the house contained an important gallery, much praised in its time, in the windows of which were the armorial bearings of the Yorkshire families said to have been arranged in wapontakes by John Hopkinson, but these were sold some years ago. Mr. John Holmes of Methley, has about two-thirds of the whole, the rest having been disposed of to some other person. The views from the front of the hall extend very little beyond the park—Ledsham hall, Methley village,

the summer house above Castleford, Pontefract park and town, and heights to the right of the last, are all that we see because of the trees which intervene; but the high land at the back near Club (or clump) cliff commands much more extensive prospects. These, one way, reach to the Grange and Emley moors, and high lands beyond—Pikelow and High Hoyland being notable objects. Northward, Temple Newsam and its wood become distinct, and so do Whitkirk, Great Preston, Leventhorp hall and Swillington church and hall. Between us and the comparatively distant objects lie Aire dale on one side, and Calder vale on the other. The buildings at Club cliff were a farm house and stables; and the second Earl built what is called the pinnacle, a brick erection with a platform at the top, and in the centre a small wooden room. The views from the top stretch over a wider expanse of country than that first described, and we see in addition to the objects before mentioned, Wakefield parish church spire, Middleton spire, Oulton hall and spire, and others. [1]

Just below Club cliff lies Oulton village, one of the best kept and most picturesque villages in our neighbourhood. Mr. Calverley has fenced off the public road near his gates with good iron palisades, and planted the side with

1. At Methley many years ago resided the family of Younge, ancestors of the Younges of Burn, near Selby, and other families of gentry.—T. N. I.

hollies and other evergreens. The houses are generally neat and substantial, and have an appearance of prosperity and comfort which is very pleasing. A little beck flows through Oulton after leaving Mr. Calverley's park. This place is an example of what might be done at little cost to most of our villages if the ruling personages would take the trouble. The park in which the hall stands consists of undulating ground, situated in close proximity to Oulton and Rothwell and one or two smaller villages, but so arranged by judicious planting and adaptions of slopes as to secure complete retirement. The ground falls from the hall to the beck on the Oulton side, and then rises across the road to some distance. All this lies within view from the park, and by keeping down the boundary fences it seems as if the land beyond were part of the park.

From the hall a few high points, as Great Preston, are seen; but the trees exclude most of the views of places outside the park. The house was rebuilt about 1851 after the greater part had been burnt down through the carlessness of plumbers working on the roof. It is built of Oulton stone.

The church, which is inside the park, was founded by Mr. John Blayds of Leeds and Oulton, who died 21st February, 1827, in his 74th year, as is stated on a tablet placed within a decorated recess in the north wall of the

chancel. The church has tower and spire, nave with aisles, chancel, and vestry. The outer walls are of Bramley-fall stone. The church is Early English in style, and effective, the tower and spire being picturesque, especially at a distance. The pinnacles at the angles of the tower are connected with the spire by small flying buttresses. All the windows are single lights. The eastern portion of the chancel is an octagon end, in which are nine lancets filled with stained glass. One is a memorial to the late Mr. Calverley's eldest son John, who died 1841, aged 17. The wall below the windows is covered with a series of arches in pairs, and on the face of the wall between is a diaper pattern, all worked in composition as the inside of the church generally is. The whole has a clean and ornamental appearance, including the ceiling, which is groined in the same material.

At the northern end of the village, on the Leeds road, stands a fine post and panel house, on the cross beam of a gable of which outside are carved the words—EDRVS TAILOR † IT 1611. APR. 10. On panes of glass in a window the same name occurs with "ESABETH uxor eius," and some other letters.

Oulton, Olton, (old town ?) is known as the birthplace of Dr. Richard Bentley, who, as already stated, was baptised at Rothwell 6th February, 1661. Oulton forms with Woodlesford a township for the relief of the poor. Both

are in the parish of Rothwell. The ancient name of the latter appears to have been Wrigglesford, Wriglesforth, or Wriglesworth, for it has all these names in the Rothwell parish registers. The last two forms are probably corruptions of the first, for a ford over the Aire formerly existed, as I am informed, near the site of the present paper mill, north-westward of the village. The subject has already been alluded to in reference to the Hunts of Carlton. The name Woodles*forth* occurs first, I think, about 1640; Woodles*ford* in 1664; but long prior to that the first and second syllables are *Wrigles-*, and these continue to be employed until 1722—when the name is written "Wrigglesworth"—and no doubt to a later date, but I have not searched after that year. At Oulton and Woodlesford are very large stone quarries, the principal stratum furnishing a grit stone of excellent quality for building purposes. This is the chief industry of the township. Messrs. Bentley's large brewery is also situate here.

PONTEFRACT, FRYSTON, POMFRET PARK, HOILL HILL AND CASTLEFORD.

LAWYERS and precise people name this ancient town, which has been a corporate borough for nearly 400 years, Pontefract, though the public at large call it Pomfret. In confirmation of the popular name is the fact that the Fermor family took their title of Earl of Pomfret from this place; and as Lord Houghton has said on one or two public occasions he was always called member for Pomfret throughout the twenty-five years he represented the borough. The name in either case is explained to mean *broken bridge.* In Saxon times this locality was called *Taddenes-scylfe,* and was then demesne of the crown. In Domesday the name is Tateshalle, and neither Pomfret nor any other name by which the place has been at any time known, except Tateshalle, is mentioned therein, whilst in our day the westerly part of the town, which is a separate

township for poor law purposes, is still called Tanshelf. In the foundation charter of the priory of St. John, granted by Robert de Laci, the second of the great Norman possessors of the Honour of Pontefract, the hamlet where the priory stood, just on the north-eastern outskirts of the present town, was called Kirkby. The

PONTEFRACT CORPORATE SEAL.

name Pontefract is first mentioned in a second charter of Robert de Laci's; but Hugh de la Val at a later time, when in possession here in Robert de Laci's exile, used the name Kirkby in a charter which Hunter, in his South Yorkshire, says must have been executed as late as 1120. Hunter seems to doubt the genuineness

of the second charter ascribed to Robert de Laci, from the fact of its bearing the same names as witnesses as the first bears, though professedly given in a later reign; and he also suggests that Pontefract may therein be but a late copyist's error for Kirkby, this being the only evidence of the existence of the name *Pontefract* until the time of Edward II., when Thomas of Castleford, in his history of the place, attributed the origin of it to the breaking down a bridge over the Ouse or Aire.[A] Leland writes of a fractured bridge half a mile east of the old town, but he also says that the de Lacis brought in the French name *Pontefracte*. The Rev. Scott F. Surtees, at the meeting of the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, held at Pomfret on the 3rd November, 1869, made another suggestion —that the broken bridge was one that crossed the little river Went, near the Roman way between Thorp Audlin and East Hardwick, now called on O. S. Standing Flat Bridge; that the breakage occurred shortly before the de Lacis obtained the grant of the honour of Pomfret, namely, at King Harold's great battle of *Stanford* bridge, which, as Mr. Surtees holds, took place on this part of the *Went* and not at *Stamford* bridge on the *Der*-went.[B] Pomfret is in-

A. See Hunter's South Yorkshire.

B. Mr. Surtees supported his propositions as to the place of battle with great ingenuity; and I think with more success than his suggestion as to the origin of the name Pomfret. I doubt whether he advanced any-

cluded within the wapontake of Oswald's Cross, now called Osgoldcross. It stands ten miles from Wakefield, at the outer edge of the south-western district of Yorkshire, approaching the central vale, and just off the western edge of the magnesian limestone tract. Its own surface rock is red standstone, which is employed by iron moulders to cast their productions in. Its land is especially fertile. All around it, too, spreads a rich agricultural country, adorned with mansions and occupied by villages and farm-steads and fine woods; but broken into by the limekilns, glass works, and potteries of Knot-tingley and Castleford.[c] The deep-rooting

thing tending toward a solution of the latter question. As to the first point he relied upon the aspect of the surrounding country and the relative positions of neighbouring places, and he referred to the fact of the ancient name of the battle bridge being *Stein- Strand- Staen- Stayn-* or *Stand*-ford; seldom *Stam*-ford; and to the continued existence of the important names on and near the Went, of Riccal, St. Wilfrid's, King's Land wood, King's Standard hill, King's Standard wood, Castle hill, Grove (anciently Greave) and Standing bridge,—all consistent with the circumstances of the great battle, whereas nothing at Stamford Bridge is so consistent.—*See his Paper in the Report of the Society's Proceedings.*

c. Mr. Thomas Edward Tew, in his very clever paper laid before the above meeting of the Geological and Polytechnic Society, referring to the sandstone, says:—"From the different quarries between Darrington and Glass Houghton, 31,000 tons of this sandstone rock are annually excavated and sent to all parts of the country for use at the different iron foundries for moulding castings.

	TONS.
Darrington and Pontefract ..	840
Monkhill	17,640
Glass Houghton.....	12,520=31,000

liquorice grows well in its ample soil; and this plant, which takes four or five years for its full

The sand quarries are full of the bones of extinct animals, and the sand from chemical analysis would appear to owe its origin to the action of fresh water, as under:—

Mill Hill Rock.		*Monk Hill Rock, in which have been found fossil bones of Bos Longifrons.*	
Carbonate of Lime ..	1.00	Carbonate of Lime ..	4.46
„ Magnesia	.55	„ Magnesia	2.89
Sesquioxide of Iron..	1.78	Sesquioxide of Iron ..	2.33
Alumina (soluble in acid)	.72	Alumina (soluble in acid)	4.12
Insoluble Residue (Siliceous Sand)	94.42	Insoluble Residue (Siliceous Sand).....	83.60
Moisture, &c.....	1.53	Moisture, &c.....	2.60
	100.000		100.00

Referring to the limestone, Mr. Tew also says:—"The rocks of this formation may be divided into five bands or layers; the lower yellowish magnesian rocks resting towards the west on a fringe of the Permian red sandstones of Smith and Sedgwick. The upper thin-bedded rocks are separated from the lower limestones by a bed of red marl, and overlapped in some places by layers of marls and grits. This magnesian formation may be called the backbone of Osgoldcross. It runs through the two wapontakes nearly from south to north. It varies in breath from three to four and a half miles, and it is from eighty to one hundred yards thick. At Brotherton, Knottingley, Cridling Stubbs and Womersley, the limestone is burned and sold for agricultural purposes. It has the property, when put upon land, of pulverising strong soils, and, to use a farmer's phrase, of fastening or cementing light ones; the Knottingley bed of limestone being held in high estimation by the farmers of the East Riding of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. From the quarries at these places and from South Elmsall 100,000 tons of lime and limestone are annually sent away. The limestone in the quarries about Pontefract, and also upon the estate of Lord Houghton at Glass Houghton and Wheldale is

growth, with the resulting manufacture of Pomfret cakes and the so-called "Spanish juice," usually deemed to be made from liquorice, but wherein that root is now, I hear, little used, has a visible influence on the town and its neighbourhood. Several firms are also noted for extensive malting. But the most important of the Pomfret strata are the coal beds, which are now found to underlie the district and which are beginning to be worked. Raising coal here will seriously affect the condition of Pomfret, and in a few years hence may make the existing descriptions of its appearance inapplicable. The park trustees are empowered by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869 to get the coal under the park, they having theretofore, by Act of 1780, been prohibited from getting minerals, or otherwise breaking up the surface of the soil; and their lessee has already begun to sink a shaft

burnt into lime and extensively used for building purposes throughout the kingdom, Wheldale lime being held in great favour by many architects for its cementing properties. The commercial value of the different beds of limestone varies considerably, but in the neighbourhood of Knottingley from £400 to £600 per acre is the marketable price. . . . The analysis of the lower rock near Stump Cross gives as under:—

Carbonate of Lime	58.88
„ Magnesia	33.96
Sesquioxide of Iron.....	.83
Alumina (soluble in acid)	1.87
Siliceous Sand (insoluble residue)	4.04
Moisture, &c.....	.42
Total.....	100.000

near the park.[D] Whatever it may become hereafter, Pomfret is now a very pleasant town; is built of brick and stone; is clean, dry, airy, and healthy; and is not without signs of improvement. The new market is a neat house with a good stone front; the moot hall, containing Carew's vigorous modelled representation of the Death of Nelson, designed for a square of the monument by Charing Cross, is nicely kept; Knolles's Hospital in the "Trinitys," dating (as many old things here seem to do) from Richard II.'s days, has been restored, and so has Thwaite's in Newgate; new houses of the better class are springing up; a well ordered cemetery with equal chapels and a central spire has been provided; a union poorhouse of good appearance has been built, and there are other signs of progress, not the least important of which is the raising of coal before mentioned.

As we go about into yards and bye streets we continually find signs of old life. Many ancient institutions have died out and left only their sites or their names behind them—as the house of Blackfriars at Fryer Wood hill and the Priory of Monks on the southern slope of Monkhill. Many others, such as hospitals and charities, still live on and some flourish, witness the hospitals before named and Sayle's, Cowper's,

D. For a full account of the South Yorkshire coalfields, with special reference to Pomfret, see Mr. Tew's admirable paper above alluded to.

Perfect's, Frank's and Watkinson's, and the Free Grammar School, the last, however, not in good condition at the time of my special visit; whilst bequests and doles, which have no means of becoming visible to us, are numerous. Intermixed with old materials in buildings we frequently find much new work, indeed it would not be easy to find a town more patched, but it is hoped the people when they grow very rich will not rebuild it all.

I started off with the ruins of the ancient castle, which the local historians, with show of probability, say dated from Saxon times, but which in any case is almost as old as the Norman conquest, for whether a castle previously existed on the rock or not, it is certain that Ilbert, the first of the de Lacis to whom William the Conqueror gave the great Honour of Pontefract, built here the stronghold of his barony. The two families of the Lacis came to an end with the notable Alice de Laci, wife to the famous Thomas Earl of Lancaster; but the Honour of Pontefract on his death went from her by virtue of provisions in their marriage settlement, and was thenceforth a possession of the house of Lancaster, and, through that house, of the English crown. The ruins stand on a large mass of sandstone rock. The walls are partly freestone and partly limestone. As finally enlarged, the castle covered seven acres. But now visitors may only go over the broken walls of the demo-

lished fortress and into its few recesses and down the steps of its magazine, cut into the rock near thirty feet beneath the surface of the great court yard, and containing names of soldiers who defended it in 1648 carved on the stone. I listened patiently to the conductress who showed the ruin; went into the massive round keep with its two half-circular bastions, a bold heap of building yet, but weather-worn and crumbling, though some stones are sharp and hard and still bear the workmen's marks; then into the end of the room in the red tower where Richard II. was confined, if not killed; looked down the deep "well," twenty-seven yards to the bottom; saw the magazine and court yard before mentioned; the site of the constable's, king's and queen's towers, of the royal chapel, and the Barbican; what is left too of the Swillington tower, built by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and wherein also he is said to have been immured just before his death. The ruins are bound together by grass and roots of trees and clinging ivy, forming a solid, dark looking bulk from whatever side seen, but appearing bolder and of more definite shape from Baghill on the south than elsewhere.

The doubts raised whether Richard II. who, by force of Shakespere's genius, is now the chief figure in the past history of the stronghold, was really killed here or not are fully discussed by the Rev. John Kenrick of York in his paper on the historical traditions of the castle and decided

against. Our conductress agreed with him, saying with warmth—"Why, bless me, it is not so long since! There's people living who remember things! but folks are always getting up some controversancy about this." She sided with Shakespere, and would not have the unhappy king killed anywhere else, nor by any other than violent means, though the question whether he did not die of starvation is still unsettled. The time of the dismantling the castle is a gloomy time. If in one respect we regret the destruction of strong buildings which had become memorable because of their founders and subsequent owners, and through the deeds done in them, it must still, in view of higher national interests, be admitted that making them for ever untenantable and incapable of being used to defy the imperial government, whatever this might be, was the right thing to be done. Names which exist all round the ancient stronghold bring to mind the three sieges by the parliamentary forces, and the local histories are also full of the occurrences. Boothroyd gives the particulars of them all. The first lasted from August 1644 to March 1645, and ended in the repulse of the besiegers. Then there was an interval of about three weeks, and the second commenced. In July 1645 that was ended by the surrender of the fortress. The third was occasioned by the retaking possession through the treachery of Colonel Morrice in April 1648. It ended in a second surrender in

March 1649, and an immediate dismantling preparatory to the final destruction. This is said to have been the last fortress in England that held out against the parliament. Cromwell himself was before the castle for some weeks in the last siege. A chain of attacking works was drawn about the fortress, which was very strong, and was defended by a moat for the greater part of its circuit. On and near Baghill were General Lambert's fort, the Horseguard, and other works. Some of these can still be traced. The trenching found upon the site may certainly have been for some other purpose, but it seems most likely to have been for the sieges. The gentry of South Yorkshire took part on one side or the other, most numerously on that of the King. Among the garrisons are found the names of Lowther, Wheatley, Constable, Wentworth of Woolley, Ramsden, Pilkington, Stringer of Sharlston, Bland, Copley, Beaumont of Whitley, Monckton, Nevile of Chevet, Allot, and others well known. In the parliamentary army occur the names of Fairfax, Bright of Badsworth, Brandling, Savile of Lupset, Rhodes of Great Houghton, and Ingram of Temple Newsam.

In the Market-place stands the church called St. Giles's, anciently St. Mary's, a foundation of considerable antiquity, there being mention of it as early as Hugh de la Val, by whom it was granted to the priory of St. John on Monkhill. The present church is, externally, a heavy look-

ing structure, but uniform; and it has a tower with a dome-shaped cage at the top, which can be seen from many parts of the country miles away from Pontefract. The present tower is said to have been built in 1707 by Sir John Bland, one of the then borough members. Internally, the church is very comfortable and pleasant, though, as a church, it is not in point of style of construction such as would be generally approved

In Back-lane, above Fryer wood, is an excavation of the solid sandstone called an "oratory," five or six yards down and better than three in diameter, with fire place and recesses as if made to live in; and over the wall in the garden occupied by Mr. Taylor, who kindly gave me admission, are, first, a small room, and then, through an ancient oak door, a spiral staircase of above sixty steps wrought out of the solid stone, ending in a well said to be eighteen yards from the surface — all these having probably been connected. Near this, the Mayor's walk goes down, and half a mile across fields stands the Waterloo monument, built in 1818 in Mr. Trueman's grounds, a brick pillar narrowing toward the top and now out of plumb.

Half a mile north of that, across Baghill, is the ruined church of All Saints. The walls, only, of the fine nave, chancels, and aisles, the latter having a south porch and northern doorway, now remain; but a modern place for worship has been made out of the transept. This once

beautiful church, which has been of good size, was appropriated to the Priory of Saint John the Evangelist on Monkhill. The site of the latter is known as the "Grange," and the whole field of two or three acres is covered with holes and ridges showing that buildings were here, though only the buried foundations now remain. It is a pity to see the church in ruins; and one cannot but regret too that some of the burial places of Pomfret folk of well known names should not be better cared for, though they have lately improved in this respect. The nave of the old church is about thirty-six feet wide and the aisles about sixteen feet each. The walls are partly limestone and partly sandstone, much decayed. The western front has the remains of a fine window with fragments of perpendicular tracery, and beneath it a doorway, under which lies the passage to the western side of the present church. Numerous gravestones stand in the burial ground, many with the usual poor, incongruous, attempts at rhyme and humour. The common one stating that "Physicions were in vain," is of course amongst them. As a sample take the following. John Hamilton, in 1828, thus delivers himself:—

Go home, dear friend, and weep not here,
I must stay here 'till Christ appear.

Betty Holland, in 1772, defiantly says:—

Farewell, vain World,
Enough I've seen of Thee.
I'm careless of

What'er is said of me.
Thy Smiles I mind not,
Nor thy Frowns I fear,
My Soul's at rest,
My Body's lying here.

The priory of Saint John was a Cluniac monastery founded by Robert de Laci, the second baron of his house, before 1100; and it was extensively endowed. It took precedence of Monk Bretton or Lund, that house being formally given to the monks of Saint John's; but disputes about the election of a prior of Monk Bretton having arisen, Henry de Laci, in 1269, adjudged that a money payment should be annually made to Pontefract, and that Lund should elect its own priors in future, which ended the contention.

The old hall, called *new* hall in the books, a Tudor building, is also in ruins and going to destruction. It was a large house with lofty and spacious apartments, never finished, I believe, but has now neither floors nor roof; and the only living tenants are sparrows. The ground is used for storing farm implements and lumber. Just east thereof is Nevison's Leap, a cutting in the road (once narrower) across which the daring thief leapt his horse to escape pursuit; and north of this stands Saint Thomas's hill—that is, the hill where the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded. A short distance to the east is Stump cross, where once a stone cross stood, but only the base of which is left, a stone about two feet

five inches by one foot four inches, ornamented on each side with three connected arches, and now a township boundary stone.

The Earl of Lancaster is second man to King Richard in the Pomfret annals. He was, after his beheading in 1322, and is still, generally called Saint Thomas, though he never was canonized; but, as Camden says, he was "sainted by the people." The statements on this subject in the histories of Pontefract, though the time of Saint Thomas's professed canonization is given, are, I believe, incorrect. A chapel was erected where the earl was beheaded, but that has disappeared. The miller told me that some years ago—it was in 1841 it seems—he levelled the ground just east of his windmill and dug up the foundations; and that Lord Mexborough, the owner, built a barn with the materials. I saw one or two of the carved stones lying near the mill. In March, 1822, a large stone coffin seven feet long by two broad and three deep, was dug out of Paper Mill field near Fryston beck, between Saint Thomas's hill and Fairy hill—the place is marked by a post driven into a liquorice "quarter"—and in it were human bones with the skull between the knees, or under the arm. I have heard both stated, the latter by an eye witness. Believing these were Saint Thomas's bones, Mrs. Milnes removed them to her garden at Fryston hall, and there they are now, cased first in wood, and then

in zinc, and last in the original stone, with a triangular bit to lift out of the lid so that religious persons may look in. I made a pilgrimage to it, first calling at the little Fryston church, lying in the rushy marsh, plain and yet picturesque and quiet as country church can be — low chancel and nave and square tower to match, away from houses, but over-

W. H. TERRY f. FRYSTON CHURCH.

looked by Brotherton, half a mile off. The inside, however, is less attractive than the out, for it is plastered, whitewashed, and fitted with common pews. Coming down almost to the church are the grounds and Park of Fryston Hall. The park is large and well planted, and includes 400 acres of plantations, I believe,—beeches being the commonest forest trees, because the

land suits these best; and there are some good old thorns. Though this large park is close to a busy neighhourhood it is nevertheless very retired. The hall has a stone front and no doubt is convenient. It is very hospitably used.

Going through the grounds past Lord Houghton's farm at Wheldale and by Glass Houghton Toll Bar, I came to the broad, grassy, open and breezy Pomfret park, and crossing the race course and passing the grand stand, mounted the Park Hill. The views are extensive from the top, as afterward mentioned. The land of the park district now consists partly of grass land, over which the public may go anywhere, and on which the horse races are held; and partly of land under cultivation, let off in farms. From time immemorial down to 1780 lay an open pasture of 1394 acres, over which the burgesses of Pontefract and Tanshelf had a right of stray free of cost; but under an Act then passed all was enclosed except 335 acres, which now constitutes the park proper.[z] The inclosed, cultivated portion reaches to the Featherston boundary, and across that portion lay the great Roman road, Ermine-street. The only trace of the ancient way here is, I believe, some small scattered stones spread over the fields, and ploughed up and shifted every year. Near to the line of the road and within the limits of the park are mounds of refuse from

z. Ordnance Survey, and Mr. Tew's Lecture, before mentioned.

some old shallow coal pits, now overgrown with wild plants.

From Baghill and the Castle keep, as well as from the Park hill and Saint Thomas's hill are fine and distant views. York Minster and the Hambletons, the former being twenty-one miles off, are visible on clear days. Hambleton Hough —*Awf*—and Brayton Barf, seven or eight miles away, and a long range of the Wolds, near thirty miles away, are also seen. Parts of the valleys of the Aire and the Calder, and their bounding heights—Ledstone, Kippax, Temple Newsam, Methley, each adorned with a fine mansion, are also within the prospects. Just outside the present open part of Pomfret park lies Park Farm, where Mrs. Denison, the farmer's wife, who had been left alone in the house, was found dead at noon about 1804. A servant boy was tried on charge of murdering her, but the surgeon's evidence saved him, for it showed that death had taken place too long before the finding the body to admit of his guilt. The poor woman was killed by hurts to the forehead, and was lying in the cellar, which was at the time half full of water. The boy had gone in for a hammer and had then found his mistress dead. He pulled out the body and fetched the master, who with his man servant was ploughing at some distance. Full inquiries were made, but to this day the matter has not been quite cleared up, but Mrs. Brown, an old lady, who in 1864 was aged 73,

and knew Mrs. Denison, and who at the time of Mrs. Denison's death was eleven years old, told my friend the late Mr. John Foster, junr., the solicitor, that in her opinion the death was the result of accident—the most likely solution, for nothing was stolen, nor was there reason to suspect any person of killing Mrs. Denison from malice. It is remarkable that the servant boy was afterward transported for some offence, and was drowned at sea. Going toward Castleford from Pontefract park we have on the right hand Hoile Hill, so named on the ordnance map in characters which imply a Roman use. It has a cap of soft sand; and bands of coal, coming near the surface, have in part been quarried. A new colliery is just established at the foot of it.

Half a mile below the confluence of the Calder with the Aire, which takes place by the two rivers flowing togther at a right angle, stands the town of Castleford. The name in its present form, or as Casterford, is of considerable age, though, of course, of English origin; but it does not appear to have been employed until after the Norman conquest. I do not find authority for supposing that a castle existed here. Still it is not unlikely that some fort or castlet would be built to control the ford across the Aire.[F] Castle-

F. Leland says he was told there had been a castle at the church garth; but he says it was rather some manor place. It would not perhaps follow that a castle in the sense which we attach to the word should have ever been here, for I read that the word "castle" was by old writers

ford, like Pomfret, is absent from the Doomsday survey; but as *Tateshalle* (Tanshelf) occurs at the part where the latter would be expected if then in existence, so *Hoctun* (Houghton), which is part of Castleford parish, is recorded, and not the former, and no doubt includes it, the relative positions of the two manors being shewn by the valuation of Tanshelf at £15 a year and of Houghton at £4. Ilbert de Laci was then owner of both, the King being previous lord of Tanshelf, and Lewin possessor of Houghton. The existence of a church at Tanshelf is mentioned, but nothing is said about one at Houghton. In much later times, namely, the seventeenth century, Houghton, or Glass Houghton as it is now called, seems to have been the superior village of the two, if we may judge by present appearances and by the entries in the parish registers, for the residents at Houghton, appear of decidedly better social standing than those of Castleford.[G] One family of some local distinction is mentioned as resident in and taking its surname from Castleford, but not as remaining there long, nor as ever being seized of the manor. Dr. Whitaker[H] prints a pedigree of the Castle-

applied to any fortified building.

G. The Manor House was situate at Houghton, and its position is still marked on the ordnance map.

H. Loidis and Elmete 263. Dr. Whitaker also at page 264 gives a list of the rectors, beginning with Thos. Beks, who was presented by Henry de Laci 12th Oct., 1269.

fords who, he says, were of considerable account at Snydale. He begins with Robertus de Castleford, 4 Henry III, 1219, and goes on through many generations down to William Castleford of Darley cliff, who was buried at Worsbrough 4th October, 1613, and whose daughter was married to Henry Adams of Darley hall gentleman.[1] The parish registers now in existence begin 29th September 1653, and I give below a list of the more striking surnames which occur in the first century after that, commencing with the earlier entries first.[2]

1. In the Newland Court Rolls I find Castlefords, Thomas, John, Nicholas, and Alexander mentioned as Jurors or Suitors from 1482 for above sixty years. Roger, son to Alexander, died, according to Dr. Whitaker, in 1587, at Worsbrough, where his residence was.

2. Henry Morehouse, the minister, over one entry of whose name a later hand has written, before minister, the word *Usurper;* Brough, a frequent name; Ringrose, common; Collett, Hartley, Shillito, Nunns, Batty, Linley, Ledgard, Lapidge, Barnes (not the late rector's family); Ainsley, Winship, Warde, Wade, Waide, Gilliam, Waringe, Burland, Skoot, Lake, Bilcliffe, Sunderland, Ramsgill, Redman, Bell and Scott, churchwardens in 1668; Haggar, Popplewell, Favell, Bland, Hoddy, Clough, Hancks, Sissons; Peter Birkbeck, rector, died 6th February, 1673; Malkin, Sudbury de Houghton, 1675, Senyard, Senyor, Wager of Castleford, Wharton, Dawtry, Roodes, Collyer of Houghton, Carter, Bramfoot, William Clifton of Houghton gentleman, 1690, Fleeming of Houghton, Hazzard, Langfield of Houghton, William Bridges, rector, died 22nd November, 1696; Bucktrout, Gawthorp, Imeson of Houghton, 1704; Shutt, Pagett of Houghton, Strickland, Pilkington de C., 1712; Hoole de H., Heptenstall, Cotton Horn de Houghton, 1712; Travis, Gawthorp de C., Marcus Andrew and Cotton Horne Eccliæ. Guardiani et Super-

The town of Castleford is a busy place, and is growing very fast. In 1811 its population was 890; in 1831, 1,141; in 1851, 2,150; in 1861, 3,876,—Houghton in the same time having advanced from 409 in 1811 to no more than 489 in 1861. Now (1870) the population of Castleford township is estimated at, say 6,000 or 7,000, to which must be added that of Whitwood Mere, about 3,000, making, say 10,000. Down to nearly 1840 Castleford was known as a place which had a pottery of black and stone ware. In 1836 a glass bottle works was begun. At later dates other similar industries have been established, and now it has large glass works, potteries, chemical works, and maltkilns, and is surrounded by a belt of collieries which becomes broader as time progresses. As a place of business Castleford, as above hinted, is not confined to its own parish, but extends into the adjoining parish of Featherston, particularly into Whitwood, one of the townships of the latter parish, the low lying portions of which, known as the Mere, has become part of the town,

visores pauperum, 1717; Foster de C., Jubb, Lowther, 1724; Penrose of Houghton, Westerby of Houghton, Robert Wigin and Mr. Henry Fenney churchwardens 1728; Robert Wigin and Cotton Horn 1729; Durin 1731; Dirill 1733; Garlick 1735; Bingham 1761; Speight. These are a sample; and names which are much diffused, such as those ending in *-son*, are omitted. I have only given the residences to a few of the names. I am indebted to Mr. Sylvester, the rector, for kindly shewing me the registers.

though still separate for ecclesiastical and civil affairs. Castleford (including the Mere) is a smoky place, and, excepting as to the suburbs, where are some comfortable dwellings, is, generally speaking, very untidy. The worst parts are nearest the river, and these are the oldest. The newest and more southerly main streets have better buildings and are less objectionable; but it is not far wrong to say that the old portions of Castleford are poor and irregular, and the new have a raw and unfinished appearance.

It is almost a necessity of towns which rise suddenly from the influx of labouring populations that the dwelling houses and other buildings, which the new circumstances require, shall be put up quickly, on such land as can be procured with the least delay and at the smallest cost, chiefly by speculators of limited means desirous of making as good a profit upon their expenditure as is practicable; and it is consequently almost inevitable, that fresh places shall grow up unpicturesque and ununiform and look bare and dirty. It indeed rarely happens that towns like Castleford are provided with dwellings on any comprehensive plan, looking forward to the future growth of the community, and trying to mitigate the rudeness which untaught populations engaged in coarse employments introduce into any place where they come to live. It is a cause of regret for the sake of the people of all classes who are compelled to dwell in such localities

that notions of orderly life, if not of refinement, cannot be more speedily acquired by the inhabitants; but we may hope that this will some time be the case, and that both old and young will be able to feel as great a delight in protecting things animate and inanimate, and making the face of the land about them agreeable, as they now seem to take in destruction and in creating ugliness wherever they chance to dwell. When this improvement in manners occurs Castleford will be as much benefitted by the change as any town I am acquainted with. The large, and in our time unwholesome, river Aire flows through Castleford, and unfortunately for the inhabitants has hitherto been almost the only water which the people have had to drink. The Board of Health, at the time of my visit in 1868, were taking steps for obtaining a supply of water out of an underground current; and of throwing it up into reservoirs on Red hill sufficiently high to raise it above the tallest building in the town. I have been since informed that the attempt has resulted in a failure. When we see the condition of a town like Castleford which is dependent on the natural supply of water furnished by the river, the call for some efficient scheme to keep refuse out of streams becomes very urgent.

Castleford has some large public buildings, chiefly places of worship. Two new chapels, a Wesleyan and Congregationalist, built of brick,

are situate in the modern thoroughfare called Carlton-street. The most prominent erection of this kind is the parish church, dedicated to All Hallows, or All Saints, which has been lately nearly all rebuilt, chiefly upon the old foundations. The new building was re-opened 31st July, 1868. Mr. Shepherd of Leeds was the architect. It is in style early decorated and has the form of a Latin cross. It has been lengthened a few feet in rebuilding. Three arches on the north side of the nave, and the greater part of the north aisle, were erected about 1852, by the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, the late rector. These are perpendicular in style, and the three arches have carved capitals. The others are to be carved, but at present are left rough for the purpose of being wrought at a convenient time. Much work of this kind is required and no doubt will be done before long, and when done, will give a richness and finish to the church which it wants now. It is altogether a neat, good church, though plain, with a plain wooden vaulted roof, deal seats, and floor of ordinary flags. The font and pulpit are chiefly of Farleigh Down stone, and both are unusual in form; the first being a quarterfoil resting on marble pillars, and the last having a book desk rising above the moulding at the top and having a flat face down the front, whereon is wrought a representation of the crucifixion, this being supported by short marble pillars down to the base. The reading

desk is wood, a pillar with an inclined table for the book. The church is about thirty-five yards long, the aisles four yards, and the nave six yards broad. It has a south porch. The tower is square, has a flat unbattlemented top with pierced parapet, and has a bold and strong appearance. By the side of it is a staircase built on its own foundation and covered with its own top. The weather moulds above the openings for the clock faces are heavy and not of a good form, and I think, injure the appearance of the tower. The stone for the rebuilding was quarried at Walton near Wakefield.

Close by the church are some almshouses and the church schools. A cemetery of four acres has been provided on the slope of Red hill. The ground and its two chapels and registrar's house are unornamented and very plain. In the course of coming years the newly planted trees will make a shade for it, and then it will lose its unattractive aspect. Over the town on the southern side stands the prominent elevation known as Red hill, which is an excellent land mark for places miles westward. The hill end stands 251 feet above the sea (O.S.) and 177 above the ground at Castleford church. It is in Glass Houghton township and is made more conspicuous by a whitened house. A small wood close by, properly Heald wood, is locally known by the name "T'eal wood." As people living westward would expect, the prospect from

the white house is very extensive. Below, lies Castleford, in a bed of black smoke through which we distinguish its church tower and its houses. In the wide valleys of the Aire and Calder are seen the two rivers, called respectively "Leeds dyke" and "Wakefield dyke." On the hills beginning northward stand the masses of trees of Ledstone park and Ledsham; Garforth cliff, Kippax, Parlington park, Great Preston and Temple Newsam. Up Aire dale lies Leeds. To the left are Methley and Rothwell Haigh. Westward, across a wide plain, stands Wakefield with its church and surrounding elevations. More distant still are seen our western heights about Emley and beyond. Nearer and more to the left rise the high grounds of Normanton, Sharlston, Featherston, and Pontefract park.

Castleford was the Roman station, *Legiolium*. The way in led through what is now Pomfret park, and rested at the camp, situate on the elevation where the church stands; then went down the slope about the site of Rectory-street to the river, and across the water until it ran into the line of the great road which, beyond the Aire, lay on the same ground as lies the present highway past Kippax to York. I have already referred to the probable existence of a fortification on the hither bank of the Aire in English days. Dr. Whitaker [x] quotes Stukeley, who saw Castleford in 1725, to

x. Loidis and Elmete.

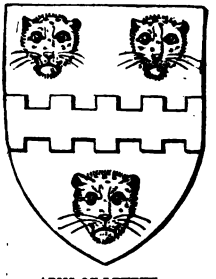
the effect that in the Roman times a fort stood a little above the cascade, which latter is situate, I presume, where the mill dam now rests, and that the stones of the ancient way were still in great part then left, but that the dam laid them under water. The doctor also says that the paved road lay up the river bank to the east side of the church, and thence ran forward through the fields; that south of the church was a pasture called the Castle garth; that buildings of the city stood there, but the Roman Castrum was on the high ground occupied by the church and parsonage house and grounds, the low ground of the encompassing ditch being then manifest; that fifty-five years later he found the appearances concur with Stukeley's observations. In our time the features of the place still lead to the same conclusions. The paved roadway doubtless yet exists in the bed of the Aire, though now deeply sunk under the water. Dr. Whitaker also mentions that the principal discoveries of Roman coins with which, he remarks, Castleford appears to have been *sown*, took place in the orchard and enclosures south of the church, where probably the Roman city stood.

NORMANTON, ALTOFTS, NEWLAND, WARMFIELD, KIRKTHORP, AND HEATH.

NORMANTON village is easily reached by railway, and this walk therefore starts there. The most noteworthy objects here, as in many other villages, centre in, or are connected with, the parish church. The building consists of tower, nave with narrow aisles, a long chancel with chapel on the south side, and a south porch with a high pitched roof. The north aisle is only eight feet wide to the outside of the wall; the south is about eleven feet. The chapel on the south side of the chancel is the burial place of the Bunnys of Newland near Normanton, Torres of Snydale, Favells of Normanton, Smiths (now Dodsworths) late of Newland, and the Mallets and Levetts of Normanton[A]. The Favells were an important Normanton family, and were resident here until the death of the Mr. James Favell, who married

A The Smiths are interred in the south west corner; the Torres next them toward the east, the Favells next, and the Bunnys at the south east corner. The Mallets and Levetts lie at the north east corner.

Miss Torre, as elsewhere mentioned. The present owner (1869), is Mr. James Favell of Gateshead, son to Mr. Favell and Miss Torre. On the south chancel floor are several slabs, memorials of the Favell family—to Christopher Favell, who died 2nd August, 1693; to James Favell, who died 27th December, 1714; to James Favell, D.D., who died 25th April, 1777; and others in the eighteenth century. Here also is a large altar tomb of the Mallets and Levetts, expressing that Richard son of William Mallet, the last of his line, whose ancestors flourished here above 400 years, died 21st May, 1668; and that Robert Levett died 29th March, 1687, aged 29. The tomb bears on the top the arms of Levett—a fess crenelle between three lions' heads erased, and on the sides two shields with arms,—one, Mallet, a chevron between three round buckles impaling ——— a fesse dancettée differenced with a crescent; the other bearing quarterly, first and fourth, the arms of Mallet; second, ermine, three chevronels; third, on a bend, three birds. On the wall above the tomb is an undated tablet recording that Mrs. Elizabeth Levett made benefactions for the poor of Normanton



ARMS OF LEVETT.

and Snydale, and for teaching poor children. [B] Here are tombs of Torres mentioned under

B. Hunter 1, South Yorkshire, 365, mentions Dodsworth's statement that the Levetts of Melton were originally from Normanton. On 2 October, 1447, William Lyvett was admitted tenant to the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Preceptor of Newland, Lord of the Manor of Newland, of a messuage with croft and parcel of land called Grymerode in Woodhouse and Normanton; and from that date for 300 years the name Lyvett, Levitt, or Levett, with christian name William, Robert, or Thomas frequently occurs in the Court Rolls as suitor, juror, or tenant. Here also appear as names of persons occupying similar capacities Castleford of Snydale from 1482 for 100 years, Woodrove 1457 for above 100 years; Hipperon 1341 forward, Gargrave 1446 forward, Robert Watterton's heirs 1482 to 1501, Robert Dymock knt 1522 to 1543, Edward Dymock knt 1548 to 1580, John Savile of Bradley Esq. in 1588; Fleming 1447 forward to the first Lady Westmorland's day, George Frankish prior of St. Oswald 1497, Wentworth 1497 forward, Norton 1446 forward, Frobisher 1523-76, Richard Lee prior of St. Oswald 1526, Walter Frost 1531, Edward Percie 1535, Thomas Lee otherwise Dr. Lee, mentioned in connection with lands at Huntwick, 1541 and later; John Constable Esq. 1543, knt 1548 to 1565, Thomas Frost of Aykton, son and heir of William, 1538 forward, John Nowell, son to Roger, 1486 to 1498, Roger Nowell 1524 to 1625, Miles Crawshaye from 1623 to 1657, other Crawshayes later; William Pymond in and after 1576, William Freston 1621, and other notable names, as Longley of Horbury, Hopkinson of Lofthouse, Rookes, Hollings of Methley, Sprigonell of Crigglestone, Peck, Horne, Nevile, Shann, Shillitoe, Maude, Birkhead, Watkinson, &c. In 1621 Mr William Mallitt is named, in 1648 and 1654 Mr Mallitt. In the Normanton Assessment, 1627, William Mallitt is assessed as freeholder of a house and 107 acres of land in his own hands whilst his tenants held 169 acres. Robert Levett also is charged for a house and 40 acres of land. The Levetts were succeeded by the Hansons. Mr. Ince kindly supplies a note that the last male heir, Sir Levett Hanson, a knight of Saint Joachim in Sweden, died at Copenhagen 22nd

Snydale. At the north-east end of the nave stands a large altar tomb, six or seven feet high, placed here in memory of John Freston Esquire of Altofts hall, in this parish, who died in 1594, and was buried here on 20th January in that year.[c] He founded the little hospital at Kirkthorp, which appears to have been finished in the year of his death; also the Normanton Grammar school and master's house, which he directed the executors of his will to buy ground for and to erect.[D] The tomb stone has no inscription.

April, 1814, aged 58. Mary, his sister and heiress, married Sir Thomas Cullom of Hawstead and Hardwick house in Suffolk. Their son, the Rev. Sir Thomas Grey Cullom, died in 1855, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Arethusa Susannah, married to the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson of Theberton hall in Suffolk.

c. In the Normanton register is this:

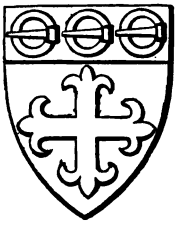
1594, Januarie. — Impis Mr. John Freestone Esquire was buried the 20 daie of Januarie the yeare above said.

And see Thoresby's Duc, Leod. by Whitaker 123. John Freston's will bears date 26 Nov., 37 Eliz. (1594). The Freston arms are Paly of six or and azure, a chief gules. John Freston's grandfather, George, married Agnes Amyas, a surname often met with in this neighbourhood.—*See same.*

D. He directed this to be kept for a free grammar school for ever; and to be free to all such scholars of his surname, alliance, or kindred as should resort thither, and to thirty poor scholars whose parents should dwell in the parishes of Normanton and Warmfield, or either of them, with provision for admission of scholars from adjoining towns if the above thirty were not forthcoming; and he gave £10 a year to the master out of his lands, the Trinities, in Pontefract. He also gave many donations to Pontefract, Wakefield, Normanton, and other places, and to University College, Oxford, and Emanuel College, Cambridge, beside numerous other gifts.

The top is prepared for a covering stone, and probably once had a large slab upon it, but it is now without. His will directs his burial to be in it, and refers to it as "the tomb already by me for that purpose begun, and I will that it shall be finished and my arms and pedigree to be set thereupon within one year then next after my death." As mentioned under Altofts, Mr. Freston lived at Altofts hall, and he devised it with all the lands in his own occupation to his wife Margery for twelve years on condition of her not marrying again and of her paying, first, £10 a year, and afterward £20, to maintain a nephew at the university. Other interesting memorials are in the church; and amongst them are brasses on the south chancel floor to members and a relative of the Bunnys, dated from 1547 to 1586. One is for Edward Restwould of La Vache in Buckinghamshire, father of Bridget the wife of Richard Bunny, who died at Newland when on a visit to his daughter in 1546. The brass says he had three sons, Thomas, John, and Anthony, who all died without issue; and six daughters and co-heiresses. Of these Bridget married Richard Bunny of Newland, Margaret married, for her third husband, Nicholas Bunny of Newton; Beatrice married Thomas Waterton of Walton. His arms appear with several quarterings on a brass let into the slab, which bears the inscription above alluded to; as also do the arms of Bunny

impaling those of Haselden—gules a cross flory, or, on a chief azure, three round buckles of the second. Further mention is made of the Bunnys in connection with Newland.



ARMS OF HASELDEN.

The advowson of Normanton church (All Saints) now belongs to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1256 Roger le Peytivin of Altofts hall, sometimes called Lord of Altofts, son and heir of Thomas le Peytivin, granted the church to the Hospital of St. John at Newland.[E]

It was repaired extensively in 1851-2, some

E. His grant, a copy of which I have seen, gives also forty acres of his wood of Altofts, contiguous to the north part of the Court of the Brethren, and described by bounds; and pasturage through all his manor of Altofts, "except his park of Altofts below his hall," for twenty-four oxen, sixteen cows, and a bull, with their suit of two years, and thirty swine with their suit of one year, to hold with all his villains and their appurtenances and liberties belonging to Altofts town, and the free fishing of Calder and all other rivers to the extent of his fee, without any service, to the use of the grantees, whom he styles "the Blessed Poor of the Hospital of Jerusalem and the prior and brethren of the said Hospital dwelling at Newland in England in the County of York." He directs that his body shall be buried in the Church of the Brethren or in their Cemetery. In 1512 the hospital granted the rectory, with the tithes, at £16 a year, but reserving all vicarial rights, to John Frobisher the younger for twelve years, and at the end of that time they renewed the grant to him for twenty-one years further at £17 a year. The dissolution of the order of the hospitallers came before this lease would expire.

of the walls being rebuilt. Several windows were put in afresh, and the inside walls were dressed off. The building is perpendicular in style. Some of the windows are square. Some are late insertions. On the western face of the tower is a weather-worn stone bearing a shield embraced by an angel (as I think) and having some carving, now almost effaced, but one part of which is clearly a fess. I cannot make more of it.

In the grave yard is William Longthorne's memorial stone, elsewhere mentioned, the words of the inscription being—

"In
"Memory
"of William Longthorne of
"Barnby Moor near Pocklington
"who was murdered in the field
"called the Dole Close in the
"Township of Snydale October 17th
"1828 aged 18 years."

Among many other memorial stones bearing names familiar in this neighbourhood are those of the families of Hartley of Pontefract, Denisons of Altofts, and others; also of the family of Scholey of Snydale, to which Mr. John Scholey of Wakefield, the solicitor, belonged. Mr. Scholey, who was deservedly held in honour by the legal profession and his fellow townsmen, died 15th August, 1865, aged 75 years, having been in practice at Wakefield for three months short of fifty-five years.[r]

r. He and his sister Susannah kept house together,

From the church tower we see the town of Wakefield with its prominent churches; Lowe hill, Horbury, Ossett, with its new spire, and Alverthorpe, also high lands far to the westward. The Normanton tower, but not the church, can be seen from Lowe hill.

Normanton, prior to the making the Midland Railway, was a very quiet spot. In the centre of the village near the church it yet preserves some memorials of its past condition. It has several old wooden framed houses. One of these, that nearest the church with ornamental plaster work over an entrance, was the house of the Favells and a place of some pretension in the days of its prosperity. Other landowners at Normanton were the Levetts already named and their successors the Hansons. The house which the Levetts had here has almost disappeared, the only part now left being a large kitchen fire place in Mr. Robert Leake's carpenter's shop, situate on the east side of the town street, evidently portion of a dwelling of considerable size. The Freston Grammar School is opposite the easterly side of the church yard. The great railways which pass near the village have caused much change in the appearance of Normanton and in the habits and pursuits of its people. Ancient methods can only linger for

neither being married; and they lie in the same grave in Normanton church yard. She died 11th July, 1865, aged 73.

a limited time in places which are invaded by the present quick modes of travelling and by the activities of modern trade. A large foundry is now established here, and a belt of collieries surrounds the township. These have brought new populations into the neighbourhood and necessitated the erection of numerous buildings. The new life is fast absorbing the old.

On the side of Normanton common is an elevation called on the ordnance map Haw hill, and locally How hill, which some have deemed an ancient height. It is a natural mound and at this day the hill itself does not exhibit an artificial character, the surface having been ploughed and thrown into lands; but north and west are steep banks, which probably are artificial. From this hill southward, and again west toward the church are inequalities which are said to be parts of a great intrenchment that encircled the village and justified the name, Norman-*ton*, as applicable to a place really enclosed. These are now too much altered to enable one to come to a decided conclusion on the subject.

Altofts, one of the three townships of Normanton parish, lies north of the Midland railway. The village is substantial and improving, and possessed of many comfortable dwellings. It is almost entirely a farming village, but it is participating in the growth consequent on the increase of coal workings and other industries which affect Normanton. In the town street stands a

new school house of brick with stone facings, built by Mr. Meynell Ingram, the lord of the manor in 1868, used also for religious services according to the rites of the Church of England. A picturesque feature of the building is the bell gable which occupies the centre of the front. Altofts hall, which was the residence of persons of some distinction in the neighbourhood, stands eastward of and away from the village. In the middle of the thirteenth century Roger le Peytivin,[o] already mentioned, lived there; and in Queen Elizabeth's reign John Freston owned and occupied it, as also already mentioned. In 1669 Anthony Freston sold it to Sir Francis Goodricke of the Ribstone family; and his descendant Sir Henry disposed of it to John Smith Esq. of Newland in 1737. The mansion in the time of the Goodrickes (1669), and no doubt earlier, was called Altofts hall or Brackenhill hall. The building now shows signs of a past importance in its large size and in its contiguous gardens and (now empty) fish ponds; but the buildings are plain at present. The front portion, which stands at a right angle to the rest, was, however, lowered a storey about 1802-3 by Mr. Benjamin Shillito, the then tenant, and the buildings, which were formerly transome windows with stone mullions, have

o. Sometimes spelt Pettevin — Pictaviensis, from Poictevin. There was an Adam le Pettevin at Woolley about Edward I.—*See* 2 *Hunter's South Yorkshire* 384.

been nearly all modernised. Inside this portion the rooms are unusually lofty, being twelve or thirteen feet high; and in the upper storey are two plastered ceilings of great beauty. They are wrought with interlaced mouldings, finished off with *fleurs-de-lis* at the angles in one room, and with a floriated pattern in another, and having large pendant bosses at the main centres. A box bearing carvings like some on the side mouldings is dated 1584; and that is probably about the date of all this work. Large beams in other rooms are plainly, but boldly, plastered; and the house generally is strongly built.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Admiral Sir Martin Frobisher, whom John Freston calls "my very good cousin," had lands in Altofts; and he there built a house and named it after himself, "Frobisher hall," and resided at it. The house stood in the centre of the village at the angle of the Whitwood and Normanton roads until 1859, when it was pulled down. People have usually deemed it certain that Sir Martin was born in the parish; and Mr. Hunter[H] says there is no reason to deprive Altofts of the honour of being his birthplace, though Finningley, where one branch of the Frobishers lived, has on the other hand been named as the place where he was born. Mr. Hunter, however, says that the Martin baptised there 6th October, 1541, has been mistaken for the navigator. The parish registers of Nor-

H. And see 1, Hunter's South Yorkshire 32.

manton, which are in existence from 1538, contain very many entries of baptisms and burials of Frobishers from that time to Sir Martin's days, and forward down to our own times. Martin by his will directed that his body should be buried at the discretion of the executors of the will, but that his funeral should be solemnised at Normanton church and Frobisher hall in Altofts. He was interred at Saint Giles's, Cripplegate, London, in November, 1594. His will is dated 4th August, 36 Elizabeth (1594). His widow became third wife to Baron Savile of Methley, who was her third husband.[1]

1. I have examined the Normanton parish registers down to 1696 by the permission of the vicar, the Rev. W. M. Lane, whose kindness I am glad to acknowledge. Antonius Frobysher was vicar of Normanton 1538. On 10th February, 1541, Margaret, daughter of Barnard Frobysser, was baptised. Barnard, who is believed to have been Sir Martin's father, was buried 1st September, 1542. This surname is perhaps the most frequent in the registers about this time, and the modes of spelling are also various; but the commonest form is Frobisher. Amongst the entries are these:—

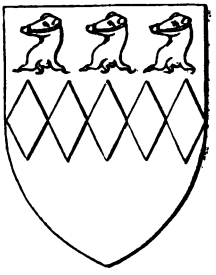
1543, April 13.—Johes Frobysser coronator sepult.

1543 to 1663. Many Frobyssers, or Frobishers, with the Christian names Beatrice, Jennite, Bredgytte, Margaret; Richard, Thomas, George, Gregory, John, and Martin. In 1663 is an entry "Martin Fubisheeres."

An illustration of the ancient indifference to correctness of spelling occurs with respect to a Freston—1545, Sept. 21, Obiit Elizabeth Phryston ux. Roberti Friston de Altofts. On 18th December, 1573, "Dr. Mallett" was buried, and it is remarked that there remained unpaid for his burial in the church 3s. 4d. On 27th October, 1586, Francis Mallett gentleman was buried; and on 22nd May, 1668, Richard Mallett gentleman. Along

Adjoining Normanton and between that parish and Warmfield lies the Newland estate. It

with the names of the Frobishers, Frestons and Mallets occur, at different dates, those of Fether, Pymond, Savile, *Cockell*, *Nalson*, *Shilkito*, Levett, Spynk, Smithson, Lowke, *Lake*, *Denison*, *Roidhouse*, *Torre*, *Favell*, Barck, Bargh, Crawshaw or -shaye, Clerk, Cartwright, Thornton, Watson, Paterick, Thorpe, Fenay of Normanton, Wortley of Altofts, Vavisour, Burdet, Lee, *Mylthorpe*, Darabie, Coucke, Bosseville of Normanton, same of Heath, Duffan, Rendall, Mylnes, Garlick, Redman, Reedman, Righton, *Sanderson*, Bridg, Jubbe, Hutchonsone, Robinsone, *Scholey*, Rylay, and others, those in italics being now or lately still existing here or in the neighbourhood. William Gasconne, son of William of Middleton, was baptised here 13th April, 1612. The William Gascoigne of Newhall, killed in Charles's service in 1644, is said by Thoresby [Ducatus and Diary and Correspondence] to have been son to Sir Henry and his wife Jane, daughter of William Cartwright, another of whose daughters Francis Bunny of Newland married in 1608. At the beginning of the register is a list of vicars:—



ARMS OF BOSVILLE.

Sir Thomas Feylde, capellanus.
Antonius Frobysher, vicarius (1538).
Ricardus Trogoland, cappellenus.
Sir Richard Snydall, vicarius (1559, buried 4th December, 1583).
Thomas Bubwith do. (entered to vicarage 10th December, 1583, buried 2nd July, 1592).
Lawrence Barker (incipiens 4th May, 1594).
James Hill (buried 4th April, 1598).
Michael Willans.
Richard Slater.

Illingworth.

consists of a park with mansion and of one or two farms, comprising altogether, according to the Ordnance Survey, 310 A., 2 R., 29 P. It is extra-parochial, having anciently been part of the lands of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a Preceptory there, but is now with Woodhouse moor a township for poor law purposes. The house of the knights has disappeared, and the present comparatively modern dwelling has taken its place. The chapel attached to the Preceptory was pulled down in the time of the late Sir Edward Dodsworth (then owner), and I am informed that some stained glass was removed from it to Thornton Watlas, where it now is.[J] The only

John Stacey (before and after 1664).
Richard Hill.

Most of the dates and particulars after the names are added by me from the registers. I have extracted the following interesting matters, in addition to those elsewhere given :—

1576.—A meeting was held concerning the repair of the Church and to pass the Churchwardens' Accounts, when it was found that the Lady Quire [south chancel] had fallen into decay, and would daily do so more, if not inhabited. There were present Richard Bunny Esq., Thomas Mallet, Richard Brayt, and Gregory Frobisher gent.; and the first three signed the accounts.

1591.—Thomas Riley, being cut with a broad axe at Newland, died and was buried 11th August.

J. I am also informed that it has coats of arms on it—France and England; Bunny impaling Topcliff, per pale argent and vert (? sable) three crescents counterchanged; Haselden; another quarterly 1, and 4, Or,

ancient things left (if, as I believe, they are ancient) are two or three metal crosses on the outbuildings—the patriarchal cross—which the knights used as their sign of possession. The same sign is carved in stone over a doorway, and on a finial above a well in the wood, called St. John's well, and elsewhere; and it appears upon the farm buildings at Woodhouse. The next oldest thing at Newland, if we may except the shaft of a sun dial, is a range of stables erected by John Silvester in 1696 as appears by his initials with that date on a door lintel.

NEWLAND CROSS.

Other outbuildings are dated 1745 and bear the initials of John Smith Esq., who died 1746, and of Anne his wife, thus—

S.
J. A.
1745.

The house stands at only a comparatively slight elevation above the Calder and at a lower level than the surrounding park, and much below the height of Woodhouse moor, which is part of the

on a cross sable, five bulls' heads argent, two and three, gules, a chevron between three pheons argent (? Newport) and others.

estate, and which from its situation commands extensive views of the country westward. But though the position is low, the hall is still sufficiently lifted above the river, on the right bank of which it is situate, to keep it free from damp. As we cross from Woodhouse to Newland the ancient Preceptory is seen to have had a very picturesque country about it. In Tanner's Notitia Monasticon, quoted in "The Knights Hospitallers in England," Camden Society, p. 228, it is said that Newland was given to the knights by King John, and that in the next reign Roger le Peytevin, lord of Altofts, was a great benefactor to the house. The first grant mentioned in the charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of Henry VIII., 15th November, 1519, is 20th June, 37, Henry III., 1253; but the latter grants and confirms all the reasonable donations of lands, men, and alms conferred by Henry the third's predecessors. The ownership of the mansion, house, and lands, and of all the manorial rights, continued in the Hospitallers until the statute 32, Henry VIII., cap. 24, 1540, when the order was dissolved and all its possessions were assumed by the king, pensions being awarded to the knights.[K]

K. As lately as 16th May, 1510, the king had granted to Thomas Dockwray, the then prior of the order, and the Brethren of the Hospital his charter confirming all the previous charters, the first therein named being that of 37, Henry III., mentioned in the text; and on 15th November, 1519, he had issued at the request of the

Down to and inclusive of the year 1538 the Court Baron is always headed "Curia Prioris Hospitalis Sci Johis Jerlm. in Anglia;" nearly always held at Newland, but sometimes at Woodhouse moor. Frequently the name of the preceptor follows the word Anglia, as—"Johis Curghe milit. preceptor de Newland," in 1480; "Thomas Newport milite" in 1522; "Albani Pole mili. Balli. Acquila. preceptor de Newland," 1524 to 1527; "Roger Baidell mili. preceptor de Newland," 1531; "Thomas Pemberton mili." 1535 to 1538 inclusive; whilst afterward the style is "Curia Dni Regis Manerii de Newland." This is the case at the first court after the Act, held 7th October, "anno regni Henrici Octa. dei gra. Angli. et Franc. Reg. fidei defensor Dni Hibnie. et interia suprmi caput Anglicane Eccle tricesimo secundo 1540." The change of ownership had been effected; and thenceforward, until November, 1544, the courts are called the king's courts. The first court after that date was held 29th October, 2, Edward VI., 1548,

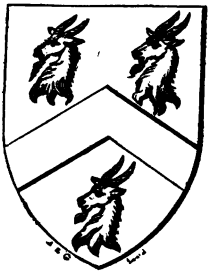
same prior, and of Thomas Newport, preceptor of the hospital, an exemplification of the last enrolment.

The pensions granted by the Act of 1540, sec. vi., were to Sir William Weston, the prior in England, £1,000 a year for life, and to Clement West and other confreres from £200 to £10 a year, Thomas Pemberton, whose name occurs in Newland documents, having £80 a year. Each of the pensioners was also to have such reasonable portions of the goods and chattels in their hands as the king should appoint. John Rauson, knight, prior of Kilmainham in Ireland, was to have five hundred marks a year and such reasonable portion as aforesaid.

and is styled the court of "Richard Bunny Esquire and Bridget his wife," which style, varying the name of the owner, continues throughout the possession of the Bunnys, namely, until they sold the estate in 1694. Thenceforward, to this date, the name of the owner for the time being has appeared in the same manner.[L]

L. It is clear that prior to Richard Bunny's time, whoever were tenants of the house, no private person (save Jobson and others, for a short space as afterward mentioned) was seised of the manor. It is probable that the knights had not lived there for some time, and they may consequently have had lessees of the mansion. I find no entry in the Court Rolls in the time of the Hospitallers of any resident at the hospital, but this is not to be expected. The occupiers of the house before the Bunnys, if private persons, would be lessees under the knights and would pay rent periodically to the treasurer or receiver of the Order, and no entry on the rolls would be needed. In 1522 a lease of the mansion with the lands about it was granted to John Frobisher for the life of Thomas Newport the preceptor, and for the lessee's life on condition of his providing hospitality for the poor of Jesus Christ, and food for a horse for the chaplain, and entertainment at Newland for the preceptor and his servants for a day and a night when holding court and on other business, reserving the church and all woods, wards, marriages, reliefs, rents, and the like to the hospital. I do not know whether Frobisher occupied the mansion himself or sub-let it. Mr. Hunter, in his book on Lupset, Ackton, &c., says Joceline Percy, who married Margaret daughter of Walter Frost of Ackton and Beverley and who died 8th September, 1532, was seated at this place; but that is not so, as the Inquisition after Joceline Percy's death shews. It is stated in Collins's Peerage, edit. 1812, and elsewhere, that Percy (in right of his wife) was seised, amongst other estates of the manor of Newland, without saying what Newland, which has led to the incorrect inference that this possession of the hospitallers was meant, instead of Newland in Cottingham. The only estate which Percy's wife had

The Newland estate and manor with all the manorial rights were granted by Henry VIII. on 8th July, 36, Henry (1544) in consideration of £430 10s. to Francis Jobson Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, Andrew Dudley, Robert Hennage, and Richard Duke Esquires, "and to the heirs and assigns of the said Francis Jobson for ever," to hold of the crown "in chief by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee," yielding nearly 20s. 11d.;[M] and by deed 13th November, 38, Henry VIII., 1546, Francis Jobson, described as of Colchester, and his wife, having the royal licence to alienate, granted the estate and the manor to "Rychard Buny of Newland" Esquire and "Brygett his wife," to hold to them and the heirs and assigns of Richard for ever in consideration of £466 13s. 4d." Richard Bunny, who died on 30th April, 1584, left three sons — Edmund, Richard, and Francis,



ARMS OF BUNNY.

in connection with Newland near Normanton was a messuage and six acres of land in Walton, copyhold of this manor of Newland.

M. Inspeximus of the grant, issued 26th November, 19, James I., 1621. This rent was purchased for £17 15s. 7d. by Edmund Bunny in 1673 from Sir William Bucknall and others, then owners of it under grant from Lord Hawley and others who are described

as is stated on the Normanton brass[N] and also his widow Bridget, who died 21st December, 1602, aged about 87, and was buried at Normanton, having executed a codicil to her will the day before her death. Her will was proved at Newland court October, 1603.[O] Bridget's son

as "trustees for sale of fee farm rents and other rents." —*From Original Deed.*

N. And see the account of this family in the Wakefield Walk. Edmund the eldest (born in 1539) is said in a Restwould pedigree in Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, March 1869, to have been in holy orders and to have died without issue. He was living when his mother made her will in 1591. I do not know why he should not have succeeded to the estate; but from his mother's will it is evident that Richard was marked out to be owner of it. Francis the youngest was also in holy orders, and was a Prebendary of Durham, as mentioned under "Wakefield." Richard the second son succeeded to the ownership of Newland.

O. She had little to leave. No real estate is particularised. She gives to Normanton poor £3 6s. 8d.; to her son Edmund two angells in gowlde to make him a ring with in token of remembrance, to be paid to him within one year in full satisfaction of his portion; to her son Francis she made a similar gift, premising that she had alreadie at sundrye tymes bestowed on him certayne plate, as two silvr. juggs or potts with covers; fine dyaper and certain payres of fine lynen sheets with other things, and havinge in plate onelye two smale lytell wyne bowles of silver ungilt with one cover, a treancher, sault, and six smale spownes left, for that her buttery att Newlande was latelye, by theves, broken upp whereby most of her plate was, by thos evell disposed p'sons stowlne awaye by nyght, and not beinge therefore purposed to bequeath any of that smale remnant of plate from the house of Newland, but that it should remayne unto her sonne Richard, unless her store had been better. She refers to the great charges her son Richard was then at, as well in repayring her owld howses greatly decayed, as also every waye thereafter he must sustayne

Richard held his courts at Newland from October, 1586, to November, 1606, and died May, 1608, aged about 66. He was succeeded by his son Francis; but from 1608 to 1612 the courts were held in the name of William Cartwright Esquire, "Firmarii de Newland," but I do not know why it was farmed to him.[P] In September, 1613, the first court in Francis Bunny's name was held; and in April, 1659, the last. His son Edmund held the courts from October, 1662, until 1690. Edmund's will was proved at Newland court by his widow, sole executor, 4th March, 1691-2. From his death to 1693 the courts were in the name of Edmund

in payinge her legasts, debts, funerall charges, and proving her will as would more playnelye appeare by the valowe of her goods inventoried whensoever it should please God to take her unto his mercye. She leaves to her granddaughters Dorothye, Eliz., Marye and Pricilla each a gowld ringe; to everyone of her servants 10s. besides their wages; and all the residue, "as well movable and unmovable," she gives to her son Richard, whom she appoints executor. In the codicil (20th December, 1602), she gives various garments to twelve women relatives and neighbours—as a kirtill, wastcote, smocke. The "inventory" is curious, and it shews that Newland was not expensively furnished. The whole, from bedroom to kitchen, is valued at £52 13s. 8d., whereof her clothing was £20, and the things in her own chamber, including 6s. 8d. in her purse-girdle, came to £4 15s. 4d.

P. In the Normanton register William Cartwright of Newhall juxta Middleton is said to have been father of Mary, wife to Francis Bunny, whose marriage took place 13th September, 1608; and therefore this holding had probably some connection with his daughter's marriage settlement.

his son. Edmund the son, as already stated, conveyed his Newland and other estates to John Silvester of the City of London, anchorsmith, on 12th May, 1694, for £5,421, out of which mortgages and debts and portions to his father's widow and younger children were paid, as mentioned in the Wakefield walk. John Silvester's first court was held 16th July, 1694, and his last on 23rd October, 1718. On 1st May, 1703, John Silvester leased Newland hall and grounds to John Senior for twenty years at £120 a year. On 3rd May, 1720, John Smith, son of John Smith of Ecclesfield, and Priscilla Silvester, John Silvester's sister,[a] who on 19th December, 1726, at East Ardsley church, married Ann Hodgson of Westerton, is named as lord; and he continues until 17th October, 1745. He died 26th May, 1746, and on 23rd October following his son John Silvester Smith held his first court. He married Henrietta Maria Dodsworth of Thornton Watlass, and died 13th June, 1789, aged 55, having been created a baronet in 1784. His first and third sons Edward Smith and Charles Smith, each of whom subsequently took the name of Dodsworth, had the estates in succession. Sir Edward took the name in 1821, and died 24th December, 1845, aged 77, without issue. Sir Charles's death took place in 1857,

a. I presume she was his sister. Hunter calls her aunt to Edward Silvester, who was John's nephew.—2 *South Yorkshire.*

when he was aged 81. Sir Matthew, his eldest son, died 1858, and Newland hall and park were sold to Mr. Wm. Locke in 1860 for £35,100, other portions of the estates thereabout (in Altofts and Normanton) having been previously disposed of to other purchasers; but Altofts hall and land and other farms, comprising about 400 acres and the manorial rights of Newland, are still the property of the Dodsworths. Memorials of the above owners, from John Smith to Sir Edward Dodsworth, are at Normanton church. It was one of the conditions of a Newland copyhold tenure that upon all buildings should appear the "double cross" which, as before stated, the Hospitallers employed as their sign. Land and buildings in many places, from Pontefract to Crigglestone and Horbury to Lofthouse, were, and still are, copyhold of the manor. Property in Wrengate, Wakefield, lately enfranchised, bore the cross on a gable, and still bears the foot of it. These buildings by virtue of the tenure under the knights and their successors were, amongst other exemptions, free from the Wakefield soke privileges; and it was therefore an object with the owners of the soke mills to become owners of the property; and they accomplished that by purchase.

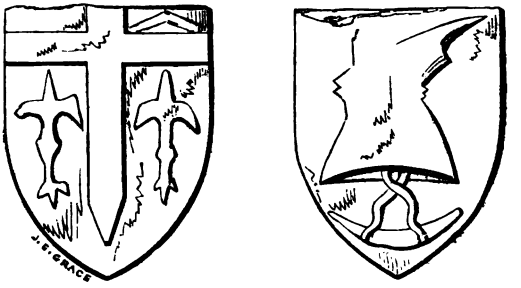
Warmfield—in Domesday Book *Warnfield*—is a farming village with two open patches of common at the two sides of it. The site is elevated and has extensive views westward into

and beyond the vale of the Calder. Its church, dedicated to Saint Peter, which stands at Kirkthorp on a slope above the river, is a neat, well-kept building, solid looking and picturesque, consisting of tower, nave with north aisle, chancel, and south porch. It was almost rebuilt in 1851-2, and made three yards longer, at a cost of about £1,300, in addition to presents of specific things. The old high-backed pews of the theretofore gloomy interior were replaced with new stalls; and the rest of the furniture was either replaced with new or so repaired as to be like new. I have no knowledge of what the church previously contained; but Mr. Hunter, in his privately-printed account of Heath, says it had been dealt with without any just appreciation of its ancient arrangement and purposes, which is doubtless quite true. The well carved oak finials in the renewed church and the neatly carved oak pulpit and reading desk were executed by Mr. John Wolstenholme of York. Two carved oak chairs stand within the altar rails. The font is new and appropriate, and wrought of Caen stone. The old font is now at the place where service is performed at Sharlston. The centre of the chancel is laid with encaustic tiles; and stained glass windows by Wailes of Newcastle have been put into the chancel — one on the south side of the chancel to the memory of the late Richard Atkins of Sharlston hall, who died 9th May, 1849, aged 75 years, and his sister,

who died 16th September, 1851. Mr. Atkins as well as his father (an attorney) and grandfather, also named Richard, were all stewards of the Sharlston estate. The new pulpit, desk, east window, and tiles were given by Colonel Smyth and his family; the font, communion cloths, Hassocks, and other things by young ladies at the then Old Hall School; the two chairs, altar floor carpet by Miss Goodenough and others; the oak communion table by Messrs. Faux and Butler the carpenters.

The tower, which is about nine feet square inside, has three bells. One of the three, as pointed out by the Rev. J. T. Fowler to the Huddersfield Archæologists in August, 1869, is inscribed, in beautiful characters, LAURENTIUS: IOHES: DE: BERDESAY: ABBAS: Ao: Di: Mo,—Lawrence being the name given to the bell; John de Bardsey that of the abbot of Kirkstall in 1396; and the rest of the date after the Mo being omitted for want of space. Mr. Fowler noticed that this was one of eight or ten similar bells dispersed in Yorkshire—at Thirsk, Beverley, Hemsworth, and elsewhere—all probably cast at York. The tower is the oldest part of the present structure. The ends of the dripstone over the western window of the belfry are two shields—the northern difficult to make out satisfactorily, but from a figure, somewhat helmet or bell shaped (?), depends a hunting horn or anchor (?) held up by a thong or

chain; the southern charged with a Latin cross, having on each side a figure which may be a



SHIELDS ON THE TOWER OF KIRKTHORP CHURCH.

fleur-de-lis or a spear head. I do not know what these are, and I speak with hesitation; but they do not seem to me to be proper arms. On the vestry gable is an old stone with initials of four names, three being W. B., J. G., and T. C.; and the date 1688. This is not in its original position, but it was put here at the recent restoration. Prior to that it was elsewhere in the building, and it is supposed that this date is that of the erection as it stood prior to 1851.

In the church are memorials of members of Colonel Smyth's family and others. Among the tombs of old date one or two relate to the Stringers of Sharlston. The tomb put up by the Earl of Westmorland and mentioned in the notice of Sharlston hall is one of these. Others are placed where lie buried Dalstons and Dillons

of the eighteenth century, owners of Heath Old hall. Sir Charles Dalston baronet, son to Sir John Dalston, died 1723; Sir George Dalston died March, 1761; William Edward Dillon, son to Theobald Dillon and grandson to Sir George Dalston, died July, 1779. Here also is a monument to Mr. John Burton of Heath, formerly of London, merchant, who died April, 1743, aged 73, and his wife Margaret, daughter to the Rev. John Leake, vicar of this parish. She died in 1712, when only 22. They were father and mother of Dr. John Burton, physician at York, author of the *Monasticon Eboracense*, by whom this monument and another to the memory of Mr. Leake, his grandfather, who died 1740, aged 89 years, are thereon said to have been erected.

In the graveyard are headstones over the graves of nine nuns who died at Heath Old hall when that mansion was occupied by a number of nuns who fled from the French revolution and who settled here for several years. The first bears date, 1st October, 1813; the last, 25th June, 1818, Eight bear only a cross pattée, the initials of the name of the deceased with those of her order, the date of death, and the kindly R. I. P., as—

A. P. S.
O. S. B.
25th June, 1818.
R. I. P.

whilst the ninth headstone has the following—

Emilia Monteiro,
Born at Lisbon,
Died July 3rd, 1816,
Aged 15.

From the suggestion contained in this inscription Mr. W. H. Leatham has written his ballad named after the girl here buried. Near these, beneath the east window rests the late Colonel Smyth, over whose grave a plain white marble cross on a calvary has been placed with this simple inscription—"Sacred to the memory of John George Smyth of Heath hall, born 5th February, 1815, died 10th June, 1869, not lost but gone before."[R] Below the church are alms-

R. The parish registers begin 10th April 1652, and between that date and 1720 occur amongst numerous entries the following names—those now existing here or in the immediate neighbourhood being printed in italic—Lilly of Warmfield, a frequent name; Stringer of Sharlston; Oley; Pymont of Heath, frequent; Forman or Ferman of Sharlston; *Scoley*, *Robinson* of Sharlston, Gascoigne of Sharlston, Scaph of Heath, *Hirst*, Marshall, Beckwith, *Womack*, Becket of Sharlston, Thomas Kaye, *Frubbisher*, *Avison*, Jopson, Dalston, Leake. As mentioned under Sharlston here are entries of Mrs Katherine Stringer's baptism on 8th November, 1653, and her marriage to Richard Beaumont, on 11th January, 1699, with other entries as to the Stringers.

1653, March 20.—Mr. William Oley, minister, was buried.

1654.—Marriages are entered as taking place before "Sr. John Savile of Lupsitt, knight," and other Justices.

1654.—John Pymont of Heath, and Annie Armitage of Birstall, married 27th July "before John Ousley of Birstal, and William Liley of

houses founded by Othoneus Sagar, vicar of Warmfield, who by his will dated 14th February,

Warmfield, two credible witnesseth before Mr. Tempest, of Tonge."

1654 and later, "Hospital men of Kirkthorp" are buried.

1656 and later, residents from the *Nether* and *Lower* Ospital are buried.

1658.—Mr. Towne, minister.

1659, May 17.—Mr. Obadiah Lee, minister here was married to Mrs. Ann Sandford, at *Boulsoaer*, Derbyshire.

1660, April 8th.—She was buried, and their son Sandford was baptised—he died in November following.

1661, April 1.—Mr. Lee married again, this time to Mrs. Alice Denison at St. Andrew Hubbard London.

1662, May 5.—The bowels of Dame Mary Bowles of Heath, was buried the 5th day of May in the church yard of Kirkthorp.

1665, March 14.—Sr. William Jopson, baronet, was buried.

1667, February 26.—William Browne, clarke, had induction to the parish church of Warmfield.

1670, June 21.—Mr. Browne. vicar of Warmfield, and Mrs. Catherine Shillito were married.

1673, June 2.—Barnabas, s. of Joseph Oley, jr., bap.

1673, March 3.—Sr. John Dalston of the Heath hall, and Madam Margrett Ramsden of Longley hall, married.

1674, November 7.—William Browne, vicar, died 6th, buried 7th.

1677, May 31.—Sr. George Dalston of Heath hall, buried.

1678, January 10.—Mrs. Ann Dalston and Sir Jo. Dalston buried in woollen, &c.
Many others buried in woollen.

1681.—Parishioners (inter alia) Thomas Hunt and Henry Hunt.

1683, January 17.—Sir Wm. Dalston, knt. and bart. of Heath hall sepult.

1558, left the profits of all his "free lands," not otherwise given, to be delivered to the poor-folk assigned to his almshouse, whom he elsewhere refers to as poor sisters and brothers dwelling in the parish of Warmfield "in my new house there situate and builded," so that every one of them should have £3 a year. He also calls it "my hospital." He appoints Sir Thomas Gargrave, Sir John Nevill, and John Bunney of Wakefield executors. He is the vicar mentioned by Hunter in his privately-printed notice of Heath as desiring to be buried by his brother. The words in the Kirkthorp copy of his will are, "I bequeath my body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Warmfield next to my brother, and the stones that doth cover us two

1683.—Thos. Preston chosen parish clerk by Mr. Robt. Dodsworth minister of Warmfield.
1684, December 24, John Leake, clerke, inducted vicar.
1685, February 20.—Mem. Rev. Barnabas Oley, died, aged 84.
1685.—A burial from Sagar's Hospital.
1691.—Another from Preston's Hospital.
1692, January 23.—John Senior of Mirfield [Lessee of Newland?], and Mary Clarke were married.
1695 and 6.—Theophilus Skelton and Richard Pyemont are named as parishioners.
1720, January 29.—Sir Chas. Dalston, bart. and Lady Ann Pilkington of Standley, married.
1740, February 12.—Rev. John Leake, vicar, buried.

I thank the Rev. John Pulliene, vicar of Kirkthorp, for kindly shewing me the register.

s. The John Bunny, I presume, who had built his house in Kirkgate, Wakefield, five years before.

shall be joined together with a plate with these words—

> We be two brothers, I pray you let us rest—
> Stephen Sagar sometime the Abbot of Hails
> And Othoneus Sagar vicar of this church."

He makes many pecuniary bequests to Sagars and others, and many charitable gifts. The almshouse built by him was pulled down in 1766, and the cottages now standing were then erected instead.

East of the church is Freston's hospital, a

FRESTON'S HOSPITAL, KIRKTHORP.

quaint little building, which a resident, speaking in the local dialect, told me was "Ketherop Ameblus hahse" Over the northern doorway in capital letters is the inscription—

> "JOHN FRIESTON OF ALTOFTS ESQUIRE FOUNDED AND ENDOWED THIS HOSPITAL, AN. DOM. 1595. HE THAT HATH MERCY ON THE POOR HAPPY IS HE.—PROV. 14. 21."

A sisters, or laundress's, house stands in the same field. The hospital is a square building with a central hall, lighted from the top, and seven sleeping rooms at the sides. Seven is the complement of inmates; but when I called in 1865 for the purpose of this paper there were only three. In 1869 there were only two. The allowance in 1865 and 1869 was four shillings a week and coals to each inmate, and in addition the laundress, in accordance with the founder's "constitutions," cooked their meals, cleaned up the house, and washed the linen. She also received four shillings a week, and had her house free. The laundress's house was rebuilt in 1758, as appears by the accounts. The founder established strict rules for religious behaviour on the part of the inmates at his hospital. These are copied into a book now in the incumbent's hands.[T]

T. John Freston had the "new capital mansion place or hall of Warmfield" as well as his hall at Altofts; and his will directs the owners of these and "every other husbandry tenant thereof, rateably amongst them, as shall be dwelling within the parishes of Warmfield, Normanton, and Altofts," to allow to the "poor folks"

In the field adjoining the hospital are earth works of a notable character, but without history so far as I have learnt. They are on a rather steep slope, the northern side resting on the low road which passes the old bath house.[u] They consist of an outer, almost circular, vallum inclosing a ditch of similar shape; and of two inner, half-circular elevations divided by a deep central ditch running east and west out of the circular ditch—the whole measuring from east to west about 300 feet, and from north to south about 260 feet. These works are known to have been here, say one hundred years; and their appearance warrants the sug-

in the almshouse, "every of them yearly the carriage of one wain load of coals to be bought and delivered unto them at the aforesaid almshouse, at the charges of the said owners and tenants." In November, 1869, Mrs. Shillito of Altofts hall told me she had that day sent a waggon load of coal in compliance with this direction. The testator also commits the nomination of the Normanton schoolmaster, usher, and scholars, and the Kirkthorp almsfolk, to the masters and fellows of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and the executors of his will, and the vicars of Wakefield, Pontefract, Leeds, Normanton, and Kirkthorp, and others, to see the hospital ordered according to the constitutions "as they will answer it at the day of General Judgment." The elder brother was to be guider and director of the rest, to have the best chamber, and receive sixpence a week extra (that is, 18d.) Freston's will is one of the most elaborate I ever saw.

u. The bath is a square pit of very cold water, not used now, nor ever likely to be beneficial to the bathers. Enthusiasts from Wakefield and warm-blooded boys frequented it thirty years ago, and paid a small sum to an old woman for permission to bathe in it. The water came out of the adjoining high ground.

gestion of a greater age. What were they made for? I assume that they have not an ancient British origin. They have no appearance of being Roman. Were they in any manner connected with the parliamentary wars against Charles I.? The great thoroughfare between Sandal and Pontefract lay alongside, and the works may possibly have been thrown up at that time. Their regularity of form and their size are indicative of some serious purpose; and the depth of the ditches, for the greater part, would admit of these being used as covered ways. Supposing the low road to have been at that time the only way through Kirkthorp, as may have been (probably was) the case, the passage would be effectually controlled by these works.

Half a mile from Warmfield stands the fine, open, breezy Heath, best known by its familiar name of Heath Common, almost the last uninclosed piece of ground which the inhabitants of this neighbourhood are privileged to ramble over without hindrance. We all ought to be especially thankful that at the time when the open commons around Wakefield were inclosed, and no part of them was left for the public benefit, the healthful Heath was not appropriated to private uses. At that time landowners had only to ask and take on their own terms; and I fear that the leaving the Heath as it is has in late years been due to the cost and, perhaps,

unpopularity of obtaining an inclosure act. It is difficult to preserve any public space from incroachment. We have no officer whose duty it is to protect rights of this kind; but active private interests exist on all hands, bringing about inclosure of commons, taking in strips of ground by the roadside, not unfrequently narrowing highways very unreasonably, or building high walls which forbid passers by to look at the grass and trees within and make our villages and roads dull and uninteresting. The feeling which prompts this exclusion is selfish and unkind; but the practice will, I fear, continue until every picturesque spot shall have become private property, and every winding path shall be closed or diverted into dusty lanes or hemmed in with high stone walls and straightened and made utterly lifeless. For steadily and surely, that which belongs to the public is seized upon and held by individuals as their own; and having once acquired the condition of private property, ever remains so; but dedication to public use of lands belonging to private persons is of rare occurrence, taking effect only through the generosity of some extraordinary man. It would be a good measure to appoint special protectors of public rights and privileges. I am led to believe that no danger of inclosure threatens Heath Common; but that it is destined to remain open and to contribute to the health and pleasure of future generations of Wakefield people.

About the Heath are many excellent mansions. The chief is the hall, lately the residence of Colonel Smyth, looking upon the green which has in the course of generations past been often truly described as one of the prettiest village greens in England. The hall was built, I believe, by the late Colonel Smyth's grandfather, the Right Honorable John Smyth, who was successively a Lord of the Admiralty and Treasury, and Master of the Mint, also a Privy Councillor, member for Pontefract twenty-five years, and who died February 1811, aged 63, and was buried at Kirkthorp. The front of the house has been raised since then. Dr. Whitaker in Loidis and Elmete says the Heath estate was bought in 1709 by John Smyth Esq., great grandfather to the Honorable John Smyth.

The Heath Old Hall, a beautiful mansion in the Elizabethian style, the best of its kind in this neighbourhood, stands in trees on a cliff over the Calder. Mr. Leatham, in the preface to his poem, "Emilia Monteiro," and Hunter in his book on Lupset, &c., say this house was built by John Kaye of Dalton and Oakenshaw, son of John of Dalton and Jane, daughter and heiress of William Dodsworth of Shelley. His mother's arms, quartered with those of Kaye, are over the principal entrance, immediately beneath the arms of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign the house was built. Lady Bolles, daughter to William Witham of Ledston, and a

baronetess in her own right by patent granted in 1635 to herself and the heirs male of her body, bought the hall and adjacent lands from the Kayes. And at her death, which took place at the hall 5th May, 1662, when she was about 83 years old, these descended to Sir William Jobson,[v] baronet, of Cudworth, her grandson by her first marriage with Thomas Jobson Esq. of Cudworth, and after his death to Ann, wife to Sir William Dalston, the eldest of her two daughters by Thomas Bolles Esq., her second husband. The Dalstons held the property three generations. A daughter of Sir Charles Dalston's, who died 1723, was married to Francis Fauquier; and after the death of Sir William Dalston, who was living 1771, it passed to the Fauquiers, one of whom sold the hall and lands to John Smyth Esq. of Heath.[w] Lady Bolles was a remarkable woman, and her ghost was until lately, perhaps is yet, deemed to haunt the hall and grounds;[x] but far more interesting than any number of grim stories is the fact that she founded charities at Wakefield, Sandal, and other places, for ap-

v. On Sir William Jobson's death the title became extinct. His only daughter and heiress, Lucy, married Robert Ridgeway, afterward fourth Earl of Londonderry, to whom she brought Cudworth and other estates.—*See Burke's Extinct Peerages, tit. Ridgeway.*

w. Mr. Leatham and Hunter, as above.

x. Thoresby (Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 240) says her father was supposed to have died under the power of witchcraft, the reputed sorceress, Mary Pannell, being executed at York upon conviction of that charge.

prenticing poor children and the like good things. Her monument—a marble altar tomb with effigy—stands within the altar rail at Ledsham church. The well-proportioned figure of a stout woman is represented as in a winding sheet leaving the bold features of the face exposed. The statue is five feet nine inches long. At the head of the tomb are the arms of Witham, shewn as those of a widow, and at the side the arms of Jobson impaling Witham, and Bolles impaling Witham. A copy of the inscription on it is given in Thoresby's Ducatus, 236. The tomb is not well built. Since the ownership of the Smyth family began the "old hall" has been tenanted for various purposes—as a private dwelling; for some years, beginning before 1813 and continuing until after 1818, by the French nuns mentioned in connection with Kirkthorp church. It is now occupied by Mr. Edward Green, who has repaired and furnished it in a very worthy manner, giving to the rooms an air of lightness and comfort which would scarcely have been expected by any one who saw it when untenanted some years ago.

SHARLSTON, NOSTEL, ACKWORTH, FEATHERSTON, ACKTON, AND SNYDALE.

ABOUT three miles from Wakefield, and in Warmfield parish, stands the village of Sharlston on a good site with plenty of open ground, comprising fifty acres, in its midst, and a large common adjacent. It is not a tidy village, but a little labour and care might make it so; still the village green looks very pleasant when seen from the summer house of the hall, which lies at the easterly end of the green. The hall is the scene of Mr. W. H. Leatham's poem, "The Widow and the Earl." The Sharlston estate now belongs to the Countess of Westmorland. The Earl of Westmorland of the days of the widow Catherine Beaumont acquired the estate by marriage with that lady. Her first husband was Richard Beaumont of Whitley, who died in 1704, aged 26 years. She died February, 1729-30. The property belonged to the widow as daughter to Thomas and Katherine Stringer,

whose portraits are shewn at Sharlston hall. Thomas Stringer was one of the defenders of Pontefract castle, and was fined £485 by the Parliamentary Commissioners for his pains. On a monument, placed in the chancel of Kirkthorp church, which contains a long account of him and his wife and daughter, it is said that he was buried at Kirkthorp in May 1681. The monument also states that many other members of the same family, proprietors of Sharlston from 1584, lie in the same place.[A] The Stringers came into possession of Sharlston through marriage with a daughter of the house of Fleming of Sharlston. The hall was built by a Fleming in 1574, or—Mr. Leatham thinks—rebuilt, because he finds traces in

ARMS OF STRINGER.

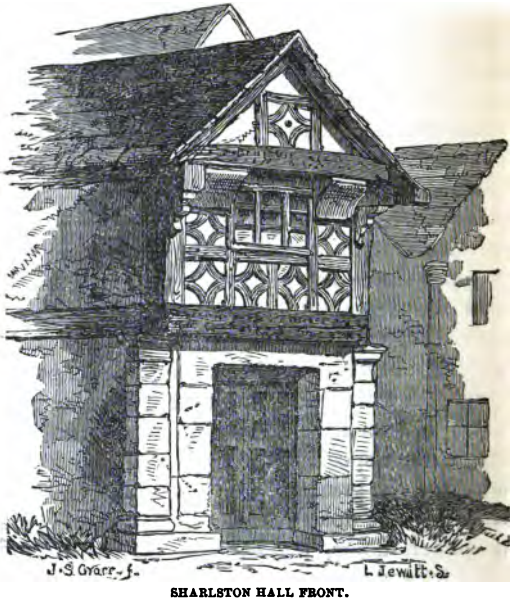
A. In the Warmfield parish registers the name of Stringer frequently occurs. The first entry is that of the baptism in 1653, November 8th, of Mrs. Katherine, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stringer of Sharlston. In 1656-8-9-62-4, are eight entries of baptisms and burials of Mr. Thomas Stringer's children. On 30th July, 1668, is an entry of the burial of "Mr. Thomas Stringer of Sharlston;" and on 12th May, 1681, occurs the register of the burial of "Mr. Thomas Stringer of Sharlston, Esq.," the above named Thomas for whom the monument is erected. On 11th January, 1699, Richard Beaumont Esq., of the parish of Kirkheaton, and Mrs. Catherine Stringer of Sharlston were married. On 28th June, 1707, was buried Mdm Catherine Stringer of Sharlston.

the outbuildings of oak beams of apparently greater antiquity than the surrounding fabric. Francis Stringer of Sharlston, about the end of the sixteenth century, married Dorothy, widow of Cuthbert Fleming; and Thomas his son by a former marriage married Barbara, Cuthbert's heiress. The children of Thomas and Barbara having died without issue, another Thomas, cousin to Barbara's husband, took the property as heir-at-law. Thomas, father to the widow Beaumont, was the cousin's son.

Sharlston hall was formerly a place of some consequence, though, as Mr. Hunter says, its apartments are ill-contrived. The rooms throughout open into one another so that a person might walk round the house on each of the storeys. The grounds appear as if they had been laid out with care in the time of its prosperity. Now the greatness of the hall no longer exists; but enough remains in the extensive, though not imposing, buildings and numerous outhouses, the great gateway, the elevated summer house, the double hedge of yews leading to the garden doors, the gardens, orchards, and large inclosed garth, to indicate its past importance. Copies of the Stringers' and Fanes' coats of arms, a few portraits, pieces of old furniture, and some garments and boots, heavy and uncomfortable to wear, are kept in the house.

Much of the erection is wood and plaster, splash-dashed outside and wainscotted within.

Portions of the wings extending from the front, including the widow's room, have been pulled down; but the inner porch with its high gable, whereon the remnants of the curious inscription



SHARLSTON HALL FRONT.

are carved, still stands. Mr. Leatham prints the inscription in his preface; and it is fortunate that he copied it before time had made the reading difficult. The upper part is on a cross beam, and is now nearly illegible. The other

part is on a lower beam, and can still be easily made out. I take the first from Mr. Leatham's book, and the second from the gable itself. The letters are in old English text. The first line is now almost gone, and Mr. Leatham does not attempt to give it. I think it has contained the date and some other letters; I therefore put Mr. Leatham's last line first:—

In Anno Domini 1574.
In three things God and Man is well pleased.
The good lobing of brethern
The lobe of neighbours
Man and Wife of one consent.
In the name of the Lord this house
was begun + and by his pro-
bysbon was fynished and doone +
By bus John Flemynge Cuthbert
and Dorothy his wife whose
Sowles I wish to bab an angelicall life.[b]

These are the last lines, and undoubtedly always have been so, for the beam is filled and stone comes below it.[c]

b. Hunter, in his privately-printed notice of Sharlston, says John Fleming was born 1518, and was father to Cuthbert, who is here said to have assisted in building the hall; and that Dorothy, Cuthbert's wife, was daughter to Anthony Thornhaugh of Sturton in Nottinghamshire.

c. The story of the widow and the earl, as extracted from Mr. Leatham's poem, is this:—After her husband Beaumont's death the widow dwelt alone at Sharlston.

We may cross the fields from Sharlston to Nostel, a seat of the Winns, whose fine mansion

She had worn her weeds for three years, maintaining a silent life, unrelieved by laughter, minstrelsy, or song, seldom raising her voice to speak; but reading in the Word of God or Book of Prayer. One day two strangers came on courtly steeds, one, an earl, being sick of fever and in need of care. When the widow heard the tale she said, "Let the sick earl rest in Sharlston hall." The earl's sickness continued for three weeks, and he was well nigh dead. The widow, who did not see him, prayed for his recovery. As he recovered he felt a strong desire to see and thank the widow, but his wish was not gratified until one day, when reading the healthful words over the portal, he saw her at an open casement. At first she did not know she was observed, but soon she cast her eye on the observer, and the earl "lost his heart!" He declared this to her, and promised to come again that day year. He came, and his hand wiped the widow's tears away.

Old Sharlston Hall again was gay
With sound of minstrelsy,
And the widow's voice arose once more
Amidst the mirth and glee—
Right goodly steeds were heard to neigh
Within the widow's stalls,
And faith! there was passing to and fro
Amid her ancient halls!
The turret-clock, that ne'er had tick'd
For many a silent year,
Now scarcely could travel fast enough
For peasant or for peer—
For there was roasting on the spit,
And frying o'er the fire,
And the handing round of brimming cups
By yeoman and by squire!
And Apthorpe grooms with Sharlston maids
Were dancing up and down,
Till Sharlston Green was a fairy scene,
All peopled like a town.

I am indebted to the notes to Mr. Leatham's poem for

in the park bears the ancient name of Nostel Priory. The modern house is partly seen from the high road as we cross the elegant bridge that spans the large lake belonging to the grounds. The water lies on each side of the Wakefield and Doncaster turnpike road, and is about forty acres in extent. It consists of an upper, middle, and lower lake, measuring in length three-quarters of a mile. The overflow goes into the river Went. Camden gives the Nostel pool as the source of the river; but the ordnance survey appropriates the name Went beck to the stream that rises on Sharlston Car, near Street House Bar, and flows across Went lane and parallel to Ackworth and under Ackworth Car bridge. The present Nostel mansion was built in the early half of last century, near the site of the priory, which, having been adapted to the purposes of a private family, was to that time the residence of the owners of the estate.[D] The eastern front looks down an avenue of trees, wholly or chiefly elms, nearly a mile long, though less than half that distance lies within the limits of the park, the rest being continued across lands beyond the wall. The park, which is said to contain 250 acres of land, is well wooded and stocked with fallow deer.[E]

most of the particulars relating to Sharlston. Mr. Hunter's book before mentioned also contains the same information.

D. 2. Hunter, South Yorkshire 219.

E. The whole of Nostel is 829 a. 1 r. 35 p. (o. s.).

The church stands within the park, and is dedicated to Saint Michael and our Lady. It is a well-kept, little building, consisting of tower, nave with aisles, and chancel, perpendicular in style, with embattled walls, and prettily situated. Much has been done to the church within recent date by the present Mr. Winn. An inscription in the vestry states that he repaired it in 1827. The walls have been cleared of whitewash and re-tooled, except the nave wall on each side of the tower arch, which arch has been opened; stalls are added to the chancel for the use of the minister and choir; stained glass has been put into most of the windows. Many elaborate subjects, small in size, occupy several windows on both sides of the church, but generally they are more curious than Christian or religious. Many of them are German in character, and not appropriate to their positions. The east window is partly modern and partly old, the date 1534 appearing several times. The latter portion includes painted figures of Saint Oswald and others; whilst the latter has representations of arms—as those of the Priory, Archbishop Thurstan, de Warren, Robert de Laci, Hugh de la Val, Wolstenholm, the A.C. and device of Alured Comyn, who was confirmed in his office of prior 13th May, 1524,[F] and others. The small south window of the chancel, which is placed high up, is old, bearing date 1535; and

F. 2, Hunter, South Yorkshire 209.

is of a rich amber in colour, delicately shaded. It has three lights, each containing an expressive figure of an ecclesiastic, the central bareheaded and kneeling — a portrait of Comyn himself — and the two figures at the sides being representations of bishops or priors of the house.[6] I presume these lights are those referred to by Hunter as in his time part of the great east window. The pulpit, which Mr. Winn obtained from Italy, has beautifully carved panels, artistically representing subjects in the life of Christ. The two small statues by Chantry, over Mr. John Winn's tomb, are very good, though Mr. Hunter says they are not portraits. The font now in the church is Norman in style, with circular bowl surrounded by a zig-zag pattern resting upon low arches. It is not the ancient font of the priory. The Rev. R. E. Batty, late incumbent, describes the ancient font as circular, surrounded by an arcade of intersecting arches ornamented with the pellet

ALURED COMYN'S DEVICE.

6. 2, Hunter, South Yorkshire 217.

moulding.[H] The church contains several monuments to members of the Winn family. The following inscription, beautifully carved in large letters on the wall plate of the west, north, and south sides of the chancel, carries us back to other days :—

"Orate pro anima Albredi Prioris, qui hanc chorum fieri fecit, anno sui prioratus nono ac anno domini millessimo qbingentessimo tricessimo tercio."

Another older memorial of bye-gone days is a worn carving on a stone now built into the north-eastern face of the tower arch difficult to make into intelligible figures without assistance; but which the present vicar, as he kindly informed me, lately found to be a representation of Saint Michael and our Lady, to whom the church, as above mentioned, is dedicated—an interesting discovery. The ceiling of the church is flat and pannelled; and on bosses are carved heads, &c., cross on four steps. The north chancel ceiling is similarly ornamented, there being on it King Oswald's three crowns; a lion

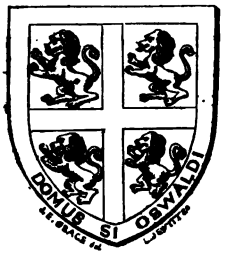
H. This, I am informed by the Rev. H. C. Stuart, the present vicar, is still upon the estate and is to be placed in the church. But the present font is noteworthy for its own sake, being, Mr. Stuart says, no other than the old font of the Church of Auburn, which formerly stood on the coast of Holderness, but which, like the churches of Owthorne, Withernsea, Kilnsea, and others, has been destroyed by the resistless incroachments of the sea.

between three pheons; a saltire cotised; Saint Augustine's emblem—a heart transfixed with an arrow, the initials (of Winns) G. W., L. W., R. W., and other things. Over the west window of the tower outside is an old shield which appears to me to be charged with two bends, impaling two chevrons.

The priory of Saint Oswald at Nostel was founded by Robert de Laci, the Norman baron, son to Ilbert de Laci, the well-known first Norman lord of the castle and honour of Pomfret. The name of Oswald, king and martyr, was held in great esteem in this part of Yorkshire, coming, as he did, after king Edwin's death at Hatfield, and re-establishing the kingdom of Northumbria. The wapontake in which Nostel lies derives the distinctive part of its title from him—Osgold—or Oswald—cross. The monastery thus founded was for canons regular of the order of Saint Austin. Hunter[1] refers to the fact of the existence of a monastic institution here at the time of Robert de Laci's grant, the residents being Gilbert the Hermit of Saint James and the Brethren serving God there; and he thinks it no unreasonable presumption that this community had been gathered in Saxon times. The site of this old monastery he shews to have been where the church stands, the new priory of Saint Oswald being erected a little north-westward of

1. 2, South Yorkshire 204. And see Burton's Monasticon also.

that and nearer the lake. Nostel priory held possession of thirty-six churches and chapels, which had been given by its patrons at various times. In our neighbourhood it owned Batley, Featherston, Felkirk, South Kirkby, Wragby, Rothwell, Warmfield, and Woodchurch; and much property in land. The advowsons of South Kirkby, Featherston, Rothwell, Huddersfield, and Warmfield were granted by Hugh de la Val, who held the castle and honour of Pontefract during Robert de Laci's exile, and were subsequently confirmed by a Robert de Laci.[1] Woodchurch was a gift from (I presume the second) William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, first lord of the manor of Wakefield, and Ralph de Insula (or de Lisle) and his son before 1120.



ARMS OF NOSTEL PRIORY.

1. James, in his History of Bradford, discusses the question whether the confirmer of de la Val's grants were Robert the founder of Nostel, or Robert his grandson; and his decision seems right that the first Robert, who was buried in the monastery of Saint John at Pontefract, did not recover his estates; that Ilbert his son agreed with de la Val for forty knights' fees, leaving twenty with de la Val, but died before concluding the agreement; that Henry his brother and successor perfected it and that the estates descended to Robert (the second) his son, by whom de la Val's grants were confirmed.—Pp. 42 to 45.

King Stephen granted a charter in the first instance, or confirmed one previously granted by Henry I., authorising the holding two annual fairs at Woodchurch; and Hunter says the priory had several grants of free warren. It was relatively a rich priory, though sometimes in debt; and Rev. R. E. Batty, in his paper read to the Yorkshire Architectural Society in August, 1855, remarks that the lavish manner in which benefactions flowed in shews that it was a general favourite with the existing church, whilst its importance was commensurate with its wealth.[K] Mr. Hunter notices that Cardinal Wolsey stayed there two nights and a day, and confirmed many children when on his way to Cawood in Comyn's priorate.

Nostel priory came to an end at the general dissolution of monasteries. Dr. Thomas Legh and Dr. Layton, whilst Comyn was alive, held a preparatory inquisition on the morals of the inmates, and—Mr. Hunter suggests having to *make a case*—did not find them good, Comyn himself not escaping censure; and the estates

K. Hunter, in 2, South Yorkshire 209, states the revenues of several Yorkshire monastic institutions to shew their relative importance, thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Saint Mary's, York	1650	7	1½
Fountains	998	6	7½
Nostel	492	18	1
Saint John's, Pomfret	337	14	8½
Monk Bretton	239	3	6
Newland (preceptory)	129	14	11½
Kirklees	19	8	2

were surrendered on 20th November, 31, Henry VIII. by the last prior, who could have been only recently elected, a man named Robert Ferrar, or Farrer. He received a pension of £100 a year until made Bishop of Saint David's in 1548; and he was subsequently burnt by Queen Mary at Caermarthen.[L]

The priory lands were granted to Dr. Legh, one of the commissioners, for "good and faithful service, and in consideration of £1,126 13s. 4d. and a reserved rent of £8 10s. a year," on 22nd March, 31, Henry VIII.[M] Subsequently, the notable Gargrave family purchased Nostel. They also held Newstead and Kinsley and many other estates in our neighbourhood. The last male owner but one was executed at York for a murder at Kinsley, it was supposed, and the family soon came to ruin, a spendthrift, Sir Richard, half-brother to the above, being the last of these proprietors. He sold the estate in 1613 to Irelands, who had it sixteen years; and then Sir John Wolstenholm, who had made a fortune as a farmer of the Customs, bought it. Sir John Wolstenholm, son and heir to the purchaser, was, with partners of his in the collection of the Customs, fined £150,000 by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650, which ruined him, and his estates were sold. He had a son slain at Marston moor. In 1654 Mr.

L. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire 209.
M. Same, 210.

Rowland Winn, a London merchant, purchased the estate, and sold it the same year to his brother George Winn Esq., who became a baronet in 1660. The present house was built by the fourth baronet, Sir Rowland Winn, who died in 1765.[N] The estate has descended from him to the present possessor. The house is noted for its good pictures.[O] Mr. Batty says—and Hunter also refers to the fact, and it is apparent to visitors—that of the once stately priory buildings nothing remains save disjointed fragments and a long structure resembling a granary, now part of the outbuildings of the modern priory; but the fragments are numerous and distinct enough to indicate the beauty and costliness of the house.

The Wragby parish registers are amongst the earliest in our neighbourhood, the first entry being in November, 1538, when the name of the parish is spelt Wragbye, almost literally as it is now. The entries at this date, before the dissolution of the priory, and also at all later dates, shew that the existence of the parish and its church, with the privileges and obligations incident to each, rests on its own rights, and that the church was not dependent upon the

N. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire 216, 219.

O. The gem of the collection in point of value is the fine picture by Hans Holbein of Sir Thomas Moore, Lord High Chancellor to Henry VIII. (ancestor of the Winns and their neighbours the Watertons of Walton) and his family, at prayers.

priory in its time, nor upon the estate after the dissolution. The books have been well kept; but the first register, which is upon paper, bears too evident marks of decay in the torn and fragile edges of its leaves and the consequent losses of words and parts of words from many of them; the entries also appear to be lost for eight years, namely, 1597 to 1605. This early book is as well protected at present as it can be; but it ought to be carefully copied at once. I give extracts in the note.[P]

P. Almost the first interesting fact which occurs with regard to entries of burials is, that *death* is thoughtfully called a "*change of life*"—a beautiful expression connecting present existence with the life that is to come, as—

1539.—John Harpar the crepple did change his lyfe the vii. day of Jan.

"Chrystenynge," again, is the early, as it still is the locally popular, name for the rite of baptism. The term baptism, which is employed later, continues until the time of the Commonwealth; and on 29th September, 1653, a memorandum is written that the alteration was then made "from baptizinge to byrthe by the Parleyment." From 1580 for some time the entries are in Latin. Entries are found of baptisms, marriages, and burials of Hopkinsons, no doubt of John Hopkinson's, the antiquary's, family which was settled at Foulby before going to Lofthouse, the earliest entry being, I think, in April, 1539, when "John Hopkynsonne" was baptised. On 22nd August, 1573, was baptised "George Hopkynson," son to Thomas, and the father, no doubt, of the antiquary. Other of these entries are—

1573, Aug. 23.—John Hopkinson and Agnes Swayle mar.

1575, Jan. 7.—Francis s. Geo. Hopkynsonne bap.

1577.—Many Hopkynsons registered.

1580, 1585.—Hopkinsons are still named.

The country on each side of Nostel park is picturesque. Before coming to the Nostel dam

Entries of Gargraves occur, the first I have noticed being in 1572, thus—

1572, Oct. 18.—Anne d. Cotton Gargrave Arm.
1573, July 12.—Rych. s. Mr. Cotton Gargrave bap.
1574, Oct. 8.—Margaret d. Cotton Gargrave bap.
1575, Jany. 17.—Marye d. Cotton Gargrave, squire, bap.
1577, Elizabeth d. do. bap.
1579, Mar. 27.—Tho. Gargrave knt., did change his life.
„ Ap. 5.—Robert s. Cotton Gargrave bap.
1585.—Cotton Gargrave is named.
1590.—Thomas Gargrave Esq. and Katherine his wife are named. [He was the Thomas Gargrave who was executed in 1595; she was the Katherine whose monument is in Hemsworth church.]
1591, Nov. 5.—Their daughter [and only child] was baptised. [She was afterward wife to Dr. Berrie of Hodroyd; and she put up the above mentioned monument to her mother.]
1606.—Mr. Francis Gargrave and Sir Cotton are named; and about same time, and later, Mitchell Gargrave.
1635.—Thomas Gargrave named.
1636.—Richard Gargrave, gentleman, named.
1640, May 18.—Thomas s. Thomas Gargrave bap.
1646, June 28.—Obitus Thomas Gargrave.

Following, in the register, these owners of the priory lands, come the Wolstenholmes and the Irelands, the first and only entry of the latter I have noted being 10th June, 1634, when "Domini Francisi Ireland Milites" (second Ireland of Nostel) is named; and the only entry of the former seen by me being the marriage on 15th April, 1646, of "Sanfforth Nevill and Mrs. Anne Wolstenholme." Hunter, 2 South Yorkshire, 245, says she married *Francis* Nevill, which I presume is an error. In 1664 Sir George Winn is mentioned; and thenceforward his surname occurs from time to time, no doubt down to our days.

we pass through the small and pretty village of Foulby; and just past the park gates lies the

The first three surnames in the register are Bellamye, Prince, and Scholay, the last afterward a very common one. Later, occur Wager, Rodehouse, which becomes common, Graystocke 1539, Beamond 1640 and afterward frequently; Boswell also common, Sprygonell 1557, Wylson 1559 and very often in later years; Byrkhead in and after 1559, Bradford in and after 1563, Corbrygge 1576; John Atkinson is called Clerico in 1617, Curate 1626, Minister 1640, whilst at the beginning of the third book, which dates from 30th March, 1631, he is styled "Vicario et Ludimagistro," teacher, therefore, both spiritual and temporal. On 5th June, 1647, is the entry of his death—"Mr. John Atkinson minister of Wragby." On 4th June, 1631, was buried Lady Ann Dallison, widow of Sir Roger Dallison, knight and baronet—the second Sir John Wolstenholme of Nostel married an Ann Dallison. On 31st August, 1634, Jane Beckwith of Ackton was married to John Thorpe, Esq. In 1638 Benkes, Birks, and Proctor become common names. In 1642 Thomas Watterton Esq. is named. The following indications of the civil war occur in 1648:—

Aug. 7.—Obitus Thomas Hankes a barkeshire man a souldier.

Jan. 15.—Obitus Robt. Nickson was slaine.

„ 25.—Obitus Robert Swaine a souldier under Masr. Greathead.

Mar. 23.—Obitus Hennerie Tayler a souldier.

After 1657 Archbishop Holgate's will and a rental of Hospital lands at Old Malton are copied into the register; and in 1672 Thurston Holgate is named. 1676, Jan. 30th, Anne, wife of Bryan Sunderland Esq., was buried. In and after 1683 new names occur, and sometimes residences are given; and Crofton names appear. The local name "Cuttel" occurs 1690. In 1679 Cuthbert Witham is minister; 1700 Thomas Greenwood, curate, and 1712 John Hunter, curate. In 1653, Oct. 27th, Justice Warde certifies the appointment by the inhabitants of the towne of Wragby of Edward Jenkinson to be parish register according to Act of Parliament; and in that year and in 1656 and 1657 marriages took place before the same Justice as well as before Justice

clean village of Wragby, which stands across the junction of two or three small townships. From Wragby we may either go across fields and through lanes by the quiet little farm village of West Hardwick and direct to Purston Jacklin, or by Brackenhill and Hessle to Ackworth, and thence to Purston. The first track has nothing specially worth notice; but it passes through farmed lands, and in fine weather is always pleasant. The second route is more picturesque. We soon arrive at the little open common of Brackenhill, to the left of which footways and

"Ma. Franck." In 1573 is an interesting minute relating to the owner of Sharlston hall, that it is agreed by Sir Thomas Gargrave knight and by the curate and kyrkwardens with the consent of the pyshe of Wragbye that Cudbart Flemynge of Sharlston gentleman shall have to hym and his successors a place in the north syde of the churche of Wragbie, whereas the *scole* was, and at this present is accustomed, &c., so longe as he or they do pay yearly to the poor of Wragby, &c., 12d., thereupon to sytt without interruption from any person in office or out of office. The Rev. H. C. Stuart informs me that Sharlston estate at this day pays rates to the church—is this the origin of the payment? On 22nd December, 1579, Cutbart Fleminge's daughter Elizabeth was baptised. The following curious entry is the last I shall give:—

1666.—"It is agreed upon this day being the two and twentye day of Julye 66 by Sr. George [Wynn] and the parishoners that little Bulman must be sent to London to be toucht for his infirmitye at the charge of the parish when it is thought to be a convenient tyme."

I thank the Rev. H. C. Stuart, the vicar, for permitting me to see the register, and for his courtesy and kindness toward me.

bye lanes lead to Constitution hill, part of a ridge of ground standing over a deep little valley, in the bottom of which flows one of the small streams of this district. The little beck soon reaches the southern end of Ackworth, where Went beck and others join with it, and thence their united waters are known as the river Went. Hessle green lies just below Constitution hill, a quiet secluded patch of grass; and just above it rest the few buildings that constitute the village. South eastward stand the Flounders' Institute, and the great Ackworth school, both belonging to the Society of Friends.

The village of Ackworth with its church tower soon appears before us, and going across a few closes, we come into the town street, where a large tree and the shaft of a cross, elevated on a large circular foundation consisting of steps, mark the centre of the place.[o] Ackworth is a

o. The "Ackworth Parochial Magazine" for July, 1859, says the tradition is that the cross was erected to commemorate a plague which must have occurred prior to the Reformation, the cause being the uncovering in Ackworth-street, at the inhabitants' request, of the body of a monk dead of an infectious disease, when on the way to Nostel for burial. On Castle Syke hill stands what is called the Plague stone, which, the writer thinks, may be referred to the same period, though some date it from 1645, when (as mentioned afterward) many persons died. The latter were buried, it is said, in the pasture crossed by the footway from Ackworth to Houndhill, and thence called "Burial Field." The tree is without history, save of late mutilations to which the magazine refers. The interesting local particulars contained in the magazine make one wish that every parish had a

large village, and one of the best in our district. Probably we have no other which shews more signs of prosperity than this. Beside the institute and school just mentioned, and the church, Ackworth has many superior buildings, chiefly dwellings. North of and adjoining the church yard stands Ackworth park, containing about 200 acres, with its large house and buildings, a property of Mr. Henry Hill's.[R] Near the church

similar publication. The notion is good and capable of extended application.

R. This was anciently part of the possessions of the great Laci family as Lords of the Honour of Pontefract, and so remained until the execution of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, when it was treated as forfeited to the Crown. On the accession of Edward III. it went back to the House of Lancaster, and afterward, through Henry IV., it became united to the possessions of the Crown. It continued in the ownership of the Crown (except when James I. granted it to his queen) until 1628, when Charles I. sold the Lordship of Ackworth to Commissioners for the City of London, by whom the manor and manor house were sold to Mark Pickering. About 1650 Mrs. Leigh, afterward wife to Sir John Lowther, bought the park estate, and it descended to her son Ralph Lowther, and on his death in 1724 to his son John, M.P. for Pontefract, who died 1729, when the estate went to his sister Mary, who endowed the church and hospital in Ackworth. She died 1753, and her niece Margaret Norton, wife—first to John Bright Esq. of Badsworth, and secondly to Sir John Ramsden of Byram—sold the property in 1763 to Francis Sykes Esq. After him came other owners until 1831, when Mr. John Gully bought it for, it is said, £21,500. Mr. Gully was buried in his own grounds against the church yard wall. About 1851 Mr. Henry Hill became owner. Much additional property has been purchased by Mr. Hill since then; and the estate is now compact and valuable and well managed. Nearly all the particulars in this note relative to Ackworth park are from the Ackworth Parochial Maga-

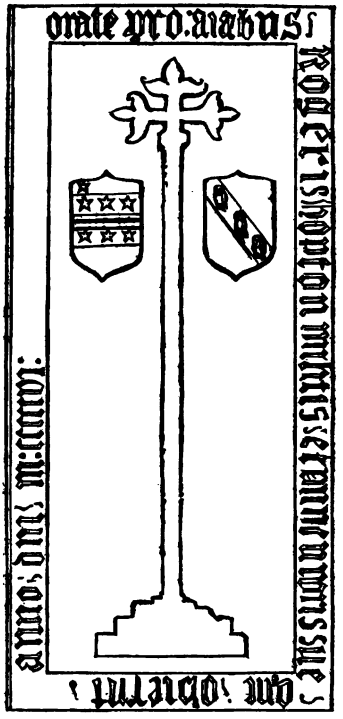
is the rectory, a good modern dwelling. Elsewhere are situate other large houses occupied by residents of ample pecuniary means, whilst many smaller dwellings have such an appearance of comfort as to indicate that the occupiers are not only comparatively well off, but have also some culture and good taste. Ackworth grange and Houndhill, two of the large dwellings, lie on the easterly side of the township. Beside the church, here are chapels of late erection for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist societies. At Low Ackworth stands a girls' and infants' school and mistress's house, neatly built, bearing the following inscription :—"Rachael Howard bought this ground & built thereon a schoolroom & tenement for a mistress, 1833. She died in the Lord 24th Sept., 1837, aged 33. —Rev. vii., 17.; xiv., 13." At the back is a small burial ground, within iron railings, provided by Miss Howard's brother, Mr. Luke Howard, a gentleman of good standing resident at Ackworth villa, for poor persons of the sect of Plymouth brethren, to which Mr. Howard, originally a Friend, belonged in the latter part of his life. On the same road is a British school for boys managed by a committee. About Ackworth moor top are quarries of excellent building

zine for July, 1859, published by the Rev. Joseph Kenworthy, the rector, to whom I express my obligations for kindly giving me a sight of the parish registers and furnishing information relative to the parish.

stone, and most of the erections hereabout have been constructed with stone of the neighbourhood.

The church living is a rectory in the gift of the Crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster, having come with the lordship from the de Lacis. The church is dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. The building consists of tower, nave with aisles, and chancel with north aisle—all, except the tower, rebuilt in 1852, and now decorated in style, save as to the western window, which is perpendicular. New deal roofs to all parts of the building; new deal stalls in the church, and well-carved oak stalls in the chancel, were provided at the same time. Most of the windows have stained glass —memorials of deceased persons, the putting in which has darkened the church more perhaps than many persons would like. The east window contains representatives of saints, with whom chiefly our own locality had more or less to do in their lives. Saints Edmund the martyr, king of the East Angles; Oswald, king and martyr; Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, to whom the church is dedicated; Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, Missionary Bishop to the Court of Edwin of Northumbria; and Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury. The font, like numerous others in our neighbourhood, bears date shortly after the restoration of the Stuarts—1663. Thomas Bradley, D.D., elsewhere named, the then rector, beside inscribing the fact

of setting it up, records on it that it had been thrown down in the war of the Fanatics (Bello Phanaticorum).[s] An old slab in the south aisle



s. Dr. Bradley had been chaplain to Charles I. and Prebendary of York, and had married Lady Frances,

records the deaths of Roger Hopton in 1506 and Anne his wife; and upon it are two coats of arms—one that of the Hoptons — two bars, each charged with three mullets, in dexter chief a mullet for difference—the other his wife's arms, Savile, on a bend three owls. The name Roger is common in the Hopton family. Was not this Roger the same as he who in 1492 was nominated by William Scargill as trustee of a charity founded by the latter at Rothwell, and who in 3, Henry VII. (1487), was gentleman-usher of the king's chamber, and had a grant made of the king's manor house in Manor garth, Rothwell, which he had promised to rebuild?[T] The

daughter of John Baron Savile of Pontefract, and he seems to have been proud of his relationship and his antecedents. His grandchild Charles, son of Mr. Danyell Godfrey, was the first to be baptised in the new font. This is recorded at full length in the parish register as having occurred 24th November, 1663. The Doctor sets down also on the same page that on the following Candlemas day the same Lady Frances, who had died 30th January at the "very same hour (as neere as may be conjectured) wherein his [late] Majesty suffered," was "honourably inter'd." The Doctor, who was presented to the rectory by the king, and who remained faithful to the house of Stuart, was a man of mark in his time.

T. See Loidis and Elmete 245 and app. 36. In Testamenta Eboracensia, vol. 4, p. 5, is the will of Thomas Hopton of Swillington, 1484, and particulars of the Hopton family; and Mr. Raine says "Sir Roger Hopton was the owner of Ackworth." What part of Ackworth could he be owner of, the manor being owned by the House of Lancaster? Anne, Sir Roger's wife, was daughter to Sir John Savile and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne; and was first mar-

church was in danger of destruction by fire on 2nd May, 1868, wilfully caused by a malicious, if not insane, man who in a short time in the afternoon ran from stack to outbuildings and church, and set all on fire to revenge some fancied slight about a gravestone. The pulpit and some stalls were heaped together, and music books were burnt inside the first, and there the marks still remain. Mr. Kenworthy, the rector, fortunately discovered the fire before much damage was done. The offender was found in the church and secured, and at the ensuing assize at Leeds was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The parish registers begin 10th February, 1558, and they are in a good state from the first, with the exception of a few places in the earliest book, where the entries have almost disappeared; but this defect is remedied to a great extent by a page for page paper copy on interleaves bound with the original parchment. In the rectorate of Dr. Timothy Lee, 1744-1777, more than ordinary care was shewn in keeping the books. It was the Doctor who caused the copy to be made of the first book; and in his time the numbers of births and deaths, ages at death, and causes of death, are tabulated yearly, males being distinguished from females, and the entries being signed by him and the churchwardens

ried to John Butler of Lancashire.—*Tonge's Visitation, Northern Counties*, 1530.

periodically.[u] In the second volume, which extends from August, 1687, to March, 1732, entries are made of the fact of pregnancy of women at the time of marriage—"being with child." Sometimes, when a birth occurred too soon after marriage, the words "begotten in fornication" are added to the entry of its baptism. We see evidence of the existence of the foundling hospital which was established at the place now appropriated to the Friends' school. In June, 1705, for example, "Thomas," a child brought to the parish in the night [was] baptised." The prevalence of plague is shewn in this register as well as Wakefield and others, thus—"Richard Pickeringe and Frances Ledsome married June 25th, 1645, in which year there dyed of the plague in Ackworth 153 persons; Richard Pickeringe being then constable."[v] Marriages in 1654 [only] took place

u. The death tables are interesting as shewing the disorders most prevalent in the village. Consumption appears to have been peculiarly fatal. In one year, out of twelve burials of children from the Foundling Hospital, eleven are stated to have died from this cause. Of course, these statistics being made when the diagnoses of diseases were not understood with the preciseness of the present day, must not be treated as absolutely accurate, but must be taken only as approximating to the truth.

v. See Ackworth Magazine October, 1859. The following surnames, which still exist here or in the neighbourhood, or have in a few instances lately disappeared, are found in the registers from 1558 to 1717; earliest first:—Pearson, Austwicke, Heptonstall, Simson, Wormald, Becket, Roberts, Newell, Broadlaye,

before "Jo. Warde" and "John Ramsden."

The Ackworth magazine gives an account of the origin of various charities, the largest of which is the "Poors' estate," amounting to about £88 a year. An account of the receipts and payments is published yearly, shewing the aged and needy persons and lying-in women, to whose relief, in the form of blankets, sheets, cash, or coals, the several funds are applied. The various charities seem to be well administered; and one commendable feature is the printing and publishing the accounts.

Before the establishment of the Friends' school at this place the property where it was formed belonged, as already intimated, to the managers of the London Foundling hospital. The Ackworth hospital consisted of a large and substantial stone building, with wings standing at right angles to the main erection, now constituting the chief part of the school. The hospital was built in 1757-9, at a cost of £13,000, partly out of voluntary subscriptions and partly out of parliamentary grant, as an appendage to the central institution, which had

Huntingden [now -ton], Briggs, Scolaye, Roades, Hepworth, Horncastle, Grenfield 1579, Heaton, Shillito, Fernlaye, Brears, Tompson, Thacker, Warde, Rishworth, Newsam, Jackson, Lightfoote, Howitt 1618, Turner, Beamond, Collett, Patricke 1641, Ryder after 1652, Warde, Sayll, Battye, Crossley about 1710, Spink, Wrath, Nelstrope, Towning after 1726, Haggar, Birkett, Wofendale, Townend, Hollins, Hattersall, Duffins. I do not take notice of differences of spelling.

a few years previously risen in London, a third house being opened in Shropshire, and both the secondary establishments being supplied with children from London. The register and cash and other books relating to this hospital are still kept at Ackworth school, as also are some documents of an earlier date concerning foundlings sent into the country several years before the house was built. Captain Coram started his benevolent schemes about 1739;[w] and there is a book headed "Accounts with the Foundling hospital begun Mar. 30th, 1741," containing particulars of receipts and payments in respect of children, six in number at first, shewing that a return was made to the London institution once a quarter.

	£	s.	d.
The Bill of 31st Dec., 1753, was ..	268	13	6
And the sums received were.....	241	19	7
Leaving due to "T. Trant," master	26	13	11

At this time the infants were lodged in villages —as Kippax, Empsal, Hemsworth, Hoyland, Midgley, Crigglestone. The earlier books contain also memoranda of deaths of foundlings in Yorkshire and Derbyshire; and of the condition in which the children were when visited by (I infer) the master, as—very sickly, weakly but well, pretty well, appeared healthful, fair, fresh, promising, brisk—and the like. It seems, too, that originally nurses and infants were sent down

w. The Royal Charter is dated 17th October, 1739.

by stage waggon; but after that a "hospital caravan" was provided, a minute being made that no more were to be sent by waggon. All this is prior to the erection of the hospital. On the hospital books is a stamp bearing a representation of the finding of Moses; and on a circle the words, "Hospitium Infantum Expositorum." The full style of the corporation was, "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children." The hospital at Ackworth was open for sixteen years, namely, from 19th August, 1757, to 25th July, 1773; and in that time 2,665 children were received into it; and of these 169, or 6⅓ per cent., died there.[x] After the erection of the hospital build-

x. The causes of death are summarised at the end of the hospital register, thus:—

Dysentery	43	Bring up	157
Consumption....	35	Apoplexy	3
Smallpox	31	Abscesses on lungs	2
Fevers	22	Cancer	2
Dropsy	7	Tetanus	1
Measels	6	Iliac passion	1
Convulsions	5	Stone	1
Hooping Cough	4	Asthma	1
Mortification	4	Epilepsy	1
Carry up.....	157	Total	169

It is said in Knight's History of England, vol. 7, p. 119; and Baines's Yorkshire Directory, 1822, vol. 1, that the mortality of infants was fearful. Knight gives the number received in four years as 14,934, of which he declares that only 4,400 lived to be apprenticed; whilst Baines says that 11,400 out of 16,000 died before attaining 8 years. The Ackworth register shews no such result as this, a large majority of the children received

ings at Ackworth the registers and cash books were very well kept. At the end of the register is a summary of admissions, deaths, and discharges throughout.[x] The first master appears

at Ackworth having lived to be apprenticed. The ages of many were considerable on their binding, as much as 18 sometimes; girls might by law be bound till 21 or marriage, and boys till 24. But though the mortality may be over-stated by Knight and Baines, still the obstacles to success were so great as to cause Parliament to interfere, and as to compel the abandonment of Ackworth. The encouragement of vice, frequent contests with parishes and cruelty of masters are among the alleged difficulties.

x. The following is taken from the summary:—

Year.	In at beginning.	Admitted in Year.	Total.	Left.	Died.	Remaining at end of Year.
1757	—	20	20	—	1	19
8	19	67	86	5	1	80
9	80	57	137	20	1	116
1760	116	21	137	5	1	131
1	131	89	220	5	6	209
2	209	98	307	7	19	281
3	281	87	368	16	5	347
4	347	297	644	66	10	568
5	568	413	981	147	56	778
6	778	197	975	89	17	869
7	869	80	949	219	8	722
8	722	347	1069	710	3	356
9	356	625	981	734	15	232
1770	232	235	467	294	8	165
1	165	—	165	29	6	130
2	130	32	162	72	9	81
3	81	—	81	78	3	—
		2665			169	

to have been Richard Hargreaves, and the first money he received was from Dr. Timothy Lee, the rector of Ackworth, amounting to £49 14s. 4½d. After the discontinuance of the hospital the building remained unoccupied eight years, and then the whole estate, consisting of buildings and 84 acres of land, was bought by Dr. Fothergill and other members of the Society of Friends in 1777 for £7,000. The buildings were opened in 1779 as the national school of the Society. It has been ever since supported partly by fees and partly by yearly subscriptions and other gifts. Considerable donations are needed to keep the institution on foot, the payments by pupils and the endowment being insufficient for its maintenance. The control is in the Society

No. 1 in the register is Henry Jeffreys, received in London 30th October, 1746, sent to Ackworth 19th August, 1757, apprenticed to Sir Rowland Winn baronet, Nostel, 28th September, 1759. No. 2,665 is Letitia Butts, received in London 17th May, 1758, No. there 8,577, apprenticed to John Allan of Askham Bryan 2nd November, 1772. Many entries occur shewing that foundlings grew to man (and woman) hood at the institution, as for example—"Robert Mortimer [No. 4 at Ackworth] discharged from the hospital, being 21 years of age, 29th December, 1768." In the register occurs the name of a respected Wakefield tradesmen—now dead—that of Mr. James Wells, the spirit merchant, who, having earned a fortune, sold his business to the late Mr. Joshua Walker, predecessor of Mr. Baker. James Wells was received in London 27th March, 1758, was there No. 8,283, and at Ackworth 894, was sent to Ackworth from Ellen Armitage's at Purston on 30th June, 1765, and was apprenticed to Thomas Cawood of Tadcaster to "household business" on 6th August, 1768.

at large, and committees meet from time to time. The Ackworth yearly meeting, called the general meeting, is one of the great events of our neighbourhood, and is attended by members of the Society and by non-members from many parts of the kingdom. The estate of the school has been much extented since the original purchase, and many buildings have been added. The acreage of land is now about 270, part used with the buildings for the purposes of the school proper, and part employed as farmed land. The sums paid by the children vary, there being three rates—£13, £18, and £24—according to the parents' estimate of their own ability, the average in 1868 being £17 1s. 9d. per child, but no difference whatever is made in treatment, nor are the teachers informed what the respective parents do pay. In 1870 a further rate of £28 a year was proposed. In 1868 the cost per child was £28 2s., and in 1869 £26 19s. 2d. for all expenses of food, clothing, teaching, and upholding the establishment. The subjects taught include the ordinary branches of an English education, with, in the upper classes, a little Latin and French; and the same subjects being taught to boys and girls, except Latin, which the latter do not, I believe, learn. The girls are also taught sewing and the like for a considerable portion of each school day. The children are from all parts of the kingdom, but chiefly from the northern and midland counties. They gene-

rally enter school when about ten years old, and remain on an average perhaps three or four years each. The full number which may be accommodated is 290; but the numbers attending in 1868 were—boys 154, girls 106, total 260, and the number in 1869 being 258. Since the establishment of this school eleven others in different parts of the united kingdom have been opened, the first in 1785; and the last in 1842; but the largest of these had only 120 scholars in 1869, and the smallest had 40. The Ackworth school report for 1869 shews that the total receipts that year were £6,910 8s., and the payments £7,191 6s. 6d., leaving a deficiency of £280 18s. 6d.[z] The Flounder's institute was

	£	s.	d.
z. The receipts consisted of rents, dividends, interest, &c.	1182	14	0
Subscriptions and donations and legacies	1252	8	0
From children	4475	6	0
	6910	8	0
The payments were—			
For annuitants and interest	236	13	2
Food, fire, light, washing, &c.	3120	15	5
Clothing	742	1	8
Children's weekly allowance.....	50	7	6
Contingencies and reward fund....	77	5	6
Conveying children at vacation ..	107	1	0
Salaries and wages, including apothecary and drugs	2271	13	7
Furniture repairs, taxes, &c.....	473	9	4
Library and Stationery	111	19	4
	7191	6	6

established by Benjamin Flounders of Yarm, with £40,000, for training young men to be teachers in the Society of Friends. The building was opened for students in the summer of 1848. The instruction according to the trust deed includes ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy in all its parts; to which have been added other subjects to meet recent requirements of education or having more immediate reference to the Society. The institution was intended to accommodate

	£	s.	d.
The property account gives the value of the land, buildings, and grounds, washing mill, gas and waterworks, swimming bath, boarding house, and mill	35,096	0	0
Estate at Scarborough	200	0	0
Money invested and dividends and rents due	4631	16	5
Farming garden stock, furniture, &c.	3763	14	4
Clothing on hand	760	10	0
Provisions and other things on hand	336	8	7
Library	341	0	0
Reward fund	4	14	6
In hand	553	15	5
	45,687	19	3

Deductions :—

Annuities	2586	5	9			
Children's account Unexpired time ..	1159	18	4			
Borrowed and interest	2882	9	0			
Donations for improvements	1000	0	0	7628	13	1
Balance in favour of institution ..				38,059	6	2

twelve pupils, and at present there are eight or nine there.[A]

From Ackworth we may go to the thriving village of Purston Jacklin, more properly *Preston* Jacklin,[B] which has many new buildings, and is well kept; and may thence walk across the railway to the village of Featherston, which occupies high ground. Featherston was not a place that had a prosperous appearance a few years ago, notwithstanding its proximity to the active townships of Castleford and Whitwood, but it has lately been much amended in this respect, and is still in process of improvement. It consists of farms and cottages and several houses of more pretension. The old hall is a comparatively large building, but rather gloomy. The manor house was not tenanted for a long time, but that also has been repaired, and is now occupied.

The church, which is not in very good repair,

The annuities are, I understand, sums payable to persons for life in consideration of grants of property made for benefit of the school, being in fact a form of legacy to the funds. An account of the growth and progress of the school and of its management, written by Mr. Thos. Pumphrey, late superintendent, was published in 1853 by Mr. George F. Linney, the stationer at Ackworth.

A. See also History of Ackworth school, p. 53.

B. At Purston Jacklin and Monkrode, in the same township, from the time of Henry VIII. to the early part of the last century, resided the family of Hamerton, descended from a younger son of Hamerton of Hellifield Peel in Craven. Their pedigree was entered at Dugdale's visitation in 1665.—*T. N. I. See Shirley's Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 304.

is perpendicular in style and plain, and the walls of the nave, aisle, and chancel are embattled. It consists of tower, nave, south aisle, chancel, and south porch, the latter supported by strong stone ribs. The chancel ceiling is panelled with wood. The ceilings of nave and aisle are underdrawn and plastered, and old common-shaped pews occupy the floor. Within the altar rails is the black marble slab covering the grave of the Honorable Nicolas Fairfax, son to Thomas Lord Fairfax of Gilling castle, who died 18th September, 1657.[c] A brass to the memory of Matthew Hamerton of Purston Jacklin bears date 1694. There are many stones of later date. A tomb stone lies over Langdale Sunderland's grave in front of the altar rail in the chancel. It bears date 9th November, but the year is trodden out by the feet of children whose form was placed upon it. Hunter, in his privately-printed Antiquarian notices of Lupset, Heath, Sharlston, and Ackton, 1851, says that Sunderland lived at Ackton until ten years after the Revolution of 1688. He presented himself at Dugdale's visitation in 1665, and died 9th November, 1698, aged above 80.[D] Sunder-

c. He had two daughters and co-heiresses. Catherine married Thomas Waterton Esq. of Walton, and Helena died unmarried. Thomas and Catherine Waterton were grandparents, twice removed, to Chas. Waterton the great naturalist.—*T. N. I. And see Hunter's book mentioned in the text.*

D. See also Watson's Halifax 256, where the same year is given.

land was owner of and resident at Ackton (or Aikton) hall, having purchased the Featherston estate from Thomas Beckwith, who was living at Ackton in 1612,[E] and removed there from High Sunderland near Halifax, the ancient seat of his family. He was son to Abraham Sunderland and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Peter Langdale of Santon in Yorkshire,[F] and nephew of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, afterward Lord Langdale, the royalist commander, and accompanied that general in most of his enterprises. Sunderland was a captain of a troop of horse, and was at Marston moor fight. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thornhill of Fixby; and he had several children. His son Peter succeeded him at Ackton. He appears to have lived a good part of his time at Coley hall near Halifax;[G] and Oliver Heywood says that he was obliged by reason of his expenses for the king and others to sell it in 1652; and that with part of the proceeds he bought Ackton. His composition to the Commonwealth was £878.[H] Boothroyd says he had raised and supported a regiment of cavalry at his own

E. So Thoresby thinks. He says this Beckwith married Frances, daughter and heir of William Frost of Ackton. Marmaduke Beckwith of Dacre, Thomas's grandfather, sold his lands in Clint, and bought Ackton and Featherston.—*Ducatus Leodiensis* 131.

F. Watson's Halifax, 255.

G. Same, 256-7.

H. Hunter's privately-printed book on Ackton, &c., 98-9; and Watson.

expense. He spent £1,500 a year in the royal cause, and he suffered considerably in the time of the Commonwealth; and after the restoration was, like many others, neglected and forgotten. [1] The Featherston parish registers contain many entries relating to his family prior to March, 1659; but for fifty years following that date the registers are unfortunately lost.[J] In the time covered by the missing register Langdale Sunderland's death and burial occurred. On his gravestone, either in pursuance of his own suggestion, or through the affection of his surviving relatives or friends, was placed the inscription—*Veritas — in terris peregrina, in cœlo civis* — words which seem peculiarly appropriate when regarded as expressive of the failure of success in his worldly contentions, making him to feel but as a stranger and a pilgrim on earth, and to desire a better country, namely, a heavenly, where might be obtained the blessings which had not fallen to his lot here. He made several gifts to the living of Featherston church, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the present vicar. His will bears date 12th January, 1686, and by it the last of his donations to the living

1. History of Pontefract, 183.

J. The Featherston registers begin November, 1558, and the first book ends in March, 1659. They contain entries of families still existing and others now gone—Hippons, Frosts, Beckwiths, Sunderlands, and others of note, but I have not been able to make a careful examination.

is made.[K] His grandson Peter sold Ackton and Featherston to Edmund Winn Esq., ancestor of the late Sir Edmund Mark Winn, who took the title of baronet as next in succession to the last Sir Rowland Winn of Nostel.[L] The baronetcy became extinct upon Sir Edmund's death in 1833.

The Featherston belfry has three bells. On one side of the bell frame is carved "Mr. L.S. 1682," the person referred to being, no doubt, Langdale Sunderland. Another memorial of Sunderland appears on a gate post near the southerly entrance to the village, where are the initials L.S. and a date 16—, with portions of two other figures, which Mr. Joseph Shaw, a resident farmer, who is nearly 80 years old, informs me have been 82. The opposite post has IIIP. (probably H.I.P. or I.H.P.) and the letter V, for vicar (?).

On the floor of the nave of the church, wearing out under the feet of the parishioners, are tomb stones of the seventeenth century and later; and the floor of the vestry is in part paved with tomb stones. It is repugnant to right feeling to obliterate inscriptions placed over graves, though a knowledge of the inscriptions on the greater number *may* be of no value

K. It was proved at York 6th August, 1701; and it appears that at the date of his will he lived at Featherston, and his oldest son Brian at "Aikton."

L. Boothroyd's History Pontefract 183.

perhaps; but who can say? The adoption of measures for preserving those memorials would be an excellent reform; but in such a case as at present the people are compelled to walk on the lettered stones. The vestry is at the east end of the aisle, which was appropriated to its present use by the last vicar, Mr. Kelly, sixty or seventy years ago. Down to that time it was divided from the chancel by iron railings; now it is separated by a stone wall. Two at least of the tomb stones on the vestry floor are memorials of Sunderlands — one of Mr. Abraham Sunderland of Ackton, who was buried 5th September, 1673, in the 23rd year of his age; and another of Ann, wife of Thomas Sunderland of Featherston, who died 26th August, 1749, in the 38th year of her age — "Uxor et mater optima."

The font at Featherston is remarkable. It is octagonal. Three of the sides are plain. Four others bear shields with arms. The first of the four has the name Baghill. The third has in old text the words — **Johes de Baghill & Materina uxor ejus.** Mr. Hunter, in his privately-printed Antiquarian notices above-mentioned, after referring to the initials A.C. (those of Alured Comyn, the prior of Nostel) in the east window, says the font is of earlier date than those, but that it cannot be older than the middle of the fifteenth century, for it bears the arms of John Nevil, Marquis Montacute, brother

to the earl of Warwick, who fell at the battle of Barnet in 1471.[M] Another shield is ermine charged with a saltire, being the arms of Scargills, lords of Stapleton. A third is charged with the arms of Baghill, three eagles' heads on a pale or bend, impaling barry of eight pieces; the second charged with two annulets; and the sixth with one. Hunter does not know the impalement. The Baghill coat was, he says, quartered in later times by a family at Featherston named Usher, who were descended from the heiress of Baghill. Mr. Hunter also says that in Bernard's survey Robert Baghill is said to have had land in Featherston which in 1577 was in the hands of Robert Usher, who appeared at the visitation of 1585 and described himself as of Featherston, grandson to John Usher by his wife, daughter of Thomas Baghill of Featherston.[N]

Ackton hall is pleasantly situated half a mile west of the church. It is in the parish of Featherston, and is now owned by Mr. Bradley. Mr. Hunter, in the book before mentioned, says the Fetherstons were early owners, and that there is no reason to doubt that the Frosts acquired their interest in Ackton and Featherston from marriage with the heiress of the Fetherstons early in the fifteenth century; and

M. And see Burke's Extinct Peerages, edit. 1866, 396.

N. See Hunter as above.

that after three or four generations of Frosts an heiress of the family, Margaret, daughter of Walter, married a son to Henry, third Percy Earl of Northumberland—Joceline Percy, who was seated at Newland[o] and whose name is preserved in Sandal church. The Frosts were owners of lands in Beverley and Hull; the wife of one was a Woodruffe of Woolley; another was Robert, rector of Thornhill and Chancellor to Arthur Prince of Wales, and was buried at Sandal. Walter's will is dated in March, 1528, and was proved 5th April, 1529. Beckwiths, one of whom is said to have also married a Frost, possessed Ackton to the time of the Commonwealth. The Beckwiths intermarried with Nalsons of Altofts, Hunts of Carlton, Fairfaxes of Gilling, and Watertons of Walton.[p]

o. Newland in the parish of Cottingham, not Newland near Wakefield, as Mr. Hunter incorrectly says.

p. In Burke's Extinct Baronetage, edit. 2, p. 51, the descent of the Beckwiths is traced from the Malbies (afterward Beckwiths) subsequently described as of Aldborough. The family, which was very ancient and widely dispersed over this county, intermarried with the best Yorkshire houses. Marmaduke of Ackton had issue Thomas of Ackton, living in 1612, who married Frances daughter and heir of William Frost Esq. of Ackton. The other Thomases succeeded this in direct decent, and the last had two daughters and co-heirs—Isabel, who married Nicholas Fairfax (I presume the Nicholas buried in Featherston church) and Barbara, who married Matthew Lockwood. The above Marmaduke is said to have been purchaser of Featherston, and his grandson Thomas sold the lands at Featherston and Ackton, which Langdale Sunderland bought.—Burke, as above.

After the Beckwiths came the Sunderlands.[q]

Ackton adjoins Snydale, which is a small village in Normanton parish with a hall and one inn, and a population of 180 people. The hall was the residence of the Torres. In Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis the pedigree of this family is given, tracing their descent from Odo de Turre in the time of Henry I.—1120—down to 1815. Their arms, in allusion to their name, are—sable a *tower* or within a border varey. In 1692 James Torre the antiquarian, who left many MSS., sold his Lincolnshire lands and purchased Snydale. There are two or three monuments to him in Normanton church, from which it appears that he died 31st July, 1699, aged 49. He was buried at Normanton. The wall tablet in the south chancel declares him to have been a good Christian, a great antiquary, and a man worthy of respect; whilst the slab and brass in the north chancel credit him with recovering things from the farthest antiquity and arranging them, and of bringing others from darkness to light, making his name eternal—happy himself while all mourn him. The late Rev. Henry Torre, rector of Thornhill, who died 25th December, 1866, whose sister married Mr. James Favell of Normanton, was his great grandson. I have heard the family name pronounced at Normanton by a member of an old family there, as it seems to have been originally written, *Turre*.

q. Pp. 88—98.

Within the limits of Snydale lies part of the Roman way which communicated in one direction with Ermine-street, a few miles south of Legiolium—Castleford; and in the other crossed the Calder and then connected itself with the Ossett-street, Upper-street in West Ardsley, and the camp at Lofthouse. After leaving Heath Common the road bears the startling name of Hell-hole-lane; and, further on, the memory of its origin is preserved by the name "Street houses," situate on the confines of the parish.

The small foot-bridge over the little beck that divides Ackton from Snydale was the scene of a cold-blooded murder on the 17th October, 1828. A young man named William Longthorne of Barmby moor near Pocklington, aged only 18 years, left Wakefield at six o'clock in the morning of that day, having walked from Aberford the day before and having lodged in Wrengate at night. He was on his way to Ferrybridge, where he expected employment in the stables. In the morning he was accompanied by a man, also young, named William Mosey, son to a labourer at the gas works, and who lived in Wrengate. Longthorne had met Mosey when on his way from Aberford, and the latter caused Longthorne to be called up on the morning of the murder. The two were traced over Heath Common to Snydale, Longthorne being dressed in a brown frock coat and drab cord breeches, and carrying a bundle; and Mosey in a hairy

cap, a blue-striped smock, and dirty cotton trousers. One woman described Mosey as a low, broad-set, black-looking man. The two passed a man who was going the same road only a short distance before they reached Snydale, and this man, walking more slowly, went past the place of the murder shortly after it had been committed. He noticed blood on the trampled grass, but, seeing no person, suspected nothing. The close where this happened was Dole close, and Longthorne was destined never to go beyond it, for when he and Mosey came into the lower part of it, Mosey knocked him down, got upon him, cut his throat almost from ear to ear with a razor, dividing the windpipe and laying bare the carotid arteries; and then dragged him by the feet to the little beck and threw him in alive and bleeding, and made off. A workman in a field heard a cry a little past eight o'clock, raised himself to listen, but heard no more, and went on with his work. The cold water stopped the bleeding, and Longthorne crawled by the beck side and through the closes to the back door of Alsop's house, the Cross Keys Inn. Dr. Buchanan, then of Loscoe, and a Pontefract surgeon, were immediately sent for to attend him. Longthorne was unable to speak until his wound had been sewed up, and then only badly "yes" and "no;" but he made signs, and in presence of the Rev. Mr. Hodgson of Normanton, wrote upon a slate a

short statement of the attack, but could not give Mosey's name. He died in the forenoon of the following day. All that Mosey got from Longthorne was five shillings in money and a small bundle of clothing; but the latter he threw away after carrying it a short distance. The razor too was found in a field near the Dole close. Longthorne had, however, other money upon him, namely, a sovereign, a guinea note, and eight shillings in silver. The coroner (Mr. Thomas Lee) held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Mosey, and efforts were made to apprehend him, but failed of success. He has not been brought to justice. [R]

R. In the Wakefield Constables' Accounts are entries of payments for searching after him; and one item seems to imply that he was apprehended; but that was not so. In September, 1851, Mr McDonnold, the then chief constable of Wakefield, heard of the whereabout of Mosey; but it was deemed impossible (because of the deaths of witnesses and other things) to obtain sufficient evidence for a conviction, and the offender was unmolested. The murder caused much sensation in the district. Longthorne was buried at Normanton; and outside the east end of the church the headstone over his grave, bearing a short statement of the mournful tale, may still be seen. This was not the first tragedy of the kind in this neighbourhood, for in the Normanton Register, 1589, is this curious entry—"Jo. Balie of Bury Lancash. being slain betwixt Wakefield & Pomfrett by some wicked person was buried 9 Feb."

CROFTON, HEMSWORTH, BRIERLEY, BRIERLEY MANOR, RINGSTON HILL, SOUTH KIRKBY.

CROFTON village, three miles from Wakefield, stands partly on high ground, but has not generally an extensive prospect. From the front of the old hall, however, we see many miles of country westward; and from the church tower the view extends to the heights about Huddersfield and Holmfirth, and includes many intermediate elevations, such as Woolley edge, Ossett, Horbury, and Wakefield. East and north the prospect does not reach above two miles.

The church was built in the first half of the fifteenth century by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, first founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, a native of Crofton, who died in 1431,[A] and whose arms are carved on a small stone shield, now somewhat worn, placed in front of the south porch—Barry of six, in chief three

A. Hunter's privately-printed notice of Lupset, &c., 75. Lupton's Wakefield Worthies, 29, 32.

lozenges. The church is a square-set and uniform building, and is cross-shaped, the tower being in the centre of the cross. The nave is about sixty feet long, and the chancel thirty-six feet. There is no aisle. The transepts measure about sixty feet from wall to wall. One is the vestry; the other is called Lord Westmorland's end. On the south wall of the chancel is a small piscina of good form. In the chancel are tombs of the Wilsons, owners of the greater part of Crofton. Sir Henry Wright Wilson, a well-known magistrate, died 3rd December, 1832, aged 73 years; his first wife, Jane Chaloner of Guisborough, died 22nd February, 1799; and his second wife, Lady Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the fourth Earl of Ailesbury, died 9th February, 1836. His father, Joshua Wilson, recorder of Pontefract, with whom began the Wilson ownership of Crofton, and who was owner in 1759, died 31st May, 1797. On the south wall of the chancel is a memorial tablet to Rev. George Wilson, perpetual curate of Chapelthorp, who died 1st December, 1817, aged 62; and in the nave is a monument to the memory of Mr. George Gould of Pontefract, who died 3rd June, 1838, aged 47. Memorials of Crofton families and residents here appear on the church floor and in the graveyard.[B] A wall tablet in

B. In the church is a mural monument to the memory of Mary Meyer, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Mr Francis Mason of Crofton, and wife

the chancel states that Mrs. Tew, wife of Edward Tew Esq. of Crofton hall, who died 5th February, 1865, left £100 for poor widows, the interest to be divided amongst them at Christmas. Miss Richmall Mangnall, a lady well known by name through her school books on history, geography, and astronomy, keeper of a boarding school for ladies at Crofton hall, was buried here in May, 1820.

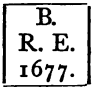
In the village of Crofton are two halls, the oldest situate opposite the church, and the other opposite the rectory at the foot of the hill, on which the greater part of the village rests. The last named hall is now occupied by Edward Tew Esq. The first was for several generations the residence of the Ireland family, owners for a few years of Nostel, who also possessed the Crofton estate and sold it to Mr. Joshua Wilson, about the middle of the last century. According to the Crofton register the Irelands were here from the early part of the seventeenth century. Entries occur from 16th February, 1631, on which day Ralph son of Sir Francis Ireland knight was baptised, to 18th November, 1742, when John, son of John Ireland Esq. was baptised. At one time between the two dates William Ireland Esq. was head of the family.

of Paul Meyer, third son of Sir Paul Meyer of London. She died in 1738. It was erected by her son Paul Meyer. It appears by a deed Mr. Ince has seen that Mr. Mason paid to the Irelands a fee farm rent of 6s. for lands in Crofton.

Other dwelling houses of considerable age are here; three, at least, bear dates—one,

Another on house and outbuildings—

And a third—



Of the first and second I do not know the explanation. The last, which is at the south side of the village street, bears also the arms of Birkhead—a chevron between three garbs. The initials are doubtless those of a Richard Birkhead and his wife. This surname I have found once in the parish register, 30th June, 1724, when Richard Birkhead of Wakefield, gentleman, married Jane Routh of Pontefract. I infer from the date that this was not the Richard who built the house.

In the rector's garden are fragments of an ancient cross discovered some years ago in the foundation of a wall in Church field, where it is supposed the church originally stood. They are in good preservation. On the front of the

lower fragment are two hooted animals in an impossible attitude; at the back two serpents intertwined, and at the sides two exceedingly elegant running patterns. On the front of the upper stone is a figure holding a cross, and behind is a figure inverted. The height of the two stones is near 3 feet,—2 feet and 1 foot. The bottom of the lower stone is about 13 inches by 7.[c]

The Crofton parish registers begin 22nd June, 1617, and from the first we find the names of families still existing here or in the neighbourhood; whilst later also occur other well-known names. I give a list in the note, marking in italic the surviving names, and adding a few interesting particulars. In 1713 occupations of parishioners begin to be stated, from which it is seen that many colliers lived in the parish; and it is inferred from the strangeness of the names that many of the people came from foreign districts, and that the population was somewhat shifting. I have omitted 200 or 300 names in the time of my search—a long list for so small a parish.[d]

c. This is from Mr. James Fowler's paper in the proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of London, No. 1, vol. 4, 1867-8, which Mr. Fowler kindly lends me.

d. *Scholey*, *Lee*, Jubge, *Middleton* 1618, *Wrathe*, *Shepherd*, Shepard, Roydhouse, Godwart, Gawdra, Caudra, *Booth*, Arnold, *Nottingham*, Nottingam, *Hamshire* 1629 (afterward spelt Haumshaw, Halmshire, Haumsha, Holmeshaw, Hamsha, Holmshaw, Hampshire), *Hartley* 1636, Ratcliffe, *Shillito*, *Stocks*, *Saunder-*

Oakenshaw, in Crofton parish, at the side nearest to Wakefield, where the Midland railway

sone, *Atocke*, *Atack*, Geste, Guest, Yeamond, *Grace* 1643, *Wayrde*, *Pynder*, Howden, Nyroles Twybele 1646, *Arnoll*, Croft of Sharlston, Heesome (also Esham, Hesam, Heasom, Heysome 1678), Lynley, *Lumbe*, *Blagburn*, Goddard the pindar 1656, *Herring*, *Copley*, *Aveson*, *Poppleton*, *Spoforth*, *Barber*, Woofendale 1682, Bramham, Sympson of Oakenshaw, Champney 1683, *Denton*, Baster, Schorer of Harepark, *Cusworth*, *Furbisher* from Normanton 1732, Fosse, Wood of Oakenshaw 1738, Hammond, Heptenstall, Webster Esq. 1749, *Duce*, Beamont 1747, *Beaumont*, *Duncalf* 1750, Goodair of Harepark, *Holder*, *Stead*, Fowkes at the Windmill house, afterward called *Faux*, innkeeper, *Lodge*, *Secker*, *Frickley*, Huff, Rumford, *Corbridge* 1784, *Boulby*, *Naylor*, Southerne dancing master 1790, Sylvester 1778, Dryden 1805. In 1613 "Mr William Claton of Oakenshaye, Esquire," was buried on 28th July; and on 20th August in the year following Margaret his widow was buried. In 1671-3-4 Thomas Waterton Esq. had births of children registered. Joshua Wilson Esq., before mentioned, was buried on 5th June, 1797; and Jane, Sir Henry Wilson's first wife on 2nd February, 1799. On the title page is written "Owen Stoode, minister at Crofton 1636, 1637, 17th January." On 16th July, 1637, Thomas Andrew, clerk, is named; and on 16th January, 1649, Edward Hill, rector. On 17th April, 1654, the same "Mr. Edward Hill was sworn registrar under the new [Commonwealth] Act of Parliament" before "Jo. Warde" — Mr. Justice Warde of Pontefract — and afterward entries occur of marriages before Sir John Savile. On 6th November, 1662, Edward Browne was inducted to the rectory by Thomas Bradley, D.D., rector of Ackworth. Mr. Browne was buried 2nd April, 1687; and on the 2nd July following John Clayton was inducted. In 1698 John Coleman is named as rector; and in 1718 Edward Wilson; 1729, John Wiggins, curate. On 31st March, 1677, "Nicholas Twibell, an excommunicate person, as I [E. Browne, rector,] am informed," was buried; and in 1678 "Thomas Boyne, churchwarden, was buried at Sandal Magna without any leave from me" [the same rector]. William Heysome, church-

station stands, possessed a capital messuage belonging to Nostel priory, granted to Dr. Legh, with other priory lands. It was subsequently the residence of good families, as Kaye and Clayton, and in late times has been a farm house, if, as I presume, it stood where the present farmstead is. The present buildings were erected a few years ago on the old site.

At about two miles south of Crofton church stand Harepark, Santingley grange, and Winterset. The first, with its farmstead situated on good site, is in the midst of the land away from a public road; the last is a small, quiet, farming village, containing old dwellings, but none of great importance as buildings. Santingley, or "Saint Inley," comprising about 340 acres,[E] was the grange of Nostel priory, and it and Winterset, which were called "Manors of Winterset and Santingley," were disposed of, after the dissolution, to private persons. Grants of these estates and of West Hardwick were made to Sir Thomas Gargrave by letters patent 10th August, 15th Elizabeth (1572); the Irelands appear to have acquired them 22nd James I.;

warden, buried 1678; Edward Heysome and George Firth, churchwardens, 1678. 1680, Rosamond, daughter of Jervase Nevill gentleman, baptised December 20th; and Elizabeth his wife buried January 2nd, 1734, Joseph Fosse and Mary Ireland were married March 26th. I desire to thank the Rev. J. S. Moore, the rector, for kindly facilitating my search in the registers.

E. From a list of Santingley closes.

John Silvester had to do with them in 1707, and his name occurs in various deeds, a list of which I have before me, until 1720. The earlier deeds were probably mortgages, and others, which bear date in and after 1716, the conveyances to him. The estates descended to his successors, owners of Newland, and were some years ago sold to Miss Rawson of Nidd hall, to whom they now belong. The house and buildings at the grange are extensive, but very little that can with certainty be said to have belonged to the priory now remains. Perhaps the interior of part of the house may have done so. In the kitchen is a pump with the initials I.S. and the date 1754, at which time John Silvester Smith was owner. On the northerly side is a close, called Dam close, with large hollow in it, where has formerly been a collection of water.

Hemsworth stands about five miles from Crofton and about eight from Wakefield. The railway from the latter place goes within half a mile of the village. The nearest way on foot is along the turnpike road past Crofton and by Foulby, Nostel Priory gates, and Hemsworth Lane ends. The country is pleasant all the way, though not very remarkable, but it is away from smoke. After entering the lane at Nostel we come in sight of Mr. Winn's colliery and his long row of cottages for the workpeople; and soon arrive at the little collection of houses at

the "Lane ends." Two miles further stands Hemsworth, a large village in a slight hollow. The church and the hall (Mr. W. H. Leatham's) are at the upper side of it. Mr. Leatham's house has good views from the front toward Hooton Pagnell and Hickleton; but the houses of the village have scarcely any view. There are other good houses beside the hall. One is the endowed Grammar school, founded by Archbishop Holgate, fifty-ninth Archbishop of York, and endowed with lands of the present yearly value of about £400, to which £300 a year is added from the hospital property. The Court of Chancery a few years ago directed that a new school house should be built at an expense of £4,000. In 1868 it was occupied by the Rev. Charles Andrew, the master. Another good building, though of small size, had at the time of my visit in 1868 just been built as a school for poor children. Both these schools have dwelling houses for the teachers attached to them. In the village also is a reading room and library for working men, built and provided for by Mr. Leatham. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in the early decorated style in 1866-7. It is now a plain building, and consists of tower, nave with aisles, and chancel. The tower is narrow in proportion to the size of the church. The chancel is a little older than the rest of the church, but it is quite modern. What the church was anciently, no one can say from

the present structure, for it has been made as little interesting as possible; but there were once in it Norman pillars with ornamented capitals. These, however, have perished, and the remains may now be seen in fragments in the adjoining ground lately belonging to Hemsworth hospital. The most ancient things left about the church are two very old yew trees growing at the edge of the graveyard, the largest of which is sixteen feet in girth, four feet from the ground. The church contains monuments to Wrightsons of Cusworth, patrons of the living in the early part of the eighteenth century; Stockses of Kinsley, and others; but the most interesting monument is a tablet in the south chancel put up by Prudence Gargrave to her mother Catherine, daughter to Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse and widow of the unfortunate Thomas Gargrave who, as elsewhere mentioned, was executed at York in 1595 when only 35 years old. The inscription refers to Thomas Wentworth's wife as "Margaret, daughter and heir to the honourable family of the Gascoignes of Gawthorp," and to the widow's mother-in-law, first wife to Sir Cotton Gargrave, as daughter to Sir William Fairfax of Steyton, near York. The inscription also says that the widow lived in wedlock with her husband eight years, and remained his mournful widow thirty-six years, spending her days religiously to God, hospitably towards her friends,

and charitably towards all, and dying in 1631.

"Humble in prosperity;
Constant in adversity;
Rarely exemplary
In both fortunes."[F]

The Hemsworth parish registers begin 12th July, 1654, break off in 1656, recommence 3rd April, 1662, (Edward Mowson being rector) and continue to this time. The second book commences April, 1685, when Henry Farrar was rector, Mr. Mowson having been buried 22nd November, 1680. The interments of many brothers and sisters from the hospital are registered; the registers are well kept, but the entries are few, and do not contain matters of general interest, so far as I have seen, down to about 1700.

On the north of the church yard are the old hospital buildings, now disused; the new and larger erections a mile south-west of the church having been substituted. The present hospital consists of two rows of buildings and a master's house, the more northerly row consisting of twelve houses for inmates, each having a separate dwelling, and of a small chapel. The chapel occupies the centre of the row. The other row consists of eight houses for inmates, and of a central porter's lodge and board room. The buildings are Elizabethan in syle, con-

F. See a reference to the father, mother, and daughter under Nostel.

structed with brick and stone facings, and are of one storey, except the lodge and the board room, which have chambers. The bricks are chiefly red, but crossed with bands of black. This and projecting bay windows, high chimneys, and other now unusual accessories of ordinary dwellings, give to the hospital a rather fanciful

HEMSWORTH HOSPITAL.

appearance. The master's house is a good-sized dwelling, and it stands at a little distance from, and between the ends of, the two rows of buildings. Neither the workmanship nor the materials can be deemed satisfactory. Both are of an inferior kind, and will be found dear whatever sum may have been paid for them. The wood, for instance, is common deal, and badly fitted,

and the locks, hinges, and fasteners are very poor. The charity is wealthy, and good work is cheapest in the long run, but there is an appearance of poverty throughout the erections.

Over the entrance is placed the inscription—

"Hospital of Robert Holgate, Abp. Fd., 1555;"

and over the poor fire place in the board room is a shield with the archbishop's arms — two keys, impaling a lion rampant—and the words—

"Hosp. Robt. Holgate founded 1555, rebt. 1860."

The only good thing in the room is a richly-carved modern oak chair—an excellent piece of furniture. In front of the chapel is a full length stone statue of the founder in a niche under a canopy. The chapel is poor in building and furnishing like the rest. In it are two small stained glass memorial windows — one to the memory of the father of the present Lord Halifax (Sir Francis Lindley Wood), who died 31st December, 1846; and the other to the memory of Mrs. Wentworth, wife to the late Godfrey Wentworth Esq. of Woolley, who died 9th July, 1842. The Archbishop endowed the hospital with lands, some portion of which he purchased from the King (Henry VIII.) at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, in carrying out which work he assisted the king. Part is at Malton, part at Hemsworth, and the rest elsewhere. The whole consists, as I read, of above 2,000 acres, and

produces an income of above £3,000 a year. The master has £600 a year, or one-fifth of the revenue, and the twenty inmates have now £40 a year each, free from taxes. In addition to these incomes both the master and inmates have houses. The charity is enjoyed by poor parishioners of Hemsworth, Felkirk, South Kirkby, and Wragby. Five from each parish are chosen by a body of electors, consisting of the master, the rector, and churchwardens of Hemsworth, the vicar of Felkirk, the incumbent of Wragby, and four owners of land in, or inhabitant householders of, Hemsworth named by the trustees; and five are a quorum. The persons elected to the benefits of the charity are now required to be fully sixty years old, or else blind or lame, or to have come, without blame on their part, to known misery, want, or penury. This is part of the new scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1857, which directed that the new hospital be built for the ten brothers and sisters, a porter, a matron, and the master. The latter was also directed to celebrate divine service twice on Sunday and once every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. In the early part of this century, the charity was misapplied, the property being appropriated by the trustees to their own purposes. The Court of Chancery, at that time, put matters right, and the income of each brother and sister rose to be above £100 a year, four-fifths of the rental; but this liberal

allowance being subject to abuse, and the old buildings near the church not being sufficient for the accommodation of all the brothers and sisters, the later plan already mentioned was sanctioned by the court. In time the scheme contemplates an increase of the number of recipients of the charity. The distinguishing marks of a brother are a long blue frock coat with yellow cuffs and a large silver badge on the left arm. Those of a sister are a blue stuff gown, yellow cuffs, and a silver badge. The master in 1868 was the Rev. C. E. Armstrong, who was appointed in 1832.

Holgate was made bishop of Llandaff in 1537, and archbishop of York in 1544. Hunter,[a] after mentioning that Holgate was archbishop at the time of the Reformation, says he was deprived on the accession of Queen Mary and confined in the tower a year and a half. The tradition at Hemsworth is, that he was a native of this place; and after his release from the tower he is supposed to have retired to Bissett house—so named from the Bissett family, now corrupted into *Vissett*—and to have lived in retirement there until his death about 1556. It is also believed that he was buried at Hemsworth, though no written memorial of him exists there, so that the places of his birth and death are obscure. The grammar school was founded in his life time, King Henry's letters patent bearing

a. In 2, South Yorkshire, 431-2.

date October, 1546; the hospital by provisions of his will dated 27th April, 1555, wherein he describes himself as Robert Holdgate alias Halgate. The hospital stands on the higher part of the Hemsworth lands looking over to Woolley, and heights above Barnsley, and beyond those to the western moors. Visset common is on one side of the hospital, and the Visset house, or farm-stead, is on the other.

Due south, at a distance of a mile, on a hill, stands Brierley, a long and somewhat winding village of ordinary houses, farms and cottages, with three or four dwellings of a larger size. A new church and school house have been erected since 1868, no church having previously existed here, Brierley being in the parish of Felkirk, and having its authorised place of worship there. The new church is a neat little stone structure, in the middle of the village, with nave, chancel, and spire; the latter already a land mark from many surrounding points. In style it is early decorated, and it seems well arranged inside. The walls are of dressed stone, and the roofs plain wood, the supports of the latter resting on carved stone corbels; the chancel ceiling is coved and painted blue. The stalls are all made of deal. The east window is glazed with coloured glass. The village has extensive views from two sides. On the south-east we see Goldthorpe-lane ends not far from Hickleton, Darfield church, and part of Wath-on-Dearne.

On the south prominent points are Hoober stand and Needle's Eye, a mile beyond which lies Wentworth house. On the west we see many heights between the above objects and Barnsley, whilst others reach away toward Silkstone and Wortley and the course of the Don. Barnsley, situated in a hollow, is seen lying in a bed of smoke, through which rise tall chimneys, and the spire of the congregational chapel and the tower of Saint Mary's church. In front of Barnsley stands Monk Bretton, whilst to the right for a long way stretch Staincross common and Woolley edge. The tall Crigglestone chimney stands in advance of the high lands of Netherton and Midgley. Next, toward the north, opens the vale of the Calder, and right of that appears Ossett with its church. From Brierley common and the eastern side of Ringston hill we see Hemsworth hall and village, and high lands a long way beyond; also the pleasant looking Elmsall lodge, the village of Upton on its elevation, part of South Elmsall, and, upon heights, the village of Hooton Pagnell, and the lands of Hickleton. From the mound on the westerly side of the farm house at Ringston hill, looking across the high lands of Havercroft, the upper part of the Wakefield parish church spire appears. I have been told that from one or two points about Brierley the tower of York minster can be seen, but I have not been so fortunate

as to be there on a clear enough day.

A mile south-east, but within the Brierley limits, stands Ringston hill, a commanding elevation with a patch of common about it, a favourite resort throughout past generations for bodies of local soldiers, as militiamen and volunteers of days gone by; and in our time a well-known meeting place for fox-hounds on hunting days; but attractive at all times to lovers of the open country. On the south-western side it descends with considerable abruptness to the poor village of Grimethorp, a hamlet of Brierley; and at this part formerly lay the ancient park possessed here by the Harringtons, descendants from Adam Fitz Swein, the Saxon lord of Staincross. The Harringtons were seated at Brierley; and lands held of them in this part of Yorkshire are said to have been held as of their manor of Brierley. They were preceded as owners by the Neviles and Longvillerses. Hunter, from whom these particulars are taken,[H] gives the Harrington pedigree from the early part of the fifteenth century to the early part of the sixteenth. The site of the mansion of this family is still to be seen half way between Brierley manor house and Grimethorp. Hunter describes it "as a plot of about five acres, surrounded by a moat, in the construction of which a small natural dell was made available, and the rest was an artificial trench;"

H. 2, South Yorkshire, 407.

and, as he also says, it bears the modern name of Hall-steads. The fortification has disappeared, but in Hunter's time, about 1828, portions of the walls might be seen in the ground. On the edge of the hill above Hall-steads, and within the limits of the park, stands the Brierley manor house, a dwelling contemporaneous with the mansion at Hallsteads,[1] and possessed by the same owners, one erection being for defence and the other for pleasure. The manor house occupies one of the finest sites in the district for extent of view. The white walls are a familiar object from many heights about Wakefield, as they are also from numerous positions at considerable distances southward and westward. The places seen from it are nearly the same as those already mentioned as to be seen from the village. After the Harringtons the Earl of Shrewsbury became owner of Brierley by purchase in 1580; and from the Talbots it went to the Saviles, and then to the Savile-Foljambes, the present owners of the manor. Upon the common at Ringston hill grows the remarkable "old Adam" oak, much decreased in size in late years. It is an ancient and large tree measuring twenty-seven feet in girth at a yard above the ground. The trunk is hollow, and the north side is broken away. Most of the branches also are gone. In 1868 a very large branch was blown off by the wind;

1. Same. The manor house has been rebuilt.

but on the southerly side are still some very vigorous limbs. This tree must be many centuries old. The people at Brierley tell of Nevison (Nevinson) the highwayman lodging in it and hiding stolen treasures in it, things which probably did not happen, though Nevison's name is connected with Ringston hill. Hunter, [1] referring to Nevison, says that here was a public house in the time of Charles II., and that at Rotherham Sessions, 1676, Adam Hawksworth, the innkeeper, was ordered to have his sign taken down for harbouring Nevison. This man in his life time must have made a deep impression upon the minds of the inhabitants of the district, for his name is still remembered and familiarly spoken of by their descendants after the lapse of nearly two hundred years. He seems to have been popularly regarded as a thief of that attractive sort which robbed the rich and gave to the poor. He and his companions were horsemen, and committed their robberies in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, chiefly between Newark and York. Nevison, whose Christian name was John, was a Yorkshireman. There are interesting depositions concerning him in Mr. Raine's copies of depositions from York Castle in seventeenth century, published by the Surtees Society in 1861. He was tried at York in 1676, and condemned for a robbery, but was reprieved,

1. 2, South Yorkshire, 407.

and was then draughted into a regiment destined for Tangiers. He deserted and came back, and followed his former life of a robber until arrested at Sandal Three-houses near Wakefield in March, 1684 (n. s.) for a robbery, and he was executed at York on 4th May, 1684.[K] His famous ride to York is well known. One of his stations is mentioned as at Robert Blowes's at Wentbridge; and it is said in one of the depositions made by a Howden man that Nevison was in 1656 married, and lived somewhere "beyond Pontefract;" and that he formerly lived near Burton Agnes, and had an uncle thereabout. In the deposition of 1684 one of his robberies is said to have taken place near Rotherham and another near Roistone,[L] when he and his comrades took

K. Hunter, 2 South Yorkshire, 329, says he was apprehended on Thursday, 6th March, 1684 (n.s.), and the assizes being then holden at York, he was executed on his former sentence. I have heard it said at Wakefield that Nevison was expected at Sandal Three-houses, and was seized by Captain Hardcastle as he entered the house on the southern side of Castle lane. Mr. Ince supplies me with this note:—"Wakefield Sessions, 9th October, 1684, order for Constable of Sandal to pay John Ramsden 10s. 6d. for the Constable of Sandal and William Hardcastle, gentleman, 3 days conveying one Nevison, a highwayman, to the Castle of York, and 2s. 6d. for obtaining the order." In Grainge's Vale of Mowbray the date of Nevison's execution is given as 4th May, 1685; but being apprehended in March of the previous year he would scarcely be kept fourteen months before his execution, especially as he was executed on his former sentence.

L. Roystone near Barnsley, I presume, and not Royston between Cambridge and Hertford.

£250. Jackson, in his History of Barnsley, says there was formerly in Woolley park a stone with the words, "Here Nevison killed Fletcher;" but he gives no authority for saying so. As mentioned in the West Ardsley walk, a stone with that inscription and the date 1684[M] is still to be seen in a field near Howley hall, and must have been there at least one hundred years. I have elsewhere suggested that "Woolley" [or Wooleh] and "Howley" [or Hoo-leh] have been confounded. Mr. Scatcherd says Nevison frequently came to Dunningley and Howley, and that the Fletchers, who lived at the latter place, had seized him for the sake of a reward; but he shot or stabbed the man who was trying to prevent him escaping. He also says that a family thereabout who were deemed illegitimate descendants of Nevison's long bore his name. Persons lived at Wakefield thirty or forty years ago, and popularly bore the same designation, though this was not their proper name; but they were so called from their qualities, not from a supposed relationship.[N]

M. This date ought to be 1681, perhaps. See next note.

N. Various places claim the highwayman as a native or resident. The Howden man's reference to some place "beyond Pontefract" would relate, I presume, to a locality west, north-west, or south-west of that place. Mr Scatcherd said Nevison occasionally lived at Dunningley and Howley. Grainge, Vale of Mowbray 280, says an Upsall farm house, where a family of this name resided, bears the name "Nevison's hall;" and tradition reports the robber's birth there; but that this is uncer-

About half a mile east of Ringston hill, in a field between Quarry-road and Hornsley-road, is the site of a supposed Saxon camp, as it is called on the ordnance map—a large enclosure containing above three acres of land. It slopes to the north, and is now rough and uneven, and has been cast into "lands." The mound on the east, west and south is still very distinct. The

tain, as both Pontefract and Wortley claim him as a native. Mr. Hunter says (2, South Yorkshire, 328) that Wortley was his birthplace. He also says that the most authentic account of him appears in the *Gazette* of 31st October, 1681, where his conviction, respite, desertion, and subsequent subsistence by stealing in the counties of York, Derby, and Nottingham are mentioned, and that he had lately murdered one Fletcher, who had a warrant to apprehend him. A reward of £20 was offered for his apprehension, but he continued his lawless course for two years and a half longer. A respectable family of the name of Nevinson lived at Wakefield in last century. In 1709 John Nevinson was a freeholder at Wakefield, a juror to assess grave rents in Wakefield manor, and tenant and owner of a house in Northgate, and owner of five closes of land in Flanshaw. [See Grave Rent Book.] In 1733 John Nevinson, gentleman, was living here. On 18th March, 1736, "Mr. John Nevinson, Postmaster," was buried in the "high quire" of Wakefield Parish Church, and between that date and 11th February, 1772, when "Mr. Jo. Nevinson" was interred, and also later, the baptismal marriage and burial registers contain many entries of the same surname. In 1750 William Nevinson was constable of Wakefield, then an office filled by the chief men of the town. In Sisson's Historic Sketch of Wakefield Parish Church, pages 63, 64, is copied an inscription from a monumental slab recording the deaths of several persons named Nevinson from 1716 to 1785. I think the last entry of the surname in the parish registers is on 29th November, 1787, when Mr. Andrew Peterson and Elizabeth Nevinson, both of Wakefield, were married.

northern side is much lower than the other, and a ditch is cut across at that part. I believe the history of it is not known.

A mile and a half from Ringston hill and two miles from Hemsworth is South Kirkby, another village of good size, having a church which presents some excellent features. It is perpendicular in style; consists of tower, nave with aisles, and chancel with aisles built chiefly of limestone, but with some gritstone. The tower is fine and bold; probably ninety feet high, and is embattled and ornamented with pinnacles. The south aisle wall is also embattled and finished in the same manner. The entire inside width is about eighteen yards; the nave is about twelve yards long; the chancel a little longer. The eastern end of the chancel has been rebuilt, and a new window, transitional from decorated to perpendicular, put in. Many gargoyles ornament the buttresses of the south side of the church; and two of the buttresses of the chancel are detached from the face of the wall. The southern porch is high and finished with gargoyles at the angles and ornamented with carvings of arms on stone shields represented as hanging upon nails on the face of the wall. Mr. Hunter says the armoury is of the time of Edward IV., and he mentions the arms of Flinthill, Wortley,[o] Wentworth,

o. Probably those of Nicholas Wortley, who made his will in 1492, directing his burial here. 2, South Yorkshire, 452.

and others as upon the shields. The porch has been much embellished. The weathermoulds have been ended with large faces, as of kings, now much worn. The shields with arms are above the arch; and over these are the remains of a canopy and a base on which a figure has stood. The mouldings of the doorway have rested on pillars, but these are worn out. A window on each side also has been open, but both are now built up. On the north also is a porch, consisting of a plain arch. The windows are generally debased, but some are of good character. There is no stained glass in the church. The pillars vary; those of the nave being large and round, those of the chancel slenderer and octagonal. The north chancel is the burial place of the Wentworths of Brodsworth and "North Elmes Hall." The monuments are chiefly of the seventeenth century. One is without name or date, and bears only the Wentworth motto, "Et Dieu Es tout." Hunter also writes of its bearing the arms of Henry Lord Fitz Hugh of the North Riding, and Alice his wife, daughter to Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury; and says it is difficult to account for its appearance here; but it does not now bear any arms which I have found. On the north wall of the chancel are two memorials of Armytages—Maria, daughter of Francis, died December 1665; and Sir Thomas died October, 1757. On the floor of the chancel are slabs

with inscriptions to the Watsons of Hague hall. Also a slab to Margaret Dawson, daughter to Dr. Dawson, Bishop of Clonfert, and widow to Colonel John Morris, called on her tombstone a "Martyr for his king and country." He was the Colonel Morris who treacherously seized Pontefract castle, and eventually was executed at York in August, 1649, for misdeeds toward the Parliament. He was a Yorkshireman and had his estate at Elmsall, and he lived there at the time of the siege of the castle.[P] His widow, after his death, married Mr. Jonas Bulkeley of South Elmsall.

In the South Kirkby parish registers entries of the surname Morris occur from 1621 to 1688, and perhaps later, the baptismal names being Matthew or Matthias, Nicholas, Thomas, Dorothy, and others. The chancel is the burial place of the Allott family from the time of their coming to South Kirkby down to a few years ago, and their monuments are upon the walls. Mr. George Allott, vicar at the time of my early visits and down to April, 1870, died on the 23rd of the latter month; but his body was interred on the south side of the open grave yard under a yew in what a resident, who had a real regard for Mr. Allott, told me was "a nice comfortable vault." The ceilings of the church are chiefly old black oak with little ornament, the part

P. In Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 71, his arms and pedigree are printed.

which is most noteworthy being the wood work in the north aisle of nave and chancel, where are bosses of conventional flowers and figures and others of more interest—as a falcon in a fetterlock, a badge of the house of York, and a rose in a fetterlock, another royal badge, I presume; an eagle displayed, being also a royal badge, and a dragon or griffin, probably of the same character. At the ends of the rafters, resting upon the wall plate, in the aisle of the nave, are spirited figures of musicians and the like. The carving in the chancel aisle is bold and of rude workmanship.

It appears from Hunter's South Yorkshire that the rectory was bought by the Armytages of Kirklees; and that in 1640 John Armytage presented the memorable rector George Beaumont, who concerned himself with the defence of Pontefract castle, and with Colonel John Morris, and was executed in 1648 for his share in the transaction, and was buried at South Kirkby 18th February in that year.[Q] The Armytage interest was sold before 1736 to a Swallow; and through the marriage of a Rebecca Swallow with Edward Allott of Crigglestone it passed to the Allotts who still hold it.[R]

Q. The entry in the register is, 1648, February 18th, "Mr. Beaumont Vic. South Kirkby buried."

R. The first entry of Allott I have found in the parish register is on 5th February, 1711, when Rebecca, daughter of Mr. George Allott of South Kirkby, was baptised. After this, down to our time, the surname often occurs in the registers.

The parish registers at South Kirkby begin 2nd January, 1620 (o.s.). The first book is very easy to read, being written in a large, plain hand; but it is clear from a memorandum interposed between the years 1650 and 1653 that the earlier part, at least, is a copy—namely, that the burials in 1651 and 1652 are "not to be found in the old register." The uniformity of the writing for many years is indicative of the same fact. The baptisms and burials in this book end just before 1800; the marriages come down a little later, I think.[s] The entries are

s. The names of the Wentworths of North and South Elmsall, South Kirkby, and Brodsworth frequently occur in the first fifty years—Sir Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Richard, Mr. William, Mr Darcy being the names of the men. Amongst other entries are entries relating to the family of Birkit, 1622, the Wakefield family, properly *Birkhead*, and so spelt in 1649, when, on 23rd January, Nathaniel Birkhead Esq. of East Hague was buried—perhaps the Nathaniel who, with his mother, was a donor of 10s. a year to the Wakefield Grammar School (?). In 1640-2 and 5, George Beaumont the vicar had daughters baptised. The name of Bartholomew Triggott Esq. is found in 1627, and that of Thomas Thornhill Esq. in 1644. Hunter, in his South Yorkshire, mentions the Triggott family as owners of the manor, and gives their pedigree, vol. 2, 447. On 5th August, 1645, Thomas Lawrence, "a soldier in the king's army," was buried. In 1777 entries of the occupations of persons registered, or their parents and husbands, are first made. From entries in 1756 it appears that foundlings were then maintained here, for instance—"Katherine Parr, one of the foundling children of S. K., buried." Several of these little things are stated to have been buried at this time. Shortly after this date, as mentioned in connection with Ackworth, the large hospital there situate was built.

not numerous, the marriages, for example, being at this time three or four a year; but of the surnames then existing not, perhaps, one in a dozen can now be found here. Amongst those existing in South Kirkby or in the immediate neighbourhood are the names printed in the note.[1]

If we go from Kirkby by way of Hemsworth we pass the well situated and picturesque Hague hall, or East Hague, in the time of the register successively occupied by the Birkheads, Watsons, and Allotts, a house which Mr. Hunter thinks first became a residence of gentry when a Tempest came to it. One of this name, a possessor of lands in Hemsworth, married a Methley, and a second son of the marriage, Richard, father to Cotton, became seated here. Alice Birkhead, Nathaniel's daughter, widow of Edmund Rogers, married Edmund Watson, who thereupon went to live at Hague. He subsequently married as his second wife a daughter of Wood of Monk Bretton, and in 1726 Grace Watson, one of this family, was married to the Rev. Henry Green, who thus became owner of the estate. Their only daughter married Allott, to whom Hague thereby went.

To return to Wakefield we may either go from Hemsworth station, or the South Elmsall station,

1. Buttry, Hanley, Beamont, Birkit, Watson, Hogley, Burnett, Moakson, Gleddall, Watterton, Gascoigne, Hellelay, Exley, Emmerson, Allott.

the former being three miles from Kirkby, and the latter a mile and a half.

WALTON, COLD HIENDLEY, FELKIRK, ROYSTON, CARLTON, MONK BRETTON, AND BARNSLEY.

PASSING through Sandal and along pleasant ways we come to the small village of Walton, which has a few good houses. The hall, long famous as the residence of Mr. Charles Waterton, is situated on lower ground than the village, half a mile south-eastward, and is surrounded by a park of good size, walled round. Here the old "Squire," as he was called, lived from boyhood to his death, which took place in May, 1865, when he was 83 years old. He was a notable man in this neighbourhood, and had made himself famous the civilised world over as an ornithologist and lover of natural objects, of which he was an accurate observer. His only descendant, Mr. Edmund Waterton, has left Walton.[A] This place was celebrated in Squire

A. The Watertons acquired Walton and other property about the time of Henry V. or Henry VI. through

Waterton's lifetime for the moat and lake surrounding the house, which thus stands on an island in the midst; for the staircase of beautifully preserved (not stuffed) skins of birds and beasts, prepared by the skilful hands of the owner; and for the gardens and fir grove, to all which he very kindly permitted pleasure parties to have access. In front of the house stands the old door which guarded the entrance in the times of the quarrel between Charles I. and the Parliament. The house was besieged by a troop of Cromwell's horse, but the Squire of that day hauled up his draw bridge and defended himself. The soldiers fired at his little fortress, and some of their bullets stuck in the oak door of the gateway. These being suffered to remain in the wood, the last "old Squire" put a ring of metal round one or more to preserve the fact in memory.[B] The present mansion is a modern

the marriage of John Waterton with Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Sir William de Assenhall, by his wife the heiress of De Burgh of Walton, lineally descended from Sarah, sister and co-heiress of Adam fitz Swein fitz Ailric, the Saxon owner of the whole of Staincross wapontake and lands in Agbrigg and other wapontakes. Ailric was dispossessed, but was allowed to hold part of the estates under Ilbert de Laci, to whom the whole had been granted by William the Conqueror. The Watertons claim to be of the same stock as those of Methley; but this is by no means certain, though not very improbable, both claiming to be from Waterton of Waterton in Lincolnshire.—*T. N. I.* The marriage of John Waterton with Catherine, daughter of Sir William de Assenhall, took place in 1435.—*Shirley's Noble and Gentlemen of England*, 307.

B. On 3rd June, 1644, Sir Francis Wortley, of

building, and no part of the old residence now remains except the gateway. The Barnsley canal lies along the western side of the boundary wall, and the wood of Haw park with its mass of trees, varying in aspect as the seasons

WALTON HALL.

advance, occupies the ground on the south. The lake and the wood attracted many birds to Walton hall, and Mr. Waterton's judicious management of those that came enabled him to

Wortley, last but one of the old line, was taken prisoner at Walton house by the Parliament, and was kept several years in the tower, his estates being also sequestered.—2, *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, 317.

make observations at home which otherwise probably would have escaped him.

From the gates of Walton hall the lanes and the banks of the canal—hereabout partly in a deep cutting and very picturesque—lead on toward the large reservoirs of Cold Hiendley, which supply the canal with water. In the warm summer of 1868, the water being very low, the banks were bare and somewhat unsightly; but this is not the usual state of these fine sheets of water. The surrounding high lands with the farm villages of Ryhill and Cold Hiendley have at all times an agreeable appearance. Westward, Woolley and Woolley Edge bound the prospect, and northward rise the trees of Haw wood. The water of the reservoirs rests in a natural hollow of the ground, and the conformation of the place conveys to the visitor a sense of seclusion which in some conditions is very acceptable. In addition to the attractiveness of the large sheets of water, bordered by green banks, the whole face of the country about Cold Hiendley, Winterset, Ryhill, Havercroft, Upper Hiendley, South Hiendley, and Felkirk is delightful. The district is purely agricultural and away almost from sight of a town; and in spring, when the trees and plants are in flower, the air is full of perfume, and the aspect of the land is very beautiful. Nearly all the villages are on elevations. Cold Hiendley was part of the Gargrave estate, and was sold to

Mr. Cotton Horne, as mentioned under Wakefield, probably about 1613. A farm house there, lately occupied by William Rhodes, a member of the Society of Friends, and now by his nephew, bears on its front the date 1656 and a sort of coat of arms unheraldically cut, which doubtless refers to a descendant from Cotton Horne, the purchaser—a bend invected on the lower side with three bugle horns, and a chevron oddly placed above; and the same below. Beneath is the motto—VT SVRGAS ELVIT HOMAS.[c]

In a field at the north side of the village of Ryhill may still be seen the small building at the spring head, with niche over the door, referred to by Hunter,[D] who says that either Alured Comyn or Richard Marsden, the preceding prior, laid from the spring the pipes, which

c. The arms of Horne are given by Hunter, 1, South Yorkshire, 391, as argent, a fess gules, in chief a chevron between three bugle horns, and in base the same, all gules. The above is clearly a corruption of the coat. In 1656 the head of the Horne family was William, and his eldest son, then about 14, was Thomas. I cannot give a translation of the motto satisfactory to myself; but the remark is made to me, that it is hard to have bad Latin as well as bad heraldry to decipher and the errors of the designer supplemented by those of the executer; and that the inscription may mean—I HAVE SPENT THAT YOU, THOMAS, MAY RISE, which, supposing Thomas to be the son alluded to accords to the relationship of the Hornes William and Thomas; whereas the more natural interpretation — I, THOMAS, HAVE SPENT THAT YOU MAY RISE, seems inconsistent with the date and facts above given.

D. 2, South Yorkshire, 209.

still remain, to supply the priory at Nostel.

In Havercroft, over the door of a cottage lately owned by the family of Higgins of Skellow, is a coat of arms having, as I presume, reference to the Higginses—a chevron between three castles, and under it the motto, "In the Lord is all our Trust."[8]

Cold Hiendley, as already intimated, stands just above the reservoirs, and from there country lanes lead on to Felkirk and to South Hiendley, which has a large common at the south-eastern end. South Hiendley is a long village, but is not otherwise remarkable. It is, like the rest of the villages about it, entirely agricultural, and the land is good. At the western end stands Hodroyd hall, a plain Elizabethan house, now belonging to Lord Galway, and let to a tenant. The Moncktons acquired this estate by devise from Dr. Richard Berrie of London and of Hodroyd, about the close of the seventeenth century. Dr. Berrie had bought the estate from the Gargraves, and he afterward married Prudence, only daughter and heiress of the Thomas Gargrave who was executed. He devised his estates first to his natural daughter, and then on failure of issue he gave Hodroyd, Havercroft, and Askern to his nephew John Monckton, whose heiress, taking these estates under that

8. The proper arms of Higgins are Ermine, on a fess sable three towers argent.—2, *Hunter, South Yorkshire*, 482.

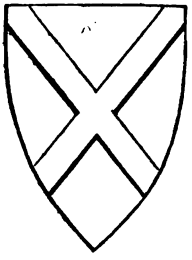
devise, brought them into the Monckton family. [r] Fel-kirk, the Field-kirk, is a plain, perpendicular erection, plainly furnished with deal pews, and having wooden galleries. One-half of the gallery on the north is a large pew belonging to Hodroyd hall, and has an entrance from the exterior of the church. The front is ornamented with carved work and a painted coat of arms. In the church are monuments to some of the Monckton family. The most interesting things, however, are four Norman pillars, two on each side, which support the tower arch, parts probably of the original Norman church held by Nostel priory. These and a piece of walling at the western end are the only old parts remaining. The tower has three bells, two dated respectively 1615 and 1759. From this place we see Brierley and Shafton on hills about a mile off. The former village has a very pleasant appearance as seen from here. It is worth while to walk round by Shafton and go along Lidgate lane and through the fields to Royston for the sake of the fine view from the lane looking toward the north, south, and west. North are Havercroft, Felkirk, Hodroyd, and South Hiendley; south and west lies a great hollow; and beyond that are Nether Hoyland, Cudworth, and Monk Bretton, part of Barnsley, and, many miles away, the greater elevations frequently mentioned in these

r. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire, 411-12.

walks; whilst before us prominent objects are Royston, North Royd wood, Lane head, Wheatley wood, and Woolley edge.

The direct road from Felkirk to Royston is two long miles over undulating ground. This village, like the rest of the places hereabout, is built on a height, and looks well as we see it from the southern side. The church stands in a good position, and is good in form. When I was there in 1868 the inside was undergoing restoration. In May, 1869, it was completed. The work appears to have been intelligently carried out. The church has a tower, nave with aisles, and chancel with aisles. The tower and church generally are perpendicular, but the east window, which is a modern insertion, is decorated. The clerestory windows are a good size and of two lights, divided by a mullion which runs off into each side of the arch at the top. Against the western face of the tower is an oriel window in front of the ringing chamber. The nave and aisles are narrow, the nave being only about sixteen feet and the aisles about nine each. The nave is high for its breadth, the clerestory being elevated. The arches at the sides of nave and chancel are also of good height, though depressed at the crown, and they rise out of the pillars without capitals. The tower arch is high and pointed. The ceilings are all oak, that of the nave being flatish and very good, well ornamented with carved shields, as the saltire of

Nevile, a chevron, three mullets of six points on a semée of mullets—also with bosses of flowers, faces; animals, as a pelican vulning herself, a lamb, a falcon with expanded wings, a fox holding its prey under foot, a swan, a bird displayed; also the monograms I.H.C., I.H.S., an M crowned. The carvings are bold, and some are spirited. Hunter mentions an opinion that this roof was brought from the Monk Bretton priory church when that church was destroyed; but he thinks it more probable that it was executed under the eye of the monks before the dissolution. On the walls now appear faded paintings of text in black letters on a white ground, lately brought to light through the clearing off the colour wash. Against the space above the top of the chancel arch, fronting the congregation, are painted the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments of the Old Dispensation, and the Apostles' Creed, with large figures of Moses, Aaron, and a Roman soldier (?). The body of the church is fitted with plain oak stalls, and the floor, which has been lowered, is paved with tiles. A plain pulpit of Roche Abbey stone has been erected. There are several coloured glass windows, memorials of Guest, Bayldon, and



ARMS OF NEVILE.

Baker. The most prominent amongst the monuments is that over the tomb of Sandford Nevile of Chevet and Kildwick, who was baptised at Ecclesfield 15th May, 1621, and died 17th March, 1672, and who married (secondly) Anne, daughter of Sir John Wolstenholme of Nostel.[a] It consists of a slab of black marble upheld by four white marble boys, ludicrously represented as crying streams of tears. Fragments of ancient tombstones are collected into the north aisle—one, partially readable, having been over the grave of Alexander Preston, son to Roger Preston of Hickleton, MCCCCXL. Here also are modern memorials of Rivingtons, of Beatsons of Chevet (1755), of Bayldons of Royston (1826 and 1843), of Elizabeth Matson, Thomas Birkhead's daughter (1732), of Fletcher, vicar here fifty-three years, who died 1836, and of members of his family; of the Rev. George Wood, minister fifty-two years, who died 17th June, 1781, aged 76, and whose arms are the same as those of the Woods, now of Hickleton. Sir George Wood, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, is stated on a table to have given £10 a year to the poor. Henry Broadhead, who died 1754; Lady Bolles, Dame Mary Talbot, and others are also named as benefactors to the parish.

Adjoining the church yard, on the east, are

a. Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, 184; and see extracts from Nostel parish registers, under "Nostel."

the Grammar school and school house, founded by virtue of a patent from the king, 5, James I., and to which were assigned a house, garden and land, with a yearly salary to the master of £4 6s. 11d. out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, all the Royston children to be taught free. These particulars are given by Hunter,[H] who also says that the origin of the school was a grant of a tenement, garden and lands for support of a schoolmaster, made in 1502 by John Forman, a native of Rothwell, who had been vicar here for fifty years.

The parish registers begin 4th November, 1558, and they contain in the earlier years many entries of names known as those of persons of local distinction—Nevill, Amyas, Bosvill, Wheatley, Dronsfield, Jobson and others. The last date in the first book appears to be 1632. I give a few extracts in the note.[I]

H. 2, South Yorkshire, 382. See also Lupton's Wakefield Worthies, 37.

I. In 1573, the surname Nevill occurs; Dorothy Nevill was baptised 30th May, 1574, and Henry Nevill 25th October, 1576. The name Cotton Nevill appears 1st November, 1585. On 4th April, 1569, Elizabeth Amyas was buried, and on 4th February, 1585, Beatris Amyas was baptised. On 1st March in same year occurs Dorytie Bosvill. In and after 1586 the surname Wheatley is found, and about the same time Somyster is common. A Dronsfield was baptised 24th February, 1594. In 1595, Gervis, or Gervais, Nevill is mentioned more than once. In 1599 the entries begin to embrace residences of persons registered, for example,—Nevills of Chevet ("Cheete" in 1603); Jobsons of Cudworth, and Wheatleys of Cudworth. Thomas Nettleton, "scool-

Southward of Royston stands the small and comfortable-looking village of Carlton, consisting almost entirely of farm houses and buildings. As we go between the two villages we see Brierley, Felkirk, South Hiendley and Havercroft one way, and Woolley Edge the other. Two miles further again, upon a height, stands the prosperous looking village of Monk Bretton, or popularly Burton, the place (according to Parsons's History of Leeds, &c., 1834) of the first Quaker burial ground in the West Riding, where a convert gave them land in 1657, in which the earliest of that body who died were interred. The name Monk Bretton was given to the locality because of its being near to the monastery, or priory, called by the same name, though properly entituled "The Priory of St. Mary Magdalen of Lund,"[J] which occupied a delightful situation near the river Dearne, at the bottom of the steep bank upon which the village rests. Above the priory on the southern side rises the hill on which Ardsley[K] stands, just out of sight of the priory ruins. For two miles

master and clarke of Ruiston," was buried 14th October, 1629; in 1632, John Clarke, vicar is named. I thank the Rev. W. F. Wilberforce, the vicar, for kindly letting me look through the registers.

J. The wood adjoining the site is still known as Lund wood.

K. On 6th October, 1650, Martin Birkhead [of Wakefield ?], took an assignment of the manor of Ardsley, from Thomas Savile.—2, *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, 280.

eastward the southern bank of the river is overhung with woods, the northern side of the stream being low-lying land leading out into the purely agricultural part of south Yorkshire, and presenting many beautiful views. Westward stands Cliff Wood, on a steep bank, and very soon we come within the active district of Barnsley. But even at this day when coal workings, canals and railways, and the industries of this busy district have taken possession of the country for their several purposes, the site of this priory, being still unappropriated by any of them, is left in a comparatively quiet and secluded state. It is true that on almost every side, some or all of these things exist, but they do not obtrude themselves upon this particular part of the Dearne valley, except that the stream bears along with its waters much refuse from factories and sewers higher up.

MONK BRETTON ARMS.

A good deal of the priory buildings remains. The entrance gateway, which has a round arch ten feet wide, is a building of considerable size, with rooms above, and at the side of, the passage. Above the arch is a niche with canopy, and between that and the top of the doorway is a shield with the arms of the abbey upon it. These are

much worn, but they are clearly three covered cups, though the arms of the house are said by Tonge (1530), to have been two covered cups and a cross patée.[L] Three small perpendicular windows on this side have given light to the upper rooms of the gateway. Similar windows exist on the other side, also high up. This building is now used as a mistal. Near it is the farm house, also made out of part of the the priory buildings, and connected with the gateway by a wall. The road leads past the westerly side of these under one end of an old post and panel building which from the great size of its chimney stacks and other appearances seems to have been a place of some importance. On the southern side of the farm house are ruins of other buildings of the priory. Several large archways, many window openings and doorways, and much walling still remain. One large piece with buttresses appears to have been an outside

L. Tonge gives the arms as—sable, in chief two covered cups, and in base across patée argent; but in a note to the edition published by the Surtees Society, 1862, is a quotation from Burton's Monasticon Ebor: p. 91, that over the gateway was an escutcheon of stone whereon were cut 3 *Covered Cups*, as they seemed to be in 1670. This is probably the same shield which is there yet, and of which I give an engraving. But there is other evidence in favour of the three cups in the shields at Darton and Woolley, both possessions of the priory, where these are the charges, and where no cross appears; and in an age when heraldry was understood it is certain that no error would be permitted to be made by the carvers of wood and stone, whereas if two cups and a cross were correct, here are three blunders.

wall, and in it are window openings at the heads of which we can just see bits of decorated tracery. On the eastern side of these are some other fragments of walls and many signs under the grass of foundations of walls that have disappeared. The last I have no doubt are the remains of the priory church, and within the space where probably the choir stood are two thick, flat tombstones lying parallel to, and near to, each other bearing carved, round headed, floriated crosses. On the sides of one of the stones are marks like traces of letters, perhaps on both, but the upper faces are only just level with the grass so that this could not be ascertained without digging. The stones were covered until 1762; and Jackson, in his History of Barnsley, 1858, says that they were then discovered, because the summer being dry the grass died over them. This was evidently a large monastery.

ENGRAVING OF TOMB.

Close by was the Grange, and the place thereabout is called Burton Grange at the present time. The priory mill stood a little to the west and was worked by water brought out of the Dearne along an artificial narrow cut. The present mill doubtless occupies the same spot as

the old one. Over the door is the date 1635, with the initials of the then Sir William Airmyn of Osgodby—"W. A."

Hunter[M] gives an account of the priory, which was founded early in the reign of Henry II. by the Saxon landowner Adam Fitz Swein, who held under Robert de Laci as his chief lord, and who died 1158, and whose name is deemed to survive is Hoyland Swain. It was established for monks of the Cluniac order, like the priory of Saint John of Pontefract, to which it was to be subordinate. Monk Bretton had possessions in most of the neighbouring places, and some as far off as Doncaster and Wakefield, both of which are named in its chartulary. The list of priors does not begin until 1267, and it ends 1523.[N] The Commissioners certified from York under date 15th December, 1537, that they had "qwyetlye takine the surrenders and dissolvyd" this monastery as well as those of Worksop, Tickhill, Doncaster, Pontefract, and others, "where they perceyved no murmure ore gruge in anye behalfe, bot were

ARMS OF DE LACI.

M. 2, South Yorkshire, 271.

N. Hunter says William Browne was the last prior and that he surrendered the monastery 21st Nov., 1539.

thankefullye receyvede."[o] Probably the inmates had begun themselves to feel that they were of little use; whilst the pensions allowed them and the ability to go where they liked in future might reconcile them to their dispersion. Jackson publishes also a certificate made as to this monastery upon the dissolution, which makes the surrender of Monk Bretton to have been in November and December, 1538, and wherein it is stated that Thomas Ellis was then prior; that the nett yearly value was £246 19s. 4d., the money in hand £130 19s. 4d.; that from the sale of domestic stock and debts was received the sum of £410 11s. 4d., from goods and cattle £247 11s. 8d.; remaining 59 fother of lead and 7 bells; plate and jewels 642 ounces; that there were the abbot and thirteen brethren to have yearly pensions—the abbot £40, the brethren £76 among them, or about £6 each. The pensions to inferior monks at the dissolution seem to have varied from £4 to £6 a year of the then money.

Near the mill are established six almshouses for poor widows, each to have forty shillings and a gown every year. They now receive all their allowance in money. These cottages, as is stated on an inscription at the end, were founded in 1654 by Dame Maria Talbot, widow to the Sir William Airmyn before named, and daughter of

o. Letters relating to the suppression of monasteries. *Camden Society*, 1843, *p.* 168.

Henry, son of George Earl of Shrewsbury.[P] Over the central doorway are also the date and the founder's initials—"1653, M. A."

A footway leads up the right bank of the Dearne for some distance, and then we come to the new Midland branch railway, which crosses the valley at a considerable elevation upon an iron-framed viaduct 360 yards long; next we arrive at the busy Hoyle mill, and at numerous dwellings of coal miners engaged at the Oaks colliery and others; soon we come to the Dearne and Dove canal, and to other railway bridges crossing the highway, and so into the thickly-populated black (properly *bleak*) Barnsley.

Barnsley,[Q] after the Norman conquest, was a possession of the de Lacis as part of the Honour of Pontefract, and of the Caprecuria[R] family, by which family, with confirmation by Henry de Laci, it was given to the monastery of Saint John at Pontefract. The monks held the manor until the dissolution, and then it passed to the Crown. It came in 1735 into the possession of the Duke of Leeds, and the last Duke left it in 1836, by will, to Sackville Walter Lane Fox, Esq., lord also of the Manor of Wakefield. Mr. Jackson says, and it is apparent on walking through, that

P. The earl referred to was the sixth earl.

Q. See Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. 2, and Jackson's History.

R. In the chartulary of Saint John's, Pomfret, the name is spelt Capreolecuria and Chevercourt.—2, *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, 252.

the oldest parts of the town are Church-street, Shambles-street, and the Market-place. In Shambles-street and Church-street old buildings still exist. Barnsley generally has little appearance of antiquity about it. The chief erections are of modern date, and so is its present staple trade. Remarkably thick coal beds underlie it, from which are derived much wealth, and which of late years have been a cause of making its name familiar in many parts of the kingdom, not only as a good coal district but as a place of dreadful losses of life from explosions of fire damp. The last of these was the Oaks colliery explosion on 12th December, 1866, by which 334 workmen, and next day 21 volunteers who went down to assist the miners, were destroyed. In the first week of the explosion 75 bodies were got out. The shafts were then closed until September, 1867, and from the re-opening to the end of 1868, 67 more were found, leaving at the last date above 200 bodies still unrecovered. These men left 150 widows and nearly 300 orphans, entailing a cost of £80 a week for their maintenance, in addition to £8,000 expended by the South Yorkshire Miners' Union. The above weekly charge was met, and continues to be met as far as is required, out of subscribed donations amounting to nearly £50,000. The next preceding calamity of this kind and of great extent, was, I think, the Edmunds Main accident in December, 1862, whereby 54 lost

their lives; and before that the Lundhill explosion in July, 1857, when 189 miners were killed.

Barnsley is not a handsome town. It stands upon hilly and uneven ground, and it is not well built, though there are some good buildings in it. The best are the County Court, erected in 1861; the Independent Church in Regent-street, opened in 1856; the Commercial Buildings in Church-street, built in 1837; the Court House, a plain building, opened 25th September, 1834; the Corn Exchange and Market House, built in 1851; the Union Workhouse on the Gawber road near to Old-town; the Dispensary, built 1864; the churches, Saint Mary's, Saint George's, and Saint John's—the first having been rebuilt about 1821, except the tower, which is old—the second dating from about the same year, and the third from 1858. There are also the Cemetery chapels, the Bank, and many private dwelling houses on the outskirts of the town which are noteworthy. Good dwellings exist in Dodworth-road, and here are the large Locke schools, with the Locke monument, bearing its inscription, standing in front of the central portion. There is a fine view southward of valley and hills from the top of this road. The locality called Old Mill, on the Wakefield road, Mr. Jackson[s] believes to be the site of the ancient Barnsley corn mills maintained by the Lords of the Manor. The district in Barnsley, called Wil-

s. See pages, 120-1.

son's Piece, was so named after John Wilson, a nephew of the founder of the Barnsley linen trade, to whom an allotment of about twenty acres of common land was made at the inclosure in 1777.[T]

The Independent church was largely indebted to the late Mr. William Shaw of Stanley hall, who bore half the cost of it, the total expense being £5,000. This erection differs from ordinary Christian churches in not standing east and west, and in not having a chancel, nor proper aisles, though it follows the decorated style, and has a tower and spire, which make it the most prominent building in Barnsley. It stands north and south, and has the tower over the southern front. The inside consists of a central space and of shallow transept-like additions extending along two-thirds of the sides; and of a gallery under the tower arch. The organ occupies the arch in the centre of the north end, and the pulpit stands below that. For hearing and seeing, no arrangement could perhaps be better, and that, to earnest worshippers like Mr. Shaw and his fellows, would outweigh all technical considerations of architectural correctness. The ceiling is coved with plain deals to facilitate transmission of sound. Schoolrooms and vestries stand behind. Saint Mary's church is not good in style nor in details. It professes to be decorated, but it is poor. The walls are embat-

T. Jackson's Hist. of Barnsley, 125.

tled, but bald. Inside, until the middle of 1870, when I again saw it, it had galleries; and portions of the aisles were cut off from the church to make staircases to the galleries. About the end of August, 1870, I found that the church had lately undergone much alteration and improvement inside, and at my visit the work was still going on. The stone work of a new east window had been inserted, and this was shortly to be glazed, worthily I do not doubt, for a good reparation seems to be in progress. The roof and walls of the clerestory were well painted with a floral and leaf pattern, which had a good effect; new oak stalls had been provided; new and appropriate screens were still to come, and much other work was preparing. The full effect of the changes will probably have been seen before these sheets become public; meanwhile I can only hope and believe that these will be such as a town of the importance of Barnsley has a right to look for. I am indebted to the Rev. H. J. Day, for his courtesy toward me as well as for the information that on clearing the chancel wall for the repairs, the large chancel arch of the church which existed prior to 1820, when the present structure (tower excepted) was built, was found still standing, and at a greater elevation than the modern nave admits of, shewing that the roof formerly rose much higher than it does now. The top of the modern arch is carried below that of the old arch. The best part of the whole

structure is the old tower, in which are eight bells. Above the western doorway and window of the tower is a small canopied niche with shield, bearing the arms of Keresforth — a fess embattled between three butterflies, and with the words, "Sancte Marie," but no statue now, though one was probably there formerly. The stones of these are different from the rest of the masonry. It is a cause for regret that the pathways in the church yard should be paved in great part with gravestones, many of them cut to pieces for convenient paving, and that so little respect should be shewn to the memorials of the dead.[u] On the southern side of Church-field new schools were built in 1867 for boys, girls, and infants—not well built.

The Barnsley church registers begin in the latter part of 1568; and, excepting the loss of entries in a few places, are in excellent condition. Jackson, in his History of Barnsley, gives an account of them, and I am indebted to his book for what is here said concerning them. The entries in 1570 were 6 marriages, 17 baptisms, and 19 burials; in 1670 10 marriages, 33 baptisms, and 50 burials; in 1770 there were still only 14 marriages, 69 baptisms, and 57 burials, shewing a slow growth of the town. At Jackson's latest

u. Two Acts of Parliament were passed to build and finish this church; and the rates to pay the cost and to uphold it continued until a few years ago, when, to the great joy of the inhabitants, to whom they were a great grievance, they ceased to be buried.

date but one, 1850, the numbers were 71, 246, and 242 respectively, the population having, between 1770 and 1850, advanced from about 1,900 to nearly 15,000. The three years of greatest mortality were 1585, when many died of the plague, 72 deaths being registered; 1832, a cholera year, when 295 deaths, or about double the number to be expected, were entered; and 1840, when, instead of, say 195, a mortality which would accord with other years, as many as 325 were buried.[v] Jackson's book also

v. See History of Barnsley, 203-5. Jackson also prints curious extracts, as—

John Brone, son of Janet Brone, was licenced to goe from Barnesley and seeke a service the x day of August, 1579.

William, son of Agnes Chadwick, bap. xvi February, 1581, gotten by Robert Wilson.

Twa Twyndles of Richard Turton buried xi Feb., 1583.

Edmund Walker did preache at Barnsley, and would not showe his lycence to the curate the x October, 1589.

In 1503, Sir Gervase Cutler, of Stainborough, was baptised—"Jaruice Cutler, filius Thomae Cutler, baptiz. xx° die Aprillis."

Richard Burges mad himself away iv April, 1611.

The man slayne with the tree was buried the i day of March, 1616.

Isaacke Waterhouse of Barnsley came to live at thay Ould Toun in the yeare of oure Lord God 1651.

Richard Welles, lanteran macker, died 3 May.

Grace Hirst, an ignurrant boode, died 18 May.

John Blacker, bellman, buried 16 Jan., 1671.

John Fish died from wounds received from contents of a gun discharged by Samuel Truelove 26 June, 1787, aged 24.

[An account of this death appears in Mr. Burland's "Sketches of Local Characters." Truelove died 24th April, 1789, aged 68.—Note, p. 206.]

contains extracts[w] from the old accounts of constables and churchwardens relating to repairs about the church; cost of punishing vagrants, of wine for preachers who came to the church, of conveying and providing for soldiers who had passes, and the like.[x]

w. See pages 154—162.

x. The following are some of the extracts—payments by Churchwardens :—

	s.	d.
1622, Dressing of armor	——	xij
Thomas Bagshawe for shaftinge the towne halberts, and for the pikes dressinge and for nayles	ij	vii
John Starr a souldyer wch had a passe	——	ij
William Roggers for goinge with six wanderers to Ardsley	——	ij
Mr. Garnett for makeinge them a pass	——	iiij
Richard White for whipeinge them accordinge to law	——	ij
Henrie Pettie by Mr. Rockleye's Order and for the carrieinge of him awaye	iij	iiij
Abraham Kaye a laime soudyer wch had a passe.....	——	iij
Peter Robinson for attending the Commissioners and the troupers	——	vj
Mrs. Clifford a minister's wife which had a passe and two small children travelling towards Ireland	——	ii
By Constable 1632 to 1636 :—		
Keepinge of Sowden boy in the grate [Lock-up] with meate and drinke 7 days.....	j	vj
Carrieng of him to the House of Correction	——	viij
Gave Marye Carter, who stoole a silver spoone from Jarvis Donford of Barnsley, and was sent to the House of Correction, for which carriage and general charges while she remainde with me	——	xij

Saint George's church in Pitt-street was consecrated 22nd November, 1822. It is decorated,

	s.	d.
To one Robert Robley of Newcastle, travelling to London by passe and letter of testimoniale	——	iiij
To one John Davis, havinge served in the low countrye, and was to travil to Grayridge, in Westmorland	——	ij
To one Catherine Brown and Ellen Brown, whose husbands were taken captive in Turkey, having taken from them by the Turks a ship called the Trinitie, belonging to in Ireland, to the value of £13	——	iiij
To Edward Wood for whiping of three wanderers sent to their dwelling place by Sir George Plint and Mr. Rockley	——	iiij
To James Losh for the halfe parte of roofing	j	iij
To Thomas Bagshaw for dressing one of the town halbards	——	x
More for oil for rubbing of them	——	j
For two boards and nayles for mendinge of the grate	——	xj
To Edward Stewart, Gent and his wife, who were travling towards London, whose dwelling were in Scotland, and being hie cunstable for the hundreth by commission arrested 3 rebels, and carrieing them to the jaile, the rest of their confederats cam to this high constable's house in the neightime, burnt his house and houseing wth other goods, to the vallew of nyne score pounds, and in the same fier burnt this high constable's mother-in-law and two of his servants to ashes, they being in the same house, as appears under thre justices of the peace hands in Scotland	——	vj

consists of nave and aisles, and no chancel nor tower. The inside is fitted with pews and

	s.	d.
Christopher Kingstone for goinge wth me to Rockley 2 days	——	vj
To a gent. that came from Boheamea wich could speak nothing but Laytin	——	xij
For keepeinge Rickery that was taken upon suspeckt at Pogmore 4 dayes	——	xij
Richard Haslam, churchwarden, payde to the high constable at Barnsley sessions	ij	iij
To the post mester the 12th of Jully	xiij	iiij
For the charges of man's meyt and horse meyt, and for the carts that went to Pomfret	x	——
To the high constabb at Pomfryt Sheshons	ij	iij
To Edmund Rogers for shay rent	——	——
Spent when Dockter Edsell came to towne	——	viij
Leayde downe to Randle to by him a sheayrt wth	——	vj
For a head piece wch came from Yorke	iij	iiij
For dressinge towne harnish	iiij	ij
To Ralph Ryton for bringinge the towne pike from Yorke	——	vj
To George Swinden for mendinge the pinfould locke and for nailes about the dore	——	vj
To Henry Colyer for bidding the watch	——	viij
To one Mr. Vawham, servant of a foot companye under the command of Sr. Thomas Glenham, with a poore woman, his wife and a childe.....	——	ix

By Churchwardens 1647.	£	s.	d.
July 30, for charges layd out at the taking upe of ye third bell that the bras might bee taken out and a newe one cast	00	00	08
For staiveing ye church ladder	00	00	10½

galleries, supported on iron standards and ornamented iron arches. Going into it is like going into a grove of trees, and makes one feel as if, though nobody may be in it, the church were full. This arises from the existence of the galleries and their support and the gas standards. It has little to recommend it. Saint John's, called also Barebones, church was consecrated in 1858. It consists of nave with aisles and chancel, is early decorated in style, and all the sittings are free. Mr. Edward Newman gave the ground for it, and the Mr. Shaw already-named the stone for the building. Adjoining are a school and parsonage.

The dispensary is a brick erection near Saint Mary's-gate, erected and endowed in 1864 by John Staniforth Beckett, a native of Barnsley, who made a large fortune as a linen manufacturer, bleacher, and banker. Mr. Beckett endowed the dispensary with £5,000. He died at Wombwell in November, 1868, in his 75th year, a very rich man. He had announced his intention to build a wing to the dispensary to

	£	s.	d.
For ringing ye fift of Novomber	00	10	06
For a quart of wine, given to Mr. Burton ye day he preached at or church	00	00	08
To Richard Hodgson wife for whiping of Dogges.....	00	02	00
Ye Clarke for covring of 3 greaves..	00	01	00
To Crawshawe for mendinge the bell strings	00	03	08

hold twenty beds, and to give £2,000 to the endowment fund of the hospital. In the autumn of 1870 a new wing was building. The Barnsley Grammar school stands in Church-street. It is a very common looking building. There are wealth and public spirit enough in Barnsley to provide a worthy erection, and this, being for the good of all denominations, would be at least as laudable as providing churches for one section of the population. Over the doorway is the inscription, "Ex Dono Thomæ Keresforth Generosi MDCLX., 1852." An older stone over the opening to the back of the school bears a similar inscription (last date excepted) in leaden letters sunk into the stone. At the end of the building is an inscription stating that the school was rebuilt MDCCLXIX.

Further on, in the same line of street, on the left side of Cockerham-road, stands the Friends' Meeting house, erected, I think, in 1815; and in the porch is the copper plate, measuring about fifteen inches by seven, mentioned in Hunter's South Yorkshire as placed by the first Gamaliel Milner of Burton grange over the entrance to the Monk Bretton Friends' burial ground previously referred to. It has been removed here. The inscription is carved in excellent letters, and is curious—

"Anno Domini 1657.

"Though superstitious minds doe judge Amisse of this Buriall place, yet let them know hereby that the Scrip-

ture saith the Earth is the Lords, And I say soe is this, therefore being soe, and by his People also sett Apart for the churches use, or A Buriall place, it is as holy or convenient and good for that use and service as any other Earth is. And it is not without scripture warrant or example of the Holy men of God to Burie in such A place: for Joshua a servant of the Lord, and Commander in cheife, or Leader and Ruler of the People of God when he Died (was neither Buried in A steeplehouse now called A Parish church, nor in A steeplehouse yeard but) he was Buried in the border of his inheritance, And on the north side of Mount Goosh as you may read, see Joshua the 24th chapter and the 29 and 30th verses. And Eleazor Arons son, who was called of the Lord, when he Died (they Buried him, not in A Parish Church, nor A steeplehouse yeard, but) they Buried him in the Hill of Phinehas his son wich was given him in Mount Ephraim, as you may read Joshua the 24th the 33d. And these were no superstitious Persons but beloved of the Lord, and were well Buried. And so were they in Abrahams bought field, Geneses the 23d chapter, the 17, 18, 19, and 20th verses. Though superstitious minds are now unwilling unto the truth to bow who are offended at such as Burie in their inheritance or bought field Appointed for that use."

It will be seen that the date upon this inscription coincides with Parsons's date of the gift of the Monk Bretton land.

The Barnsley cemetery, consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon 6th November, 1861, cost nearly £11,000. It is near Measborough dike. It has two chapels, much alike in general effect, but differing in details. Both are early decorated, and each has a spire. A wall pierced with arches is built between the two. The

ground has had many burials in it, and it is now studded with head-stones. It consists of thirteen acres of land well laid out, and is a place to which the inhabitants come in great numbers on Sundays.

Barnsley was first lighted with gas about the time that the other principal West Riding towns were, 1822. It is supplied with excellent water from the high lands about Ingbirchworth, the drainage of which in ordinary seasons yields sufficient water for the purposes of the town. The works cost nearly £80,000.

The trade of Barnsley now consists largely of linen manufactures. Down to the beginning of this century wire drawing was the staple trade, but that declined, and linen weaving became the important industry. Barnsley has many large mills, employing in 1868 probably 2,000 power looms, whilst in and within a few miles of the town, perhaps 1,000 hand looms were at work. Hand loom weaving was until lately the chief form of this manufacture; and it is calculated that 4,000 of these looms were employed. In several parts of the town the houses are seen to have been built with rooms for this kind of labour, not unfrequently on the lowest storey, only partly above the surface of the ground; but it is now apparent that these are no longer occupied as weaving shops. At the present time there is very little hand loom weaving at the houses of the workmen. Mr. Jackson says William

Wilson, a quaker from Cheshire, introduced the linen manufacture in 1744; and in forty years 500 looms were at work producing coarse sheetings, ducks, towels, and the like. About 1810 finer goods were made—broad sheetings, damask, diaper, and huckabacks. About 1828 "fancy" drills were manufactured. Cotton was first spun here in December, 1845, by Pigott and Newton. Now the manufactures principally embrace fine linen sheetings and shirtings; excellent damasks, diapers, huckabacks, ducks, table linen, and towels of superior patterns and designs. In describing these to me a resident at Barnsley says they are superb, and to form a fair notion of the goods they must be examined. The markets for which Barnsley manufactures its products are of extensive distribution. Manchester and London, for instance, receive large supplies, both for home and foreign use, whilst great quantities are sent abroad direct. The peoples of different parts of South America, Turkey, India, and other warm climates are good customers to Barnsley.

The next most extensive branch of industry is the coal mining already mentioned, and after that come bleach and printworks, ironfoundries, dyehouses, and other industries.

The railway accommodation is now good. Communications have been made with the chief lines of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire

railway companies. The Midland works are the most striking in appearance. The viaduct, mentioned before, crossing the valley of the Dearne near Hoyle mill, is a fine piece of work. I have seen it described as one of the most imposing and the handsomest pieces of workmanship possessed by the Midland company. The bridges and viaducts from this point into Barnsley are also remarkable; and the new station behind the County Court is to be a handsome building.

Half a mile out of the middle of Barnsley, north westward, is the village of Old Town, where Jackson says it is supposed the village of *Berneslai*, mentioned in Domesday, stood; but he mentions the fact of the existence of a larger Barnsley on the site of the present town as early as the thirteenth century. Old Town is a small place with one or two aged houses. It is on a hill, commanding extensive views. From it are seen High Hoyland, Bretton woods, Woolley edge, Staincross, Monk Bretton, Great and Little Houghton, Ardsley and Wombwell; and down below lies the valley of the Dearne. Beyond these lie Brierley manor, Havercroft and Hiendley, with Felkirk and Royston. Farther still are seen Pontefract Park hill, Sharlston marked out by its tall chimney, and other heights; Wakefield church spire, the Asylum, East Ardsley, and Middleton are also visible from here. Southward we see the top of

Worsborough common with its sham ruin.

About a mile from the centre of Barnsley, westward, and half a mile from Old Town, stands the renowned Pogmoor, a small hamlet, the name of which has passed into British literature through the admirable almanac called "Tom Treddlehoyle's," written, as everybody knows, not only in the dialect spoken by the unlettered people of the town and neighbourhood of Barnsley, but also with the fun and humour, and not a little of the wisdom, which characterize the district; and—to the credit of the inventors and compilers— written also with a serious purpose to do good. Pogmoor has an inn called the "Tom Treddlehoyle," adorned with a large signboard, bearing Treddlehoylian representations of humourous objects, chiefly "making game" of the moon.

I went from Pogmoor by Summer-lane to Saint George's church, and thence through allotment gardens to the Locke park, situate on ground heretofore called the High Style field, given by Mrs. Joseph Locke, widow to the great engineer. It consists of seventeen acres of hilly ground, at present looking new and somewhat exposed for want of trees, but ornamentally laid out and planted so as in the course of years to be adorned with wood. Mrs. Locke spent £1,830 on the land, and then bore the cost of fencing and laying out and endowing the park with sufficient to support a keeper, who lives in

a house at the northern boundary. Just within the entrance is an excellent statue of Mr. Locke on a pedestal. The attitude is easy and agreeable, and the likeness good. The park was opened 10th June, 1862. The views from here are more extensive than those we see from the Old Town, even toward the west and north; whilst on the other side, just beyond the park wall, we look over many miles of valley and hills. Below lies the deep valley of the Dove; beyond it rise Blacker hill, Hoyland, and Stainborough. Wentworth house grounds above Elsecar are seen; south-west, Wharncliffe woods and rocks appear over the village of Pilley, and we also see hills beyond Sheffield.

Barnsley is in the parish of Silkstone, and the population of the town is above 20,000. Many facts of an interesting character were stated at an inquiry held by the Privy Council in January, 1869, on an application for a Municipal Borough Charter, and I have made use of the reports of it. The charter was granted, and the first Town Council was elected on the 7th and the first Mayor on the 10th September, 1869. Barnsley now looks forward to parliamentary representation as a borough. An engraving of the corporate seal is here printed from. The designers have endeavoured to represent the ancient history and modern condition of the town; but I think the composition can scarcely be deemed satisfactory. It has not the merit of simplicity,

but seems laboured, and its parts do not fit well. The past is represented by—1, the two covered cups and cross pattée on the chief, intended for the arms of Lund priory; but not set *two* and *one*, as the charges are on the shields over the priory gateway, the Darton roof and the Woolley

BARNSLEY CORPORATE SEAL.

pew, on each of which moreover, as already mentioned, are three covered cups, and not the cross; and 2, by the crest (falcon) of Locke between the two boars' heads from the Beckett arms on the chevron. The present great facts, the industries by which Barnsley exists—linen weaving and coal getting—are expressed by the

subordinate charges, two shuttles and two miners' picks. I venture to think that, inasmuch as these trades hold the first places in the community, they ought to have been correspondingly expressed on the corporate seal.

SANDAL MAGNA, NEWMILLER DAM, CHEVET, WOOLLEY, WOOLLEY EDGE, DARTON, BIRTHWAITE, HAIGH, HIGH HOYLAND, BRETTON WEST, AND CRIGGLESTONE.

GOING southward from Wakefield, at two miles from the centre of the town, is the notable hill on which stood Sandal castle, a stronghold possessed probably by several of the later de Warrens, Earls of Surrey, lords, as mentioned elsewhere, of the manor of Wakefield, and in subsequent times a residence for members of the Royal House of Plantagenet. We now approach the hill by the ancient pack horse road to London, which here crossed Sandal common when doubtless the land was common, and passed between the castle walls. At this present day the name only remains to evidence the existence of open public ground in this locality.

As we go up the lane interesting matters suggest themselves. At the house which until 1866 was the Cock and Bottle Inn, but which then became a private dwelling, George Scholey, afterward Lord Mayor of London, was born.

He died at Clapham, 4th October, 1839, aged 81, having been an alderman of London for thirty-four years. He began life as clerk in Beckett's bank at Leeds; then served Messrs. Stephenson and Co., hop merchants, London, in a confidential situation, and afterward became partner. He was sheriff of London in 1804, and Lord Mayor in 1812. He died worth about £120,000, leaving to his son the interest of £40,000, and to his daughter the interest of £20,000, but in both cases giving away the principal to others at their deaths. He left £10,000 to Sandal, half for fifty poor parishioners who attended church regularly, and the other half for the benefit of the public school.

A tradition of our neighbourhood affirms that the willow trees just beyond Many-gates bar mark the spot where the unfortunate Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, was slain in 1460, at the battle of Wakefield. Three or four trees formerly stood here, on the edges of a small triangular inclosure by the road side. In 1865 only two remained. About 1866 one of those was blown down, leaving a solitary tree and the still living stump of the second, to keep up the remembrance. Camden, as previously mentioned, says the inclosure was square, and that in it stood a cross. No cross exists here at this day.

The remains of Sandal castle stand higher up the lane, within modern inclosures. Pictures

of the castle shewing its condition in prosperity, though they must be generally inaccurate, are common hereabout. Not only has the glory of the fortress departed, as was proper in the circumstances of the time when the decree for the demolition went forth; but the materials em-

DUKE OF YORK TREES.

ployed in the structure have also disappeared from the site, except two small portions of walling at the southern side, and from these also nearly all the facings have been pulled out. The castle stones may be found dispersed among the houses in the village, many of which have

doubtless been built out of the ruin. Fortunately the ditch and rampart, and the great central mound where the keep stood, still remain. Trees, some of large size, grow upon the hill;

SANDAL CASTLE RUINS.

grass covers the foundations of the walls and the slopes; and water still lingers in the moat. It is deemed possible to trace the original outline of the structure and determine the places where the several parts of the castle stood. The

position is a natural elevation of considerable extent, commanding the Calder valley and overlooking land all round, though on the side next the village the ascent is very gradual, and the view is contracted. The battle of 1460 was fought chiefly on this side; and it spread away toward Heath and the Calder, perhaps extended across Wakefield bridge into the streets. The place where Leland says young Richard was slain — "a little above the bars, beyond the bridge going up into the town"—was probably not far from where William-street or Legh-street now opens into Kirkgate. The Duke of York was not buried at Sandal. His head was set up on Micklegate bar, York, and his body was taken to Pontefract and interred in the priory church of Saint John there. It remained in that place above five years, and then Edward IV. caused it to be removed in state to Fotheringay.

The view from the hill is not so extensive as the view from Lowe hill, beside which the trees have grown so high as partly to shut out the prospect. We see into Calder vale — on one side overlooking the great basin like space which sweeps from Lowe hill to Woolley edge; and on the other the more contracted opening through which the river flows, between Heath and Lodge farm house. In the distance rises the Kippax range with the spire of Garforth church on the apparent summit of the ridge. North and westward among other objects stand Lowe hill,

Middleton church spire, East Ardsley church, Soothill wood above Howley, the tower of Hanging heaton church, Ossett with its churches, Horbury, Lupset, and Thornes house.

The castle is usually said to have been built by John the eight and last de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who made it the chief seat of the Wakefield manor, and who died 30th June, 1347. Mr. Thomas Taylor, the coroner, in a paper read before the Huddersfield Archæological Association in August, 1869, and reported in the *Huddersfield Examiner* and *Wakefield Express* of the 28th of that month, shewed the incorrectness of this assertion by quoting from an inquisition dated Christmas day, 1300, wherein the castle is mentioned as then existing. The probability therefore is that a castle was here at a much earlier date. Mr. W. H. Leatham, as already mentioned, agrees with this, and both he and Mr Taylor think that the last earl rebuilt or restored the castle. The earl separated himself from his wife Joan de Bar, granddaughter to Edward I. In 1317 he is said to have been priory to the abduction of Alice de Laci, heiress to the great house of Laci of Pontefract and wife to the renowned Thomas Earl of Lancaster. Next year the Earl of Lancaster, as one of the conditions of his giving up his armed hostility to Edward II., obtained possession of John de Warren's manor of Wakefield, ▲

▲. See James's History of Bradford, 77.

but four years later the Earl of Lancaster fell, John de Warren being one of the peers at Pomfret castle when the earl was beheaded. The king, however, kept the manor for some years before allowing it to fall again into the hands of John de Warren. After the latter had separated from his wife he lived at Sandal with Maude de Neirford, his mistress, and had children born here, but they died in his lifetime. At the battle of Wakefield the Duke of York owned the manor and the castle. Afterward his son Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Richard III., frequently resided at the castle; and when his nephew, the brilliant but unfortunate De la Pole, John, Earl of Lincoln, had been elevated to the rank of heir presumptive to the English crown, King Richard assigned to him this fortress for his residence.[B] Subsequently to their days it was used as the manor house, the Stewards (for a long time the Saviles) residing in it. In the war of the Parliament against Charles I. the fortress was besieged by the Parliamentary forces, being garrisoned by soldiers under command of Colonel Bonivant, and was surrendered to Colonel Overton in September, 1645, the besieged being allowed to march out to Welbeck.[C] Next year its demolition

B. Mr. C. S. Todd's *Incidents in the History of Kingston-upon-Hull*, accession of Henry VII., to death of Henry VIII. (1869).

C. Welbeck in Lincolnshire, no doubt.

began, and the result is what we see: —

"Bastion and turrets . . are . .
Gone like the dreams of yesterday!
And Sandal's feudal pride is . .
. . Shrunk into yon mouldering stone!"[D]

Whitaker, in Loidis and Elmete, says Sandal castle appears to have been first granted to Sir Edward Carey, who conveyed it to Sir John Savile of Howley,[E] who conveyed it to William Savile of Wakefield and John Hanson. Next the Beaumonts had it, for on 1 Nov. 14, Car. 1. Thomas Beaumont of Whitley sold his park at Sandal with rights, &c., parcel of the annexed

D. We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Leatham for his graceful story in verse, "Sandal in the Olden Time," which will keep the great facts of its history present to the people of the neighbourhood; perhaps assist some to reconstruct in their minds the vanished castle, until, in his words—

"The rents of time . . . . . .
Grow less and less distant . . .
. . . . . .
And fancy's spell creates anew
Buttress and arch and battlement,
Rising in splendour on the view,
As erst they stood in grim array
High towering in the face of day—"

And until

". . peering through the veil of night
. . murky forms bring back a crowd
Of images that seek the light
And leap from out the misty shroud
Of ages—picturing as they glide
Athwart the tablet of the thought,
What did of good or ill betide
These walls, and all the deeds here wrought."

E. They were stewards of the manor, as stated under Wakefield.

possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, and late parcel of the lands of the "County of York;" and a demolished and ruinous building called Sandal castle, with all quires and rooms in the church there, to John Pollard, servant to Francis Nevile of Chevet, and to the said Francis, for £1,110.[F] The castle ground remains a possession of the owner of Chevet.

Sandal village is one of the best built and most attractive in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. Its many good houses, really mansions, shew that it is tenanted by persons of ample pecuniary means. The church, dedicated to Saint Helen, stands picturesquely in the midst, and although it has no striking peculiarity of style or detail, it is kept in good repair. It is cruciform, consisting of nave with aisles, transepts, chancel, with vestry on the north, and a chapel, burial place of the Watertons of Walton hall, on the south.[G] The tower rises from the intersection of the limbs of the cross, and has six musical bells, dated 1812. The windows of the west end and transepts, and two at the east end, are late insertions, and are early decorated in style. The three peculiarly placed east windows are glazed with stained glass, representing the four Evangelists. The large east window of

F. p. 293.

G. Mr. Edmund Waterton, in his address to the congregation of Saint Augustine's, at Wakefield, 1866, says it was founded and endowed by Sir Robert Waterton the elder in 1424, by his last will.—p. 25.

the Waterton chapel is perpendicular, whilst the rest are debased. The pillars and high arches inside have been re-dressed—those that support the tower being bold and good. Common pews and furniture occupy the floor of the church. Upon the font are the initials C. R., the date 1662, and the letters H. B. and R. D., initials of churchwardens probably. Many monuments are placed on the walls and the floor—in the north transept to Pilkingtons; in the chancel to the Zouches, including the well known Doctor, who died in 1815; to Woods of Sandal and Woodthorpe, Westmorlands, Allotts, Gills of Kettlethorpe, stated to be of the Gills of Carrhouse; Vaughans and Nortons of Kettlethorpe —the last three being connected by marriages. One of the monuments to a Gill, done by Bacon, representing a woman holding a medallion with three faces on it, is very pleasing. Hawksworths and Jacksons also lie here, and several members of the Grice family, which was seated in Sandal for several centuries and matched with the best families in Yorkshire. [H]

Perhaps the most interesting tablet in the chancel is that to William Hardcastle, formerly

H. Mr. Ince informs me that the present representative of this family is Mr. John Grice of Pontefract, wholesale grocer; and that the Akeds of Bradford represent a branch of it. The family probably took its rise from Grice in Shelley. See Morehouse's Kirkburton 95, where it is said that the name Richard de Gris occurs as that of a witness to charters, 1307 and 1312.

of Laverton and afterward of Milnthorp, gentleman, who was buried there 1st October, 1696. The tablet says he died 29th September, 1693, but the year is wrong, as the parish register shews. The memorial was evidently not put up till years after his burial, for it records the deaths of his grandchildren, who died at subsequent dates. He was no doubt the William Hardcastle who captured Nevinson the highwayman, as mentioned in another chapter. His residence was within one or two hundred yards of the Three-houses where the capture was effected. [1] Another important memorial of the past, placed in the church before 1532 (probably between 1489 and that year), is the carving on two oak stall ends, now part of the pew adjoining the chancel screen on the north side of the nave, consisting of the Percy badge—a crescent and double manacle — differenced with a martlet; two shields, one on each stall end, the first bearing the quarterings of the Percy baronial shield as it then existed—1, LOVAINE and LUCY quarterly—*first* and *fourth* a lion rampant; [2]

1. See further reference to Nevinson under Ringstone hill. Thomas Hardcastle, the grandson, died in 1753. William Hardcastle's great grandson, Sandford Hardcastle, married the dowager Countess of Mexborough. A monument to him is in Methley church—and see Thoresby, Ducatus Leodiensis, 8—another, "durable and elegant," the work of Bacon, is at Adel, where he was rector.—*Whitaker, Loidis and Elmete*, 179.

2. The colours are not shewn on the carving in any part, but these are of course well known.

second and *third* three lucies haurient. 2, PERCY: fine fusils in fess—3, POYNINGS: barry of six, over all a bendlet—4, FITZPAYNE: three lions passant in pale, over all a bendlet—5, BRYAN: three piles meeting in the base point.

PERCY STALL ENDS.

The Percy quarter is differenced with a martlet. These occupy half the shield, and impale, *first* and *fourth*, FROST: a chevron between three trefoils slipped; *second* and *third* AMYAS of Horbury or Netherton: on a bend three roses. [K]

K. The Amyas quarter is not quite correct, the bend not being cottised. See Burke, Gen. Armory, title "Amyas (Yorkshire.") On an inverted shield in a clerestory window, south chancel of Thornhill church, the bend is cottised. The arms of Amyas, on the latter

The second shield bears the quarterings of Lovaine and Lucy, as above, differenced as in the other, impaling Frost, impaling Amyas. Over the two shields, in old characters, run the words —**Orate pro bono statu Joselymy Percy Armegery.** Joceline Percy, fourth son of the fourth earl of Northumberland, soon after his father's death married Margaret, only child and heiress of Walter Frost Esq. of Beverley and Featherson.[L] Margaret, Joceline Percy's wife,

coat, impale argent, seven pellets, 3, 3, and 1, probably the arms of a Lacy, various persons of that name having used from four or five to nine roundels. The name Amyas is frequently met with prior to and about, as well as after, the date of the Percy shields. In 1, Edward I. the tolls of Wakefield manor were let to John-de-Amyas for £100 a year. (Mr. W. H. Leatham's Lecture on History of Wakefield, &c., 109.) Matilda Amyos, daughter of John, was married to John Waterton of Walton, whose father was living 1281. (Burke, Landed Gentry 1619.) Catherine (Thoresby, Ducatus Leodiensis, 27, says Isabel), daughter of Sir Thomas Rockley who died 1517 was married to Roger Amias of Netherton. (2, Hunter, South Yorkshire, 286.) On 29th October, 1481, the rector of Methley had licence to marry John Amias of Thornhill and Margaret Medley. (Testamenta Eboracensia, vol. 3, p. 345.) Robert Amyas was instituted vicar of Peniston 24th May, 1498; and Hunter, (So. Y., p. 339) says he was of the family of the name seated at Sandal. The grandmother of John Freston of Altofts, founder of the Kirkthorp hospital, was Agnes Amyas.

L. Henry, fourth earl, in the time of Richard III., was seized of the Seignory of Holderness to him, and Alan his third son and the heir's male of Alan for ever. He was the earl who was killed by a mob at his manor of Topcliffe near Thirsk, 28th April, 1489, because of declaring that taxes imposed by Henry VII. were to be collected; and he was buried in Beverley minster

died 15th November, 1530; and her husband died 8th September, 1532, leaving an only child, Edward Percy, who at his father's death was about eight years old, and who was heir to both father and mother.[M] Her father died in 1529. His wife's name was Ann Ranson.[N] She may have been second wife, judging from the impaling the arms of Amyas on the Frost coat, as appears on the shields at Sandal; and Margaret Percy's mother may have been an Amyas. Margaret as heiress to her father was seized of lands at Walton in Sandal Magna, Featherston, Heck, Hensall, Pollington, Arksey, Beverley, and at Newland in Cottingham, which descended to her only son (only child, I believe,) Edward.[O]

beneath a fine tomb, now to be seen, in part at least, in the Percy chapel, but shorn of its splendour, all the metal, probably silver, having been torn out of the settings, and a plain slab having been substituted for the effigy which is believed to have adorned it. Percy coats of arms and the Percy badge still remain in many places on its sides, the crescent being in several points put separately from the double manacle. The celebrated Percy shrine is by some believed to have been put into the minster by the fifth earl as a memorial to the fourth aerl's wife, Joceline's mother.—*See Poulson's Holderness, vol.* 1, *pp.* 76.482; *Burke's Extinct Peerages, "Percy"; Gill's Vallis Eboracensis* 367; *and Collins's Peerage, edit.* 1812, *vol.* 2, *pp.* 301-306.

M. From the Inquisition post mortem of Joceline Percy taken at Wakefield 24th October, 1532.

N. The same.

O. Collins's Peerage, as above [and see Burke's Landed Gentry, edit. 4, p. 1620] says Edward Percy married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Waterton of Walton, and died 22nd September, 1590, leaving two sons, Alan and Thomas, the latter believed to be the

In the nave are two cast iron slabs over the graves of Beaumonts of Chapelthorp, of the

gunpowder conspirator of that name. Mr Davies of York, in his anonymous pamphlet "The Fawkes's of York," 1850, says the evidence of the affiliation of the conspirator is not conclusive, p. 34. Thomas Percy of the plot married a sister of his co-conspirators', the Wrights, who were of the family of Wright of Plowland. (See Jardine's Gunpowder Plot, 28.) The statement in Collins's Peerage that Joceline Percy's wife was seized of the *manors* of Newland, Walton, Featherston, and other places named, is incorrect as to some of these at least. As I read the Inquisition post mortem of Joceline Percy that is not clearly said in it; but if it were, the loose mode of employing the word "manor," frequently adopted, would make the statement uncertain. In this instance the "manor" of Newland is said to be "held of the Countess of Salisbury as of her manor of Cottingham," and to be of the yearly value of £10; the "manor" of Walton is described as held of Robert Waterton, lord of Walton, at the rent of 4s., and to be of the yearly value of ten marks; Featherston is named as held of the king, as of his castle of Pontefract, parcel of his duchy of Lancaster; and so on with the rest. The descriptions are not suitable to the tenure of manors. Newland was thus, in fact, part of the manor of Cottingham, or more properly one of the manors of Cottingham, that of *Cottingham Sarum;* and Walton I believe has always been in the manor of Wakefield. Mr. Hunter, in his privately printed book on Lupset, &c., p. 90, says Joceline Percy lived at Newland, which had been a preceptory of Saint John of Jerusalem. Before seeing the Inquisition post mortem I had arrived at the conclusion that this was incorrect, and that it ought to be Newland in Cottingham; and the Inquisition expressly states this. Joceline Percy's will (only a copy at York) is dated the day before his death, and it bears upon it evidence of haste. The absence of elaborate wordiness, which was common in his time, and the (as it seems to me) pathetic manner in which he makes his bequests and desires most of the legatees, one by one, to pray for him would shew that he was in extremis, if the fact were not otherwise known. He knew he was going to die—there is, he says,

family of Beaumonts of Bretton, similar to some at Darton. The Waterton chapel is in a neg-

nothing more certain than to die, though the hour is uncertain. The witnesses are chiefly residents in the country about Cottingham—William Person of Burton, Stephen Constable, William Benson of Belforthe, and others. He makes a bequest to his "derely wel belovid sone and here Edward Percy, to pray for me;" and several others to persons "takyng panes abowt me, to pray for me." He gives the residue of his goods to his brother Sir William Percy, and his "most enterely and derely beloved wiff contracted, Cecile the late wiffe of Thomas Boynton, Esquire decessed," subject to debts and funeral expenses, and appoints them executors. He directs that his body be buried within the church where it shall please God that he depart this life. If he died at Newland he was probably buried at Cottingham; but the registers had not begun then, and there is no tomb. The above mentioned manor of Cottingham Sarum is part of the Lordship of Cottingham; but the origin of the name is uncertain. Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock and Margaret de Wake of Cottingham, was first affianced to the Earl of Salisbury. She was the "Fair Maid of Kent," and had the Black Prince for her second (or third) husband. The other portions of the Lordship are Cottingham Richmond, Westmorland, and Powis. (See History of Cottingham by Rev. Charles Overton; and Burke's Extinct Peerages, edit. 1866, p. 433.) No old house now exists at Newland which by anything it possesses can be connected with Joceline Percy. The oldest house of repute was the residence some years ago of Mr. Haworth of Hull Bank. It has had many additions in late years, and at present looks no more aged than other houses in the village. One end is of earlier date than the rest and has a wooden ornamental cornice at the eaves, but the building is very poor. Joceline Percy had not in Sandal Magna parish an estate of sufficient importance to cause him to come so often to Sandal as to make him need a pew in the church; but the cause of his having sittings there was probably friendship with the Watertons of Walton, which might bring him frequently to their house and to the church. Some evidence of the intimacy of the two

lected state. Some of the gravestones are rotten, and parts of the inscriptions have split off. When I saw them in 1868 all were damp, unswept, and dirty. One of the tombs has a brass, bearing the following inscription, put on probably by the lady's husband, Thomas Waterton Esq. of Walton. She was daughter to Sir Henry Slingsby of Scriven, knight:—

"Here lieth that incomparable gentle-
"woman Mistris Alice Waterton, wife
"to Mr. Waterton of Walton Esquire,
"who died the 7 of March, 1627.

"Reade, wepe, adore byrth, bevtie, virtue, grace,
"Here moulded into one, from human eye
"Are treasured up—Alice praise of Slingbies race,
"Waterton's glorie, who in her proginie
"Illustrious still remains—Then cease to mourne
"Behold her bodie pledge for her retourne."

In the chapel hangs the Waterton coat of arms, whereon are displayed the same arms as appear on the tomb of Sir Robert Waterton at Methley, from the ancestor of whose family they claim to descend,[P] and over it an otter with a

families is the fact of his son's subsequent marriage with a daughter of Sir Thomas Waterton's. A copy of Joceline Percy's will, and a copy of the Inquisition post mortem with other interesting matter, appear in Mr. Fowler's paper on this subject in the *Yorkshire (Huddersfield) Archæological Journal*, January, 1870, which was published after these pages were written.

P. As Mr. Ince says, their best line of descent is from the Saxon lords of the whole of Staincross, parts of Agbrigg and other wapontakes—Adam; Swein; Ailric.

fish in its mouth as a crest. Beneath is the motto — BETTER KYNDE FREND THAN FREND KYEN.

The Sandal parish registers begin October, 1652. The leaves of the first book are paper, somewhat loose, and unfortunately torn at the edges; but they are otherwise easily legible. The subsequent books, beginning 1666, are made of parchment, and are in good order. Marriages, baptisms, and burials are entered together until 1698. In 1701 the churchwardens begin to sign the registers. It would be well to put the earliest record into the hands of a skilful binder for careful preservation; and I respectfully suggest that all should be kept in a drier safe. The name of Norton of Kettlethorp occurs from the first, that of Gervas Norton, under heading of 1653, occurring with the date 15th April, 1651, on the baptism of his daughter Susannah. This surname is frequent in the seventeenth century. In 1667 Gervas Norton was a churchwarden for Crigglestone; and he is named again on 20th December, 1716. Many entries relative to the Arthingtons of Milnthorp (Milthorp or Millthorpe) occur in and after 1655, the name of Mr. Cyril Arthington being the chief name from 26th February in that year, when his daughter Dorothy was baptised, until 16th March, 1672, when he was buried. On

Adam was founder of Monk Bretton priory.—2 *Hunter, South Yorkshire*, 221; *and see* "*Monk Bretton.*"

the 2nd March, 1664, his son Cyril was baptised, and on 30th May, 1667, his son Sandford. [q] Registers of Watertons are found from 1657, when (on August 28th) "Mrs. Bridgett Watterton of Wollton hall" was buried. On 26th December, 1671, Mrs. Anne Waterton, widow, was buried; and on 1st June, 1696, another "Mrs. Anne" was buried. The nonconformity of this family with the Established Church is shewn by several baptismal entries, as—1722, August 5, "Robert, son of Charles Waterton Esq. born and said to be baptised at Walton hall," whilst others like this occur in 1699, 1723. Numerous entries of Grices appear, the first noticed by me being on 30th May, 1661, when "Mistress Mary Grice, widow," was buried.

q. The pedigree of the Arthingtons of Arthington, to which the Milnthorpe branch belonged, is given in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 7, where it is said that Cyrill Arthington's mother was Mary Nevile of Chevet, and that he married Ann, daughter of Major Binns of Horbury. Their daughter Rosamond was married at Sandal church to Thomas Hardcastle, Prebend of Christ Church, Dublin, on 7th July, 1691, whence, doubtless, came the connection of the Hardcastles with Milnthorpe; and their daughter Elizabeth was wife to Joseph Wood, vicar of Sandal, of the family probably of the Woods of Woodthorpe and Wakefield. Sandford Arthington above named is, very likely, the *Dr.* Arthington, who is subsequently registered, and who is named in Thoresby as of Mil*ford*, an error probably for Milthorp. I print other entries of names of this family in a subsequent note. The Binns family are found named in the Horbury register from the early part of the seventeenth century. In 1637, for instance, occurs the name "Jonas Bynnes gent."

Mr. John Grice was a churchwarden for Sandal in 1668, and after that his name is seen frequently until 29th January, 1682 (old style, as all the dates are), when he was buried. Others of this family are named in the next note. The Pilkingtons are first named in 1665, I think, Burdet, son of Thomas being baptised on 2nd September, from which time until Thomas's burial on 17th December, 1692, are many entries of baptisms and burials of his children. Entries of Allotts occur from 1666; of Wrays of Milnthorpe, a family of some importance, from 1672; of Beaumonts of Chapelthorpe (called also of Westside and of Painthorp); of Zouchs, and others, extracts from which appear in the note. [R]

R. On 3rd November, 1653, Thomas Peirson was chosen Register and approved by "John Clayton," the Justice. In 1667, among the parish officers were Gervas Norton and Thomas Wood, churchwardens for Crigglestone, and Richard Preston and Gervas Kay for Walton and Bretton; and in the next year John Grice was, as just stated, a churchwarden for Sandal, and Josias Wordsworth for Walton and Bretton, two townships treated as one. On 21st December, 1676, Mr. Moxon was elected clerk by Mr. Stockport, the vicar. In 1675, amongst names of parishioners, are Thomas Watterton, Francis Nevile, John Grice, Charles Usher, Timothy Hirst; and in 1722 Charles Zouch, minister, and Gervas Norton and William Wood, churchwardens. The following surnames and entries occur among many more, the names in italic being still in existence here or in the neighbourhood: — *Oxlay* of Crigglestone 1659, many other Oxleys after that; *Jackson*, *Arnold*, *Oxley* of Durker 1652, *Wood*, *Bramald*, *Norfolk*, *Peirson*, Sprigonel of Painthorp 1653, 1699, *Scolay* of Walton from 1654, *Shaow* of Woodthorp, Boyne of Boyne hill 1654 to 1673 and perhaps later, *Rainer* of Standbridge 1654 and

From the village street we have no view of the surrounding country; but as we go up the

forward, the name being variously spelt; *Simson*, a common name, Kemp 1657 and later, Bevers from 1659, Spetch from 1661, Elvige of Woodmoor 1661, also Helvage, Mr Joseph *Poole* 1662, Wm. Heward 1663-5, *Halmeshire* 1664, Longley, Horner, *Stringer* from 1666, Moakson (same as Moxon?), *Wray*, *Kirshay*, Smooton 1669, Mr. John Wood of Dawgreen, *Walshaw* of Bretton, Gervas Kay of Bretton 1672, Richard Burdett Esq. 1673, Sigsby, *Hirst* of Hall Green, *Leake*, *Sykes* of Bretton, *Stafford*, Beckwith 1682, Vannor, Joseph Wood vicar 1683 and later, Mr. James Clayton of Oakenshaw 1685, Mr. Jonas Portington 1685, Beckett, John Scholey of Hare Park 1699, Samuel Wood of Woodthorp 1715, Charles Zouch vicar 1721, James Burkhead of Royston parish 1723, Edward Burkhead of Westside farmer 1725, Mr. Sanford Wood of Sandal 1726. Other entries are—1659, May 24, Mr. Sirill Arthington had a daughter baptised; 1659, August 25, Mter. Roger Portinton Esq. and Mtrs. Jane Wray married. 1661, May 30, Mr. Francis Arthington,; 1664, June 16, Mr. Ralfe Arthington gent. buried; 1670, September 5, William Arthington of Millthorpe gent. buried; 1698-9, Dr. Arthington of Milnthorpe named; 1702, December 3, Sanford Arthington of Milnthorp gent. buried; 1664, June 22, Mr. Abraham Haigue of Glocester and Mrs. Ellin Grice married; 1670, September 13, Elizabeth, d. John Grice Esq. bap.; 1673, May 1, John, s. John Grice gent. bap.; 1676, August 31, George, s. same, bap.; 1678, July 12, Jane, d. same, bap.; 1680, February 22, Henry, son of John Grice gent., bap.; next year, Henry Grice buried 7 June, and Mary, wife of Mr. John Grice, 7 October; 1712, December 31, Mr. George Grice of Sandal buried. 1670-1-7-81, Thomas Pilkington Esq. had children baptised or buried respectively. 1667, Thomas Wray gent. named; 1672, February 27, Mrs. Margaret Wray of Millthorpe, spinster, buried. 1666, George, s. Geo. Allot, buried; 1696, Mr. Allott of Crigglestone; 1721, April 20, Mr. Edward Allott of Crigglestone buried. 1682, October 24, Robert Wood, parish of Wakefield and Judith Norton of Kettlethorpe married; 1694, Mr. Norton of Chapelthorpe named. 1685, November 20, Mary Hardcastle buried,

School hill, Crofton with its church tower and wind mill and the high ground thereabout come into view, as also do Woolley edge and the hills about Emley and Grange moors, Horbury and Ossett churches, Thornhill edge and Calder vale below Crigglestone cliff, and more distant still, the moors toward Penistone. Milnthorpe, the next village, is small but pretty, and as would be expected from the residence in it of such families as the Arthingtons and Hardcastles of two centuries ago, contains some old houses, whilst close by it is the tree crowned height of Woodthorp. Pledwick comes next with Kettlethorp hall, Pledwick house, and the delightful road side well of cold water. The approach to it has lately been narrowed and made somewhat dull, I think, to people who have to pass on foot. Kettlethorp hall lies in a beautiful hollow;

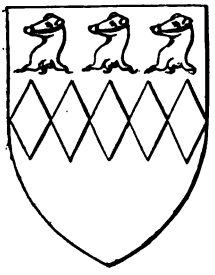
and on 6 January following James Hardcastle buried; 1694, November 27, George Hardcastle and Jenit Sykes married; 1696, October 1, as elsewhere noticed, Wm. Hardcastle gent. buried; 1721, May 8, Mrs. Elizabeth H. of Milnthorp widow buried. 1725, May 26, Rev. John Hunter of Sandal buried. Curious entries—1720, November 17, William, s. John Watson of Walton papist, supposed to be bap. at Walton hall; 1724, June 4, Elizabeth Lumb of Wakefield parish a quaker buried. On 1668, July 2, Thomas, s. Josias Wordsworth of "Waterton hall" was baptised, and on March 8 of following year Josias Wordsworth of same place was buried. I presume this hall is the same as is referred to on 28th October, 1678, when "Uxor Matthewman from Walton hall" was buried; and that the place referred to is at the top of Walton, near the Midland railway cutting and bridge. I am much indebted to the Rev. Herman Douglas the vicar for giving me leave to see the registers.

and in its grounds stands the old front of the chapel from Wakefield bridge, taken down in 1847 because dilapidated, but, unfortunately for the present front, now not much worse than that which replaced it. Close by is New Miller Dam, a village divided into two by the beck that conveys the surplus water from the large lake, which is kept up by the once *new* dam, and in its course works the corn mill, formerly a soke mill employed in aid of the Lord of the Manor's mills at Wakefield.[s]

The lake is now a fine sheet of water, above half a mile long and of varying breadth, but narrow, covering probably thirty acres, and bordered by ample plantations. Lake and woodland are at the foot, and may be deemed part, of the grounds of Chevet park, which rises to the eastward, the hall being at the summit and having fine prospects. New Miller Dam and its immediate neighbourhood have many quarries of grit stone employed for building. The upper part of the village rests upon Wood moor, which has a considerable elevation and commands views of Wakefield and the high lands from Eastmoor to West Ardsley. Ossett is on the same hand, and Crigglestone is close by us.

s. I assume that the lake is an enlargement of the mill pond of four acres referred to in the Inquisition in the time of the last John de Warren, quoted in Whitaker's Leeds, wherein the fishery is valued at thirty shillings a year, 7s. 6d. an acre; the meadow land being valued at 6s. only.—p. 293.

The Pilkingtons of Chevet are of a family resident and well known in this neighbourhood for many generations back. Hunter[T] shews the pedigree of the Chevet branch and of its predecessors and ancestors, the Neviles, who reach backward to the time of Henry VIII., commencing in that reign with Sir John Nevile, third son to Sir John Nevile of Liversedge. The Neviles came in here through Sir John Nevile's marriage to Elizabeth, a co-heiress of the family of Bosville, which is described as settled at Chevet for four preceding generations. Sir John and Elizabeth Neville built Chevet hall 1529. Harrison Pilkington, a younger son of Sir Lyon of Stanley, fourth baronet, acquired the estate by marrying Anne Nevile about the middle of the last century, and she and he sold it to his brother Sir Lionel, then of Stanley, in 1771.



ARMS OF BOSVILLE.

The village of Woolley—anciently Wolvelay, Wolfley[U]—stands two miles further, on the right of the turnpike road; and the way to it lies through pleasant woods and along narrow lanes. It is a quiet little place without an inn. Close

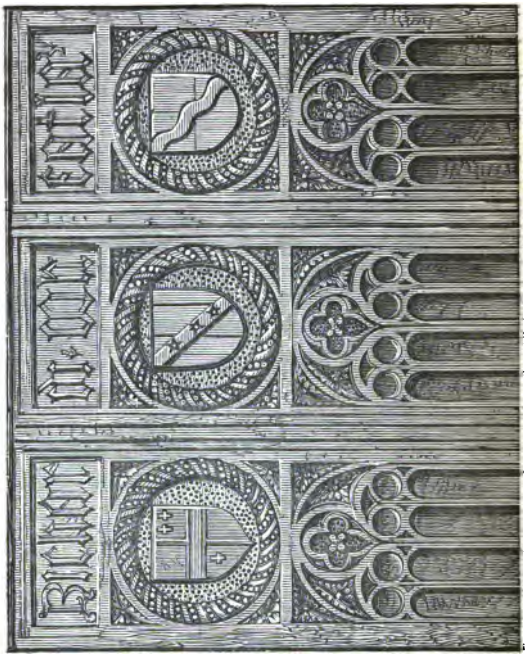
T. 2, South Yorkshire, 391.
U. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire, 383.

by it stands the hall, a picturesque Elizabethan house in a pleasant park. The church has tower, nave with aisles, and chancel; and is perpendicular in style. At the time of printing this it is undergoing repair and alteration; and I am unable to say whether or not the objects of interest which were there prior to commencing the restoration will all be replaced. A few

WOOLLEY HALL.

panels which were in the chancel had good perpendicular carving and four shields bearing arms, and in Old English text the name — **Richardi Wheatlay.** On two of the panels are the sacred monagram **ihc** and a crown. The first of the shields bears arms which I take to be intended for those of the Wheatleys who

were settled here, Hunter says, from about the reign of Edward III. down to the time of James II. Quarterly, sable and argent, a fess gules; in



OLD STALL ENDS AT WOOLLEY.

the second quarter two crosses patée; third, one cross patée.[v] Col. Thomas Wheatley, the last

v. The colours are not, of course, given on the stall. It will be seen that the crosses are not patée.

owner here, died in 1683, and was buried at Woolley, having sold his estate to the Wentworths. He had a numerous family, and was ancestor of the Wheatleys of Royston, Wakefield, and other places. The Wheatleys were first settled at Woolley by marrying the heiress of De Biri, who held one of the ten Woolley fees. Mr. Hunter's pedigree commences with Richard Wheatley, who in 34th Henry VI. paid 8s. 4d. for the twentieth-part of a knight's fee in Woolley; but Mr. Radcliffe's pedigree runs up to Edward III., five generations higher than Mr. Hunter's. The name of this family still survives in "Wheatley wood," which stands on the high grounds of the township. The second shield bears the arms of the Dronsfields of West Bretton—paly of six argent and sable, on a bend three mullets pierced or.[w] The Dronsfields had lands here in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., purchased of the Staintons. The third shield is charged with a bend wavy; the fourth with the six roundels of Laci of Brearley.[x] There were also old pieces of screen work in the church and parts of old stalls. One panel bore the arms of

w. Colours not shewn here.

x. Brearley in the township of Midgley and parish of Halifax. See an engraving of the arms in Watson's Halifax, opposite p. 390. John Laci, who was buried at Halifax 19th August, 1585, married Ann, daughter of Thomas Woodrove of Woolley; and their daughter Muriel married Richard Wheatley of Brearley near Barnsley.—*Watson's Halifax, pp.* 242-3.

Lund priory—the three covered cups;[y] and in the pew where this was, existed a rudely carved inscription, in old characters—A.D. 1616. An Huchinsun dedit x6. In the windows were some fragments of good old glass, amongst which were the arms of Popeley of Woolley Moorhouse —ar. on a bend cottised sa. three eagles displayed of the field; and vert, a lion passant reguardant ar. Some of the old-fashioned stalls were very strong, and were carved with perpendicular ornament at the ends, and these were put aside into the ends of the aisles. In the chancel is a large black marble altar tomb to the memory of Anne Wentworth, daughter to Sir Thomas Fairfax and wife to George Wentworth, who died 19th August, 1624. In making the alterations a staircase was discovered at the south-western angle of the chancel formerly leading to the rood loft, with a rudely carved Agnus Dei and a cross patée over the opening, and at the top of the stair a spiral pillar. In the north aisle also three heads of small arches were disclosed. Though Woolley is a member of the ancient parish of Royston it has long exercised the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial as if it were a distinct parish. The registers begin 20th June, 1651; and from that date we find entries relating to the locally great

y. In the ordination, time of Archbishop Corbridge, 1300, it was settled that the monks of Bretton should find a chaplain for Woolley chapel.—*Hunter* 2, *South Yorkshire*, 389.

families resident here. At the beginning is the following list of "ould ones:"—Maister Wheatley, Edward Raffe, Thomas Wode, Roger Clarke, Thomas Hawcroft, Emanuel Foster, James Cottes, Joshua Crawshaye, Anthony Leacoke—meaning, no doubt, aged inhabitants.[z]

Hunter gives a history of the families which have successively held Woolley. Centuries ago here were ten distinct proprietors, grantees from the lords of Pontefract, in whose fee Woolley was. The three greatest proprietors were Woodruffe, Wheatley, and Popeley of Moor house, who resided here. Earlier than these occur the names of de Biri and Stainton, amongst others. Elizabeth, of the last named family, is described as the Elizabeth Stainton who was prioress of the nunnery of Kirklees. Mr Ince says the

z. I extract the following:—1651, June 20, Richard, son of Richard Marsh, D.D., and Dean of York, buried. 1652, Richard Benks of Chapelthorpe named. The Bankses are here yet. 1657 to 1667, many Wheatley's are named, among them Robert, gentleman, at first date; Francis, son of George, baptised 13 March, 1661. In 1658, August 11th, Michael Wentworth Esq., son of Sir George, knight, was baptised, and on 20th September, 1659, Maister Michael Wentworth died. Many Wentworths are named after this. Dame Mary, widow and relict of Sir Thomas Beaumont of Whitley, died at York 7 November, and was buried at Woolley 14th November, 1682. Other names occur, and a few still remain here or in this neighbourhood. The latter are printed in italic:—*Stringers* of Woolley 1685 and later; many Oleys, *Totty Arnold*, Crawshaw; John Wheatley of Royston gent. buried 6th October 1683, *Hoyland*, *Hawcroft*, and Horner (to 1715) are common names. James Birkhead buried 5th June, 1736. Waring a common name.

Ridsdales, who were settled for several generations at Wakefield as merchants and mercers, were representatives of Francis, a younger son of Colonel Thomas Wheatley, and that Radcliffe, the herald, compiled for the late Mr. George Ridsdale of Old hall near Wakefield, a pedigree of Wheatley and Ridsdale, which is now in possession of his nephew Mr. Thomas Foljambe. The Woodruffes first appear in 1378. In 21 Richard II. a John Woderove, whose house is said to have been at Newland, and who desired to be buried in the church yard at Normanton, made his will. He had lands in Normanton, Snydale, and Altofts, Wakefield, Crigglestone, Woolley, Notton, and many places adjacent to all these. By 1517 the Woodruffes held five of the ten Woolley fees and then lived at Woolley. Both Wheatleys and Woodruffes subsequently sold their lands to the Wentworths, who entered into the Woodruffe estates about 1599, and who by repeated purchases became almost sole owners of Woolley and Notton.[A]

As we ascend toward Woolley from the Wakefield and Barnsley turnpike road distant views gradually disclose themselves; but when we pass the church and go up the sandy road to the top of Woolley edge we attain an elevation from which the panorama is glorious. Looking southward we stand immediately, but at a great height, above the valley of the Dearne where Darton

A. See Hunter's South Yorkshire as to Woolley.

and Bretton lie, and out of which a great slope rises for many miles until, as seen from here, it culminates in the dark hills that stand over the courses of the river Dun and its affluents. In addition to these heights we also see spread out before us the outlying parts of Barnsley, the woods of Stainborough, the hollow where Silkstone village lies, the upper edge of the woods of Cannon hall, High Hoyland, moors about Penistone, Pike low with Tinker's monument, prominent hill ends over Holmfirth and Huddersfield, Bretton park with its lake, glittering on a summer afternoon in the brilliant sun light. To the right are Emley town, park, and moor, Grange moor, Overton and Thornhill edge; and then coming round to the north and north east, we see in succession Dewsbury moor church, the smoke of Dewsbury, the many chimnied Batley, Hanging Heaton church, and Ossett with its new sharp spire, the Ardsleys, Wakefield Outwood, Temple Newsam, Garforth spire, Kippax, the summer house over Castleford, Pontefract park, the broad expanse between Wakefield and Brierley manor, whereon lies Cold Hiendley with its reservoir, the Felkirk tower, and Haw wood, a large dark mass. Heath, Chevet park crowned with trees, and Sandal castle hill are nearer objects. The south-western slope of the edge is almost as steep as a cliff. At the foot of it flows the river Dearne. Its waters come through Bretton park in one

stream, having united a mile or two above the park, their ultimate sources being spread among the high grounds between Emley and Kirkburton, Cumberworth and Upper Denby. One grain of the fork lies in Denby dale, and another at the foot of Emley park. We may either go down the abrupt highway to the Dearne or eastward along the edge toward Staincross common. Taking the latter course the views of the valley and southern hills vary as we go along. The lane passes through bleak land and then, turning to the right, leads through Bloomhouse green to Darton. In a field near the entrance to the latter village stands an obelisk from sixty to seventy feet high and twelve feet broad at the base, now without inscription but formerly having a tablet stating that it was erected in memory of Ann, wife to Thomas Beaumont of Darton, and daughter to Edward Ayscough of Louth, who died December, 1778. She is also mentioned on a tombstone in Darton church. The obelisk can be seen from many points in the surrounding district. At the bottom of the field where it stands is a low Elizabethan house with outbuildings and good walled garden and summer house, called Darton hall, now used as a farmstead. Over the front door has been a date, but it would be impossible without local knowledge to say what it was. The letters A.D. and the figures 15— are barely legible. The last two figures of the year are gone. The

present[B] tenant, who was born in the house and has known it thirty years, is certain about the 15—. This was the home of that branch of the Beaumont family of which Wentworth Blackett Beaumont Esq. of Bretton hall is the present head. They were called Beaumonts of the Oaks in Darton. The house now called the Oaks, a farm house a quarter of a mile eastward of the hall, occupies a more commanding position, being in this respect much to be preferred. According to the inscription over the door, the present Oaks farm house was not built by a Beaumont. It is—

H
I · A
1679.[C]

Supposing the hall figures to be rightly given, that dwelling is, as it looks, a century older than this; so that the Beaumonts if ever resident at this particular spot must have had a house here which is not now in existence. Or was the whole of this end of Darton, including the ground where the hall stands, called the Oaks? The Beaumonts, called of the Oaks, whether ever dwellers on the

B. 1868.

C. Mr. John Kaye of Bretton kindly informs me that this property was purchased by Anthony Hutchinson 18th March, 41 Elizabeth, and was in the possession of the purchaser's son John Hutchinson in 1632, and from him descended to *his* son Richard. It seems certain therefore that the letters are the initials of John and his wife.

height so named or not, are believed to be descended from a younger branch of the Beaumonts of Whitley, and they bear the same arms. From the elevated land on which the Oaks farmstead stands we have an extensive prospect. The Dearne valley lies below. The west end of Barnsley, Old town, and Gawber occupy the opposite hill. Westward stands the tower of Cawthorne church, and beyond that lies a great hollow, through which flows the stream that crosses Cannon hall park; whilst the prospect is bounded by the high ridge, at one end of which are Castle hill and Tinker's monument. South-west are the high lands between Silkstone and Penistone and, beyond those, moor tops near the joint boundaries of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. In point of prospect, therefore, the Oaks farm is very good, but Darton hall has no prospect.

ARMS OF BEAUMONT.

Two centuries ago a second son of the house of Beaumont—George, a merchant at York, who died in 1669, founded a free school in Darton, leaving £500 to be invested for its support. He also gave another £500 for poor persons. The two sums were laid out in lands, which has, of course, increased in value, and now produces

about £180 a year, half of which goes to the master and half to the poor. At the present time the scholars are taught in a plain building in the village, built some years ago for a Sunday school. The old school still stands two hundred yards west of Darton hall, and is adjoined by a comfortable house, built or rebuilt about 1800, and a garden and small close of land occupied by the master. The school bears an inscription stating the name, occupation, date of death, and age of the founder. It is a little, low, plain building of one room, and is used only as a place for lumber, though not, I think, unsuitable for a village school, if large enough.

At the time of the founder, Darton did not belong to the Beaumonts. After the conquest the Lacis held it as chief lords of the Honor of Pontefract. Down to the reign of Henry VIII. the Sothills of Sothill hall were owners; then the Saviles; in Elizabeth's reign the Gargraves of Nostel, by whom (14 Elizabeth 1571) it was leased for twenty-one years to George Savile of Wakefield, and was afterward conveyed to the Huttons, who sold it to the Wentworths of Woolley. Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth Esquire disposed of it to Colonel and Mrs. Beaumont, from whom it has descended to the present Mr. Beaumont of Bretton.[D] Darton church is chiefly perpendicular in style and has embattled walls. It consists of tower, high nave

D. 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire, 368.

with aisles, chancel with aisles, and south porch. The east end of the nave extends beyond the aisles a little, and there is a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The Beaumonts of Darton lie buried here. In the north chancel are many gravestones in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some older monuments to this family are there as well; and some stones without inscription, but marked with ancient crosses. In the Beaumont chantry lie the remains of Saviles also. Marshes of Dey house, who were patrons of the living, are interred in the church; one died 1604; another 1659; another 1682. On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Cotton of Haigh hall Esq., who died 3rd August, 1802, with his arms — a chevron between three cotton hanks. In the south chancel, which contains monuments to the Silvesters of Birthwaite hall in the eighteenth century, is an old gravestone with cross flory and the name, Thos. Burdet, an earlier owner of Birthwaite, beside ancient stones uninscribed. One large monument is to the memory of John Silvester of Birthwaite Esq. (the owner of Newland), who died in 1722, aged 70 years, and who, on the monument, is stated to have acquired a large fortune by honourable means and to have used it in an equally praiseworthy manner. He was some time smith at the tower of London (he called himself an anchor smith), and he is said

to have constructed a chain, then thought an impossibility, to be drawn across the Thames to keep the Dutch fleet from sailing up the river as high as the bridge. Mr. Ince tells me that several members of this family—Thomas and Edward, supposed to be brothers of John's; and William[E] and Thomas, sons to the first named Thomas and their sister's husband William Berresford, were also of the tower. The Silvester family were of High green and Chapeltown in Ecclesfield from 1583 to 1683.[F] There is a vigorous full-sized marble statue of Silvester in the centre of the large monument; a figure holding up a gilded hand on his right, and graceful figures of a woman and two children on the left.[G] A tablet on the south wall of the

E. In a gamekeeper's deputation which I have seen relating to Mexborough, signed by William in 1736, he describes himself as "of the tower of London, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Mexborough."

F. Eastwood's History Ecclesfield, 301, 322, 329. A John Silvester of Cudworth yeoman made his will in 1702, and an Elias Silvester then held a cottage and land in Monk Bretton, as appears by the will. A Gamaliel Silvester gentleman lived at Osgodby in Lincolnshire, and owned lands in Darton, as appears by the settlement prior to his marriage with Jane Halford.

G. John Silvester bought Winterset and Santingley of Ralph Ireland in 1716, as I gather from a schedule of deeds relating to these properties. As elsewhere fully stated he purchased Newland from Edmund Bunny in 1694. He also became owner of much other property at Altofts, Normanton, Darton, Kexborough, Haigh, Purston Jaglin, and elsewhere in this part of Yorkshire. He bought Birthwaite from Sir Francis Burdett about the year 1700, having in 1695 advanced money to Sir Francis on security of it, as I learn from a schedule of documents

Birthwaite chapel records the death of the Rev. Edward Silvester, nephew and testamentary heir to John, who married Anna Maria Wentworth, daughter of Godfrey Wentworth of Hickleton, and who died in 1727, aged 36. An inscription at the foot of his uncle's monument states that he placed the latter in the church.

On the wall plate of the chancel the inscription mentioned by Hunter[H] still remains—"Ad laudem Dei et omnium sanctorum istum cancellum de novo construxit Thomas Tykyll[I] prior monasterii Monk Britanniæ et hujus ecclesiæ patronus: et eundem completè finivit anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo septimo." On the nave roof are carved the priory arms, three covered cups, as well as the arms of Dronsfield and Rockley.[J]

Darton church has been extensively repaired and refurnished with new oak seats of plain pattern. The walls are partly, and the pillars wholly, re-dressed, and the church consequently looks somewhat bare and cold.

Darton village lies in a hollow, and the land

relating to that estate.

H. 2, South Yorkshire, 371.

I. Hunter, as above, p. 390, says Dodsworth observed in a window at Woolley an inscription — "Orate pro Animâ D'ni Thomæ Thekill prior de Monck Bretton," &c.

J. The arms of Dronsfield are engraved from Woolley church a few pages back; those of Rockley are lozengy ar. and gu a fess sable. The tinctures do not appear at Darton.

rises from it on all sides except down the course of the Dearne. Northward stands the wooded elevation called Common end, or Darton lane head, 553 feet above the sea and 341 above the floor of the church. The best view of Darton is from the west going toward the pleasantly situated Birthwaite hall, which occupies a height half a mile from Darton. This hall is a stone building ornamented with gables and small turrets. Hunter[K] gives the history of it, from the Birthwaites in the reign of Henry III., through the Rockleys, who held it until about the beginning of the seventeenth century (about 1625 I believe); and through the Burdetts of Denby, who were the next owners, to John Silvester above mentioned, by whom and by whose nephew and devisee the Rev. Edward Silvester, whose memorial tablet at Darton has been described a few pages back, Birthwaite hall was mainly built. Upon Edward's death the estates decended to his cousin, John Smith. The times of the deaths of John Smith and his successors are mentioned under Newland. Birthwaite was bought by the late Mr. Thomas Rishworth, the Wakefield banker, in 1821, and he resided there, but upon the failure of his banking firm the estate was sold to Colonel and Mrs. Beaumont. The surface of the land about the hall is much broken up and very picturesque. Not far off stands Squirrel hall, another estate

K. In South Yorkshire 376 7.

which John Silvester obtained by purchase from Sir Francis Burdett about 1697. Round the Birthwaite hill stands Swithen, notable for its bleach grounds; and on another height, a little further, Haigh hall, for several generations the seat and inheritance of the Cottons. If we go from this place to High Hoyland we pass the Haigh with its hall and thick wood, and ascend until we see that Woolley edge is part of a larger edge joined to Staincross common and continued by Monk Bretton hill. On our right hand is the lordly Bretton park with its fine hall, standing in the great hollow between the northern and southern slopes of the extensive grounds which are so admirably situated, with regard to Woolley edge and other contiguous elevations, that these constitute a noble back ground and seem to form part of the wide domain. The views of the hall and park from the high road going up to High Hoyland are exceedingly good.

High Hoyland is a notable object from every elevated point about Wakefield. The ordnance map gives the height 713 feet above the level of the sea, Lowe hill being set down by the same authority at 222½ feet. Hoyland has wide prospects. The church stands on the summit of the hill, but is a poor modern building, the beauty of Hoyland, as Mr. Hunter says,[L] not being its church. The tower, which was built

L. South Yorkshire, vol. 2.

about 1679, is much the best portion of the structure. The commanding elevation whereon the church stands is admirably fitted to be the site of a beacon, and Hunter says that one was erected at the south-west corner of the graveyard in the seventeenth century.[M] Here are memorials of Francis Burdet, who died 1637, aged 60, and Mary, only daughter of Ralph Arthington of Milnthorpe, who was buried 20th December, 1664, aged 20; also inscriptions stating that many generations of Allotts of Billam Grange [in Clayton]; and Bertan Allott, Esq., who died 28th May, 1701, and Mary his wife and three daughters were buried here.[N] The view into Denby dale, going up toward the church, is very pleasing, whilst from the front of the inn we overlook a great sweep of country. Downward, in the hollow, are the woods of Cannon hall, and over those the closely-packed collection of houses at Cawthorne. Silkstone lies a mile or two beyond, and on higher ground, further off, stands the spire of Wortley church, and, more distant still, are Greeno and Wharncliffe woods, the last about ten miles off. West of these are summits north and south of Penistone, and in the most distant line, the Middop and Broomhead moors. Eastward are seen the upper part of Barnsley and Stainborough castle (ruin); Hickleton hall, thirteen miles off in a direct line; and Nether

M. South Yorkshire, vol. 2.
N. Same.

Hoyland, and Keppel's column beyond Thorpe Hesley, also thirteen miles off.

There is a way from High Hoyland through the westerly part of Bretton park, properly, I believe, a foot and bridle road, but through the courtesy of Mr. Beaumont frequently used for carriages of orderly people; and a very agreeable road it is. A footway also, but whether public or not I do not know, crosses on the opposite side of the hall, and comes out past the chapel. In the hollow is the well, called Lady well, a natural flow from the rocks, which was covered and fronted in 1685, as an inscription states, by the widow of Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterward Countess of Eglintoun, through her marriage with the then Earl of that name.

Hunter traces the history of successive possessors of lands in Bretton from the twelfth century. The name Fitz William occurs at an early date. The great name from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry V. is Dronsfield. Then Wentworth occurs. Richard Wentworth, son to John Wentworth of Elmsall, married a co-heiress of the Dronsfields; and thenceforward the Wentworth name became one of importance here. Richard Wentworth made his will in 1447. The subsequent marriages of the Wentworths of Bretton were chiefly with ladies of this neighbourhood. Among their wives occur the names of Charlesworth of Totties, Rockley, Popeley of Woolley-Moorhouse, Horne of

Wakefield, Rhodes of Flockton. Sir William Wentworth, fourth baronet, who died 1763 and was buried at Bretton, married Diana, daughter to Sir William Blackett of Wallington; and their son, Sir Thomas Wentworth, assumed the name of Blackett. He died 1792, and was buried at Bretton. He devised Bretton to Diana his daughter, wife to Thomas Richard Beaumont Esq., who was best known as Colonel Beaumont, grandfather to the present Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., and, as before intimated, a descendant from the family of Beaumont of the Oaks in Darton. Bretton hall was partly built by Sir William Wentworth in 1720, but Colonel Beaumont made considerable additions. Since the latter died further alterations have been made, some by the present owner.

The little chapel at Bretton has not, that I can find, any inscription stating the date of erection; but Hunter says it was built by the above named Sir William Wentworth in 1744, the prior chapel which stood a little south of the hall being taken down by his son Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterward Blackett. The present building is eastward of the hall. It is plain, and Grecian in form. Against the eastern end, outside, are tablets stating the dates of the deaths of Sir William Wentworth and Sir Thomas Blackett, mentioned above; of Colonel Beaumont in July, 1829; of his wife Diana in August, 1831; and of their son Thomas

Wentworth Beaumont Esq. in December, 1848.

If we come back to the top of Woolley edge and descend toward Wakefield on the northern side by Woolley moor, we see Ossett, Horbury, and Wakefield before us, the long West Riding and Grimsby viaduct crossing Calder vale being a striking object; Crigglestone cliff and Hollinghurst become prominent until we climb the road that passes along the cliff, and then the Calder valley and (beyond it) Lupset hall and Thornes house, Lowe hill, and the Wakefield Parish Church spire are conspicuous.

Crigglestone township consists of several hamlets—as Crigglestone village, Chapelthorpe, Hall green, and New Miller Dam. The surface of the district is broken up into picturesque hollows and higher grounds, exhibiting pretty home scenes; and many parts command pleasant views—as the cliff just mentioned—the fields near Hall green, whence we see the elevated houses of the "Dam," or a patch of the water, lying like a little tarn among hills—or another point which overlooks Sandal castle hill and Wakefield town. Here are also pleasant residences—Chapelthorpe hall, that of J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq., being the principal. In the village of Chapelthorpe is a chapel of ease to Sandal Magna, the patronage of which is in the Vicar of Sandal.

SNAPETHORPE, NETHERTON, MIDGLEY, EMLEY, PIKE LOW, CUMBERWORTH, AND DENBY DALE.

IF we stand upon Lowe hill and look toward the south and south-west we see several good land marks—Woolley edge, High Hoyland, Emley church tower, and the church-like erection called indifferently Tinker's monument or Tinker's hobby, placed at Pike low, upon the highest visible range of heights.

A few years ago I set off one day to verify the identity of the last two objects with those seen from Lowe hill, and passed over Flanshaw hill, by Snapethorp, between the Ossett and Horbury roads, and through the fields to Horbury cliff. From the ground about the old hall we see in succession the elevations of Heath and the seemingly continuous line whereon stand Crofton, South Hiendley, Chevet, and the dark line of Woolley edge; and below the last, the hollow ground leading toward Denby dale. Westward rise the heights of Bretton West and High Hoyland. On a nearer line we look upon Wakefield, Lowe hill, Oakenshaw viaduct, get a

glimpse of the Calder, bring within sight Lupset, Sandal castle hill, Crigglestone cliff, and Horbury—all these objects making up a delightful prospect in spring when the fields are green and the trees are adorned with their new leaves. When we have crossed the valley from Horbury and have come to Netherton the views become more extensive. From the village are seen the steep slope of Thornhill edge, the heights above Batley with their chimneys, Hanging-heaton, Earlsheaton, Ossett, Horbury, Sandal castle, and the higher grounds again from Cold Hiendley to Woolley edge, and through the midst of all the picturesque valley of the Calder. From different points between here and Midgley the Ardsleys (West and East) Rothwell Haigh, Garforth, and Kippax; the white summer house on Red hill just south of Castleford, Pontefract park hill, Nostel, and Brierley manor. From Stocks moor, Wakefield and the intermediate heights and hollows are seen spread out before us. On our right North wood and Crigglestone cliff combine, with Sandal castle hill and the slope leading up to it, to make a very agreeable picture.

From the west end of Midgley are pleasing views, especially towards the south, where we look to the rich green slopes of Bretton park and the church-crowned summit of Hoyland.

I next went down the footways through Bankwood, where are some picturesque places, to

Bentley grange, formerly a possession of Byland Abbey, and afterward the seat of the Allotts of that place, and thence past Emley Woodhouse, formerly a dwelling of the Copleys, agreeably situated on a height midway between Bentley grange and the village. About Bentley grange and between it and Emley are acres of mounds, the remains of old workings for ironstone, formerly of considerable extent here, and the smelting works for which were placed at the foot of the adjoining Bank wood.

At Bower hill, in Bretton township, a little way southward of Bentley grange, is a farm house, formerly a timber-framed dwelling, but now cased with stone, leaving, however, the old posts and beams visible inside the outer walls. In one room, over a large open fire place, is carved on the beam in one line, in old characters, with *fleurs-de-lis* and flowers between the several words—

THOMAS WENTWORTH K. EZABELL
HYS WYF. A R. R.H. A. XX. T.[A]

Over the southern entrance are the letters and figures—

S
T M
1675.

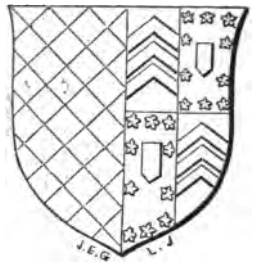
A. The names of Sir Thomas Wentworth, knight-marshal in time of Henry VIII., who died without issue before 29th May, 35 Henry VIII.; and Isabel his wife

Emley, Elmley, or Elmeley, in Bawdwen's translation of Domesday called Ameleie, is a village half a mile long, not remarkable, placed upon a ridge of land running north-east and south-west, about eight miles from Wakefield. It has a simple church, simply furnished, the oldest parts being the chancel and tower. In the belfry are three bells, two dated respectively 1630 and 1786, and two of the three having the mottoe—"Jesus be our speed"—one spelling "spede." The font is rude and round in shape. Gravestones in the chancel and other parts of the church bear memorials of Allotts of Bentley grange and Thorncliffe, the oldest of these, and I believe the oldest in the church also, being to Robert Allott, who died 14th October, 1605. Under the altar rail, south side, is a slab stating that John Allott died 1st March, 1655; and on the opposite side is the gravestone of Laurence Farington, rector here from 1617 (perhaps earlier), who died 8th August, 1658. It is stated on the stone that he had to wife Ann, daughter of John Allott of Bentley, and by her had John, Richard, and Ann. His coat of arms is cut on the stone, namely, quarterly, 1, three cinquefoils; 2, a chevron between three leopards' faces; impaling Allott, a fess between four barrulets wavy.

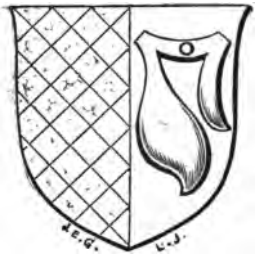
daughter of Thomas Wentworth of Elmsall, Esq., whose marriage settlement bears date 1st August, 23 Henry VIII. See 2, Hunter's South Yorkshire 243. Sir Thomas probably died 32 or 33 Henry VIII.—Same, 246.

His arms shew him to have been of the ancient family of Farington of Farington and Worden, Lancashire. Mr. Farington's name occurs in the parish registers, which are in existence from about 1600; and which from that date contain numerous entries relative to the families of Allott, Copley, Kaye, Diche, Ellis, Brook, Issott, Moore, Oxley, Dransfield, Walshaw, and others of still local names. Other memorials of Emley people occupy the floor of the church, and appear on stones in the graveyard. One in the north aisle bears the arms of Wortley, but no legible inscription. A slab in the chancel records the death in 1684 of Richard, only son of Richard Asheton of Kirkby gentleman [of the Lancashire family] and Beatrice his wife, in his 17th year; and it has a carving of their arms—a mullet of five points, differenced with a mullett; impaling two bends, the upper charged with a crescent. The most remarkable things in the church are the fragments of old stained glass of good quality in the chancel windows, especially in the east, which has three lights, though there is not much that can be brought into intelligible connection, for if a figure be there the head is gone, and inscriptions are broken and scattered. In a south window appear a few figures as in mail armour; one of a soldier with hand on a spear shaft, as if in the act of striking. But there are three shields of arms in the east window tolerably complete—one, at the bottom of the

centre light, Fitzwilliam — lozengy argent and gules; a second in the upper part of the north light, Fitzwilliam, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, sable, three chevronels, the central az., and the others or., 2 and 3, argent, an inescutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils sable; the third in the upper part of the south light, Fitzwilliam impaling Conyers of Sockburn, Azure, a Maunch or. Near the bottom of the window are the words: "—abeth filie dm Thoe Chapworth Arm" — and below those: "—Iur Conpar Militer" In another place — "Will-lim"—and below that —"Elisabeth." The connection of the Fitzwilliams with Emley is of old standing, and is stated in all their pedigrees, and also in Collins's Peerage—"Fitzwilliam." At the time of the Domesday survey the soke of this parish belonged to the Manor of Wakefield. Not long



ARMS OF FITZWILLIAM AND —— ?.



ARMS OF FITZWILLIAM AND CONYERS.

after that Sir William Fitzwilliam, who was living in 1117, became, through his marriage (as is said in Collins) with Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John Elmley of Elmley and Sprotborough, lord of those places. The ownership, descending from him, continued in his illustrious line in direct succession until the death of William Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough and Elmley, who made his will 5th March, 1516, bequeathing Emley and other estates to John Fitzwilliam of Sprotborough, son to Ralph, subject to a life estate in the testator's uncle and aunt, Thomas Sothill of Sothill hall, and Margery his wife and their daughter Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Henry Savile of Thornhill and Tankersley, father of Robert (Barkston) Savile of Howley. Sir William Fitzwilliam, who died 1st December, 1474,[B] great grandfather to the testator, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth of Wiverton, and had by her Sir William, his only son and heir, who died 1494,[C] and two daughters—Isabel, married to Richard Wentworth Esq. of Bretton, and Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Wortley of Wortley. Sir William, the only son aforesaid, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conyers of Sockburne, and had five children by her.[D]

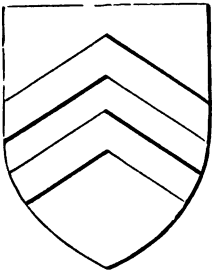
B. 1, Hunter's South Yorkshire 339.

C. Hunter as above.

D. 5, Collins's Peerage, edit. 4, 268; and Hunter, South Yorkshire, "Sprotborough." The last Sir William is doubtless one of the personages whose arms are in the east window at Emley; and there is little doubt

From the tower of Emley church we see across Emley moor to Tinker's monument and

that the shield in the upper part of the north light bears the arms of the Sir William who married Elizabeth Chaworth, impaling those of his wife. The arms of Alfreton, adopted by the Chaworths of Alfreton, were, Az. two chevrons or—see engraving in margin—; and in Burke's General Armory a Chaworth is said to have borne Az. one—another two, another three—chevrons or. In the Constable Roll, 1558, (Surtees Society, 1862) one quarter of the coat of arms borne by Sir John Chaworth agrees with the charge on the shield at Emley—Ar., an inescutcheon sable within an orle of cinque foils sable. In Collins's Peerage, "Fitzwilliam," are many particulars concerning Emley. In 1217 [1, Hunter South Yorkshire, 334] Sir William Fitzwilliam, son to Albreda de Lizours, under his seal, which described him as "Dni de Emmalaia," granted to the monks of Byland a piece of wood in Emley for ten years at fourteen marks a year—from the way from the monks mill to Benetly, thence to Dyrne, and through Dyrne to the Sart [a piece of cleared woodland made arable] of Simon, thence through the dry ground which comes from Simon's houses to Simon's gate, and to the highway from Emmelie, and so to Walter's Sart; thence to Tonelie dry way and to Emmelie mill and to the Monk's Sart, and so to the Monk's mill again. I have no doubt this piece of wood lay west, north, and south of Bentley grange, which was a possession of Byland Abbey, following Bentley brook and the Dearne to the pale of Emley park, and then along the pale across the highway near Woodhouse, and again to the brook on which probably the Monk's mill stood. Hunter, 2, South Yorkshire, 250, says the lands of Byland Abbey at Bentley and at Bretton were granted 35 Henry VIII. to Richard An-



ARMS OF ALFRETON.

Cook's study, respectively six and nine miles as the crow flies. Flockton village lies at hand to the northward. Turning by north to east, we see Shepley, Grange ash, Horbury, Wakefield, the Kippax ridge, Pontefract Park hill, and the

drews, who immediately had licence to alienate to Elizabeth Allott, widow, sister to Armigael Waad the navigator, and niece to Alured Comyn, prior of Nostel. This purchase included the grange where the Allots had for some time resided as tenants to the abbey. (See 2, South Yorkshire, 250 and 366.) Bentley grange, according to the Tithe Commutation Apportionment, 1842, comprises 124 a. 2 r. 16 p., all tithe free by reason of the ancient ownership by the abbey. About twelve acres of land, lying in detached portions in Emley, belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem. In 37 Henry III. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam had a charter for a market "at his manor of Elmley" every week on Thursday, and a fair every year on the eve and day of Holy Cross [3rd May], and following three days. These are not held now, and neither feast nor modern fairs correspond with the chartered fair, the feast day being the first Sunday after 15th May, and the fair days 25th March and 29th September. See Collins, as above, where it is also said that on 10th November, 1287, King Edward I. granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam licence to substitute for the highway which ran through the middle of his park at Emley, another of same length and breadth through the western part of the park, commodious for passengers, 380 perches and 60 feet long. Probably the then new road is that which now exists, for it accurately follows the above direction, being on the western side, but still within the limits, of the park. Dorothy, aunt to the above-named William the testator of 1516, married Sir William Copley of Copley and (in right of his wife) of Sprotborough. See Hunter's interesting account of the Fitzwilliams and the Copleys under "Sprotborough," in 1, South Yorkshire, where is an engraving of the brass upon the tomb of Sir William Fitzwilliam and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth, stating the date of the husband's death as above, but leaving that of the wife blank.

heights about Cold Hiendley. Calder vale, bounded by Lowe hill, Sandal castle hill and other elevations, lies in the midst.

In Emley village is the broken shaft of a cross, perhaps of the ancient cross that stood in the market mentioned in the note; and on the retaining wall of the church yard is an inscription on the stones—

WIGGLESWORTH 1673. PORTA PATENS
ESTO MILLI CLANDARIS HONESTO

If Fortune keep thee warm
Thy Friends about thee Swarm
Like Bees about a Honey Pot;
But if she frown & cast thee Down—
—Lye there and Rott.

This was at the doorway of Emley school, which, prior to 1855, when it was pulled down, stood at the south-west corner of the church, on land since added to the burial ground. Emley park is now cultivated after the ordinary manner of farms; and the top of it, which is a small "edge" and rather bare, overlooks the dale between Hoyland and Clayton on one side and Skelmanthorpe on the other. Bretton hall stands in view, and beyond it rises Woolley edge; whilst west and south the prospect extends to Pike low and the moors beyond Penistone. At the south-west corner at the bottom of the road mentioned in the note, lies the park gate. Inside the limits of the park is the site of Emley hall, a moated residence, the deep trench on all sides being still in existence

and capable of being wholly, or partially, filled with water. On the old inclosure, within the moat, which measures, I think, about eighty yards square, a modern farm house and other outbuildings have been erected. Below the hall, and between it and Park mill, anciently a water corn mill, in the little clough through which a small stream runs, are the remains of dams at intervals, constructed in times past to conserve the water for working the mill. The boundaries of the park are distinctly marked, the fence surrounding it being known as the pale bank. The extent of land covered by the park is considerable, being at a rough measurement, about a mile and three quarters from east to west, and a mile from north to south; and it is now part of the Savile estates.

On one or two occasions I walked from Emley through Flockton; once from Flockton through Denby to Thornhill edge. The chief part of Flockton stands, like Emley, upon a ridge; and at the foot, dividing those two places, flows a feeder of the Dearne, the same which here is called Flockton beck and Mill beck, and lower down is named Bentley brook. Flockton is an ordinary village, but has two mansions—Flockton hall, a squarely-built house at the western end; and the Manor house, residence of H. W. Stansfeld, Esq. For a long time past a chapel of the Church of England has been established here, first built, probably in 1697, at which date

this entry occurs in the Thornhill parish register, "The chapel of Flockton was built at ye charge of Mr. Richard Carter, Anno Dni 1697." In September, 1869, the present new building was opened and consecrated, and all the sittings in it were made free.[E] Denby grange, Sir John L. L. Kaye's property, is not a large house; but it is pleasantly situated, and has a picturesque country about it. There are few more agreeable walks than those along the lanes and fields from this place through Denby village and from there forward, to Thornhill edge. But it is convenient for this chapter to go from Emley westward, though strictly speaking Emley is at the limit of the district.

At foot of the steep bank on the south-westerly side of Emley park lies Skelmanthorpe, one of the many active villages which occupy height and hollow in the thriving manufacturing district which lies beyond Emley. Kirkburton stands three miles to the right, and Shelley on a hill with its new church, half that distance on the same hand. As we pass through these villages we feel that the inhabitants are earnest people. Their appearance shews that, but their strongly-pronounced speech, which is sharp and rough, shews it still plainer. The latter differs considerably, as already partly said, from even the Wakefield dialect; much more from the dialects

E. Rev. R. Jackson French's first address in it 12th September, 1869.

of the inland parts of eastern Yorkshire, which are far less forcible in expression. From a mile or two east of Emley, into the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the dialects are similar in character, though there are of course many minute differences. Every succeeding ten or twenty miles exhibits its peculiarities; but the various dialects seem to hold together as a class, and to have likenesses to each other which they have not to those of Wakefield and York. Take, as a specimen of the Denby dale talk, the following, which was spoken by a native to us as we passed through the village one day and were looking about, looking, he thought, at a particular field: "That's t'field wheere t'big pawoi (pie) wor. Theere wor three whawl sheep an' a cawf e wun pawoi! What wor it for? Whawoi, rejoicin' at Corn Bill cumin off e '46. T'pawoi weighed ten hunderd weight. They lawoik pawoi, mun, e Denby daal."

As referred to in the introductory chapter, the majority of the inhabitants of these parts are dissenters from the established church, generally perhaps Wesleyans of one form or another. Their numerous chapels prove this. Take, for example, Clayton West, a manufacturing place a mile and a half from Skelmanthorpe. It is in High Hoyland parish, and the little church on the hill is sufficient for the Episcopalian worshippers of both; but here are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Metho-

dists of the New Connexion, and Primitives.

Though we may be considered when at Emley to have reached the limits of the neighbourhood of Wakefield, yet, being there, we may, for the purpose of visiting Tinker's monument, go through Skelmanthorpe to Upper Cumberworth, and thence to the resting place called Cross Pipes Inn at Parkhead, on the Huddersfield and Penistone highway, about five miles from Emley and the same from Penistone. Half a mile south of Parkhead stands the "Castle hill," on the south-east side of which are earthworks of ancient construction, now locally known as "t'Battery." Only part of the original works remains, consisting of a mound and surrounding trench, forming two sides of an irregular square. They occupy the edge of the hill, and the ground slopes rapidly south. The works probably extend further, but the land has been broken up by cultivation. One side measures in length 160 feet, and the other 140; the ditch and vallum each thirteen feet. The inclosure is not unlike a Roman camp; nor unlike some intrenchments on the Wolds—such as those about Aldro, for example. The Rev. Mr. Morehouse, in his history of Kirkburton, says there were many more earthworks hereabout; but in this enterprising country the surface of the land is almost everywhere brought into cultivation, and consequently these are levelled and lost.[F] Castle

F. See particularly as to Castle hill, p. 4, and additions.

hill stands 1,250 feet above the sea, and from it are seen Horbury and Wakefield, and the Havercroft and Brierley manor ridge, and numerous intervening places. Nearer is the long ridge of Whitley hill. Just below the hill lies the Broadstones reservoir, made to assist in supplying water to Dewsbury, fifteen acres in extent, and of considerable depth, whilst further down the rivulet, called on the ordnance map Scout dyke, one of the feeders of the Don, is the Inbirchworth reservoir, comprising seventy acres, supplying water to Barnsley. Dewsbury gets water from the large Dunford reservoir twenty-four hours a week in addition to the above.

A mile and a half due west of Castle hill is Pike-low with its "monument," built by the late Ebenezer Tinker, who lived in the neighbourhood, son to Mr. Uriah Tinker of Male hill. Male-hill, the residence of the present Mr. Tinker, is half a mile west of the Low. We have fine views from here as far as Wakefield, Pontefract, Huddersfield, the high grounds above Holmfirth and about Penistone, Cook's study, and the Hartcliff monument. We see much moorland west and south as far as the border of Yorkshire, and, in some places, into Derbyshire and Cheshire. The "monument," or "hobby," or "folly," as it is called, is a square stone building with house and outhouses at the eastern side. The tower is thirty-nine feet seven inches to the top of the battlement. It measures, north and

south, twenty-two feet four inches, and east and west fifteen feet three inches, and presents a cross view to Wakefield of twenty-seven feet.

On one or two occasions we have returned from the Cross Pipes by the Denby dale road. The Cross Pipes is near High Flatts, which is not a picturesque or interesting district. The Denby dale descends from the hills in a north-easterly direction. Upper Cumberworth is at the summit of it, and the country has an almost moorland aspect, there being few trees on the edges, though the valley and hedgerows grow young trees on all sides. The country is hilly, and many prominent heights appear in succession as we go down into the dale. A mile below Cumberworth the wooden-framed viaduct of the Huddersfield and Penistone railway crosses the dale, rising to a height of forty yards or more, and being perhaps 350 yards long. Denby dale village is close by. The valley soon opens out a little, and pleasant half moorland heights diversify the surface, which attains to considerable elevations. All along the road, for a distance of three miles from the viaduct, occur houses and mills; and much activity exists. Nortonthorpe, which takes its name from one of the chief manufacturers, is a new and very thriving place situated in a narrow part of the dale, where the sides are clothed with young wood. Mr. Norton's is an extensive manufactory of fancy stuffs and shawls for women's wear, and

Russell cards for both women and men.

Clayton West, which is a town in size and appearance, stands on the steep slope at the right hand. Its trade is the manufacture of worsteds and of fancy woollen cloths and the like, carried on in large mills, with some twine and flax spinning. From this point the valley continues to exhibit a very agreeable aspect—indeed, after leaving Upper Cumberworth we have on both hands beautiful slopes, green with grass or trees, for the land is well wooded. The highway rises through Bentley spring to the high ground about six miles from Wakefield; and there gradually descends to the level of Calder vale, passing through Bullcliff wood and the village of Thornes. Bullcliff wood is very pleasant in spring. I walked through it one evening when the anemonies were fading, but the ground was becoming purple with hyacinths, whilst wild strawberries, primroses, and the white stars of the stitchwort were in their freshest state. The oaks shewed only their budding leaves; but the sprays of the birches were already feathered with greenest foliage. The then special attraction of the wood was, however, the music of the birds, from the short, sweet, strain of the robin to the strong-voiced song of the thrush, and the twitter of numerous less distinguished throats, to the rough call of the corn crake.

THORNHILL, THORNHILL EDGE, THORNHILL LEES, DEWSBURY, AND BATLEY.

UPON high ground stands the village of Thornhill, the chief part of it looking to the east and north. It has extensive views, reaching to Batley, Staincliff, Gomersall, and heights beyond; to Dewsbury, on the right of which rises the rough cliff-like bank on which Earlsheaton stands; and above that, to Hanging Heaton church. To the right stand Chickenley and Ossett, with the vale of the Calder below; and to the left Dewsbury moor with its church. From Thornhill church tower the prospect is extended so as to take in the Sharlston chimney, Newland hill, Wakefield spire, Horbury, Brierley manor, Chevet, Woolley edge, Netherton, and Middlestown; also the Heckmondwike chimneys, Mirfield, Hartishead moor, heights about Birstal, and more distant elevations. In the valley many patches of the river enliven the scene.

Thornhill was the possession of the Thornhill family. A Sir John Thornhill was owner 21 Henry III. (1236); and Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Simon de Thornhill, was married

to Henry Savile, son to Sir John of Tankersley, who purchased her wardship and marriage 45 Edward III. (1370-1). Sir John is said to have died at Sandal castle, and to have been buried at Thornhill 13th June, 1393. Sir Henry Savile, of the reign of Henry VIII., was father to the progenitor of the Saviles of Howley, Sir Robert Savile, who was one of his seven illegitimate children by Margaret Barkston, his lady's gentlewoman. Edward Savile, his eldest legitimate son, who is described as nearly an idiot, died without issue, and on his death in 1604, this estate passed to the Saviles of Lupset, who were descended from Thomas, second son of the seventh Sir John Savile of this branch. The barony of Elland and earldom and marquisate of Halifax were held by two members of the Savile family, George and William. The first marquis, Thoresby says, removed his residence from Thornhill to Rufford in Nottinghamshire. The second died in 1704 without issue, whereupon the estate went to another branch of the Saviles of Lupset and of Bowling. Sir George of Rufford was in possession of the greater part of the Thornhill estate; and at his death in 1743 another Sir George obtained it. He died unmarried in 1784, whereupon the baronetcy became extinct, the estates being devised by him to the second son of his sister Barbara, wife to Richard Lumley Sanderson, who became Earl of Scarborough; and they have

come down from him to the present possessor. [A]

The Thornhill Saviles resided in a house below, and eastward of, the church. A little of it remains within an inclosure of about half an acre of land, surrounded by a moat in which water is still kept. Good masonry appears in many parts of the face of the inclosure down into the water. I presume the water must have been close up to the walls of the house, and that what we now see is the foundation of part of the dwelling. One of the chimneys still stands, and a piece of walling containing four rather small windows, drawn in Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete. The window arches are depressed, and are protected by dripstones. A mullion divides them, and there has been a trefoil or quarterfoil in the head of each light. These fragments are now completely covered with ivy. Old trees grow in the adjoining field; and there is, outside the moat, an old house, partly wood and plaster and partly stone, now used as a farm house; with many large farm buildings about it. The Saviles must have had outbuildings beyond the inclo-

A. The ownership of Savile hall in Dodsworth, the original home of the family, seems to have gone with the Saviles of Thornhill. I am told that Lord Scarborough sold it nearly thirty years ago to Mr. Vernon Wentworth of Stainborough, to whom it now belongs. It was lately Elizabethan in style, I am told, but half of it was pulled down, wainscotting was removed, and all appearance of age taken out of it. It is now an uninteresting farm house. The date 1673 appears at one end of a barn.

sure, for the space on which the house stood was too small for anything but the dwelling itself; and that even appears to have been inadequate to the condition of the notable family which resided in it. Whitaker mentions this, and refers to the celebrated Lord Strafford's letters, wherein the Earl, addressing Sir William Savile, his nephew, the last Savile who inhabited Thornhill, son to Sir George Savile who married Anne Wentworth, sister to the Earl, says "your houses in my judgment are not suitable to your quality."[B] The house was burnt down by the forces of the Parliament, and never rebuilt. Whitaker says the grounds extended to the river. It is probable that some of the farm buildings have been built out of the ruins of the house. The farmer told me that he had found marks of fire and bits of lead in one room, indicating that bullets had been cast in it; and he was willing to connect this with the destruction of the house.

Thornhill church consists of tower, nave with aisles, and chancel with aisles. It is built against a bank, which rises to the west; and the builders have set out the foundation to follow the natural inclination of the ground, so that the building ascends by steps. The chancel is lowest, the nave next, and the tower highest, each being on the level of the land outside. The tower and chancel are perpendicular in style; the nave, of no style, being an ugly insertion of the date

B. Loidis and Elmete 315.

1777. The nave is short, being only nineteen paces long, whilst the chancel is sixteen paces. Each is broad for the length. A very narrow newel staircase conducts to the bells, of which there are three, the oldest being dated 1634. The ceilings of the chancel aisles are open woodwork with little ornament. The north aisle, which is much broader than the south, was built for a chantry, it is said, by Sir John Savile, grandson to the first Henry, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Dr. Whitaker says Sir John married in 29th Henry VI. (1450). Ever since then this has been the burial place of the Saviles, and now contains many monuments of theirs. I read that one half the chancel, also, belongs to the Saviles, the other half being the rector's. The windows of the chancel and its aisles, old and modern, are perpendicular in style, and the three windows have depressed arches. Old stained glass appears in several of the windows, but most of it is broken up into detached pieces. Several vigorous figures and faces appear in several of the windows. An interesting description of it is given by Mr. Fowler in the Huddersfield Archæological Journal, part I. An inscription was on the great chancel window, shewing it to have been placed there in 1499 by Robert Frost (one of the Frosts of Ackton), the parson here, Chancellor to Prince Arthur, first son of Henry VII. Dr. Whitaker gives a copy of this

from Dugdale. On the east window of the Savile chantry is the inscription, now somewhat broken, which states that William Savile enlarged that choir at his own cost in 1493. The glass of three other windows in the Savile chapel is, like the rest, broken and displaced. On one has been represented the flight into Egypt and the resurrection. Whitaker describes the windows as they were; and, beside the above, some fragments of the ancient inscriptions may still be seen; but, as already indicated, the windows have been badly treated. The sight of the north choir, as seen from above, is striking. It contains tombs with effigies. The oldest is an effigy of a Thornhill, lately supplied with a new face, representing the knight as in mail, with legs crossed. The next, in point of age, is a beautiful alabaster altar tomb, bearing two recumbent figures, and ornamented at the sides with small figures under canopies, some having shields at their feet. The statues on the top are those of a knight and his lady, and are said to represent Sir Thomas Savile, who died in 1449, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Pilkington. Another altar tomb is peculiar, being made of oak. It bears the effigies of Sir John Savile, who died in 1504, and his two wives, Alice Vernon and Elizabeth Paston. It has shields and bands of quarterfoils on the sides and end; and about the upper part is this—BONYS EMONGE STONYS LYS HERE FUL STYL QWYLSTE THE SAWLE.

WANDERIS WERE THAT GOD WYL[c] IN ANNO DM MILLIMO QUINGENTISSIMO VIGESIMO NONO.

Against the north wall is a monument where one figure lies under a canopy. An inscription on this states that there rests Sir George Savile, who died 12th November, 1622, in his 72nd year; and that his widow, Dame Elizabeth, who was buried at Horbury, appointed by her will this monument to be erected. Beneath an arch in the wall, between the chantry and the chancel, is a very large monument, without epitaph, for Sir George Savile and his wife, sister to the Earl of Strafford, put up by the Earl, who was executor of Sir George's will. This monument has effigies of the husband and wife, and at the sides columns and ornamental figures. At the two sides are two kneeling figures of boys, intended to represent the knight's two sons; and at the crown of the arch on each side a coat of arms—Savile impaling Wentworth. Other monuments to Saviles and others connected with them or the church, are here, but none is of striking appearance. One or two in the seventeenth century are to Nettletons of Thornhill lees, and to Elmsalls, 1585 to 1758, the last recording the death of the Rev. Henry Elmsall, rector of Thornhill. In the graveyard is the tombstone of Rev. Henry Torre, rector of Thornhill for

c. A rhyme, which Hunter, 1, South Yorkshire, 372, referring to a similar one dated 1450, says was not uncommon on monuments of that age.

forty-two years, who died on Christmas day, 1866, in his 87th year: a well-known man in this neighbourhood. His second wife Sarah and three of their children lie beside him. She died in 1851, aged 59. In a clerestory window, south side of chancel, is an inverted shield bearing the arms of Amyas impaling argent seven pellets, perhaps for Lacy. The Lacys of Brearley had six roundels; but others of the name charged on their shields as few as five and as many as nine.

The parish registers at Thornhill begin 21st September, 1580; and they contain, amongst other things, interesting entries relative to the Saviles and others. The registers appear wanting for about six years—1593 to 1599. At first, and for a long time, entries are made of the fathers of illegitimate children. The first date at which the name of Savile occurs is, according to my note, 25th May, 1588, when George Savile and Alis Stringer were married. The time when it ceases to appear I cannot tell, having searched only to the third book, wherein christenings and burials begin 1665, and weddings 1666. The name Nettleton often occurs, first, I think, in 1588, February 12th, when Alis Nettleton was christened. The names of Mr. Edward Nettleton (1589), Mr. Thomas of "Thornhillies" (1606-1619), Mr. Thomas of "Lees hall" (1633-1643), Mr. Robert of "Lees hall" (1644-1651), occur with others of the family throughout the same years, and I have no doubt at later dates. The

second book is headed "Registrum parœciœ de Thornhill Incipiens Martii Ano Do 1645, Jo. Witton Arti. Magist. Rectore"—Joshua Witton, ancestor of the Lupset Wittons already mentioned. His name occurs again many times, the last in a memorandum 8th November, 1662—"Dr. Will. Lacy, inducted into ye Rectory of Thornhill, *and Joshua Witton overhawld*," which is in two handswriting. Mr. Witton was a Non-conformist, as previously noticed; but we may hope that Dr. Lacy, his successor, did not write the last words. I add other extracts in the note.[D]

D. The following are specimens of curious entries:—

1587, Nov. 27.—Item an old wyfe of Netherton buried.

1588.—A piper wyfe was buried the 3d day of Februarie.

„ Ould Beamonde wyfe of Lees was buried the xv. of Feb. In 1582 John Beaumonte of Lees is named.

1590.—One Caytyfe of Brestwell was buryed 23 April.

1616, Jan. 28.—Thomas Hargreave's mother was buried.

1621, Feb. 1.—A little wench was buried, Janet Patricke.

1643.—There was a soldier buried that was slaine beyond Netherton the second of March.

The extracts I have made relative to the Saviles are the following:—

1590, May 15.—Ann Sayvill christened.

1591, Nov. 11.—One child of Mr. Savile of Whitley buryed.

1599, Dec. 2.—Anna Savile d. of Mr. John Sayvile bap.

The Thorn-hill is almost a distinct elevation. It rises quickly from Calder vale on the north

1599, Dec. 19.—Mr. Henry Sayvile s. Sr. George Sayvile bap.
„ Feb. 15.—Mr. John Savile had a child buried.
1601, June 4.—Mr. John Savile of Netherton had a d. bap. [Savile of Netherton is mentioned later several times.]
1603.—Mr. Savile of Whitley named; also Sir Geo. Savile of Thornhill now and 1605.
1612, July 29.—Maister Thomas Middleton of London Esq. [afterward Sir Thomas] married with Mistris Margerett Savile, coeheir to Mr. Geo. Savile of Wakefield Esq. [George, the son, named in connection with the Wakefield Grammar School], and he gave at his maryage to yonge Mr. Whittakers that did marry them 40s., and unto Richard Hunte Clarke 5s.
1613.—Mr. Thomas Middleton wife was buried 29 Dec., Mrs. Margeret Savile coheire and d. to Mr. George Savile of Wakefield Esq., late deceased.
1612.—Sir George Savile the elder, Knt. and Bart., named. [The first Baronet.]
1614.—Sir George Savile the younger buried 28 August. [Son to the last; died before his father.]
1621, Nov. 19.—Sir George Savile Knt. and Bart., the eldest, buried, and died 12th about 5 off ye clock in the morninge the same daie. [The first Baronet, father to the notable Sir John of Lupset.]
1626.—Sir Geo. Savile of Thornhill hall, Bart., died at Oxon 19 Dec., buried at Thornhill 20 Jan. [Son to the Sir George who died 1614. Died young.]
1629, Dec. 29.—Sir Wm. Savile of Thornhill hall, Bart., married Anne, d. of Thos. Lord Coventry, Law Keeper of

and east, and the southern side is the steep Thornhill edge. Westward, it almost runs out

the Great Seal. [Second son to the Sir George who died 1614.]

1633.—Ann, relict of Sir George Savile [son to first Baronet] died 30 July [daughter to Sir W. Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse.]

1643, Feb. 15.—Sir Wm. Savile Bart. of Thornhill buried.

1643, 1648.—Mr. Henry Savile of Thornhill named.

Other notable entries are:—

1599, Nov. 29.—Mr. Nycholas Radclyf buried.

1602-7.—Mr. Robert Wentworth of Hollinhurst named.

1609.—Same, called of Netherton, perhaps the same place.

1602, Sept. 23.—Godffray Armytage married with Mary Smyth.

1621, Feb. 21.—George Radcliffe Esq. married Anne Traps, d. Sir Francis Traps Knt. in St. Agnes Church, London.

1628, July 4.—Margaret, wife of Nicholas Radcliffe, late of Alverthorpp, buried.

1628, Aug. 24.—Sir Richard Sutton had a child christened Richard.

1628.—Wm. Wentworth of Thornhill hall Esq. named.

1634.—Thomas Beaumont of Netherton hall, gent., named.

1637, Jan. 31.—John Copley of Thornhill hall, gent., buried at Battley.

1642-53.—Mr. Wm. Armytage of Netherton named.

1649, Oct. 7.—Mr. Josua Witton p'son of Thornhill had a child bap. named Richard. [In 1645 and 1651 he had other sons baptised.]

1652, May 10.—The ladye Mary Osbourne of the Lees hall bur.

1655, Jan. 28.—Mr. Mettcalfe of Netherton hall named.

1656, June 25.—Mr. Josua Witton wife of Thornhill bur.

to nothing, ending with a nab. Crossing the eastern face to the beginning of the edge we may walk along the top, through the village, to the end of the height. A deep valley lies on the south, carrying down it a little stream. The opposite slope is the rough and unsightly Emroyd, which is almost covered with the waste of coal workings. Above the valley stand Middlestown, Overton, Caphouse, Grange lane, Grange ash, Grange hall, and the woods of Whitley Beaumont. On rising ground, in the centre, lie Briestfield and Whitley Lower. From the westerly end of Thornhill edge we look into Calder vale as well, and have a magnificent prospect. The eye ranges over Ossett, East Ardsley, Middleton, Hanging Heaton, Dewsbury, Batley, and hills above these; Dewsbury moor, Mirfield, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, and Brighouse down in its hollow; Southowram bank and the moors above Todmorden. Right in front stands the round top of Heaton. Close by us is Hunger hill, a notable elevation seen from many points on the opposite bank of the Calder. Pleasant

1660, June 1.—A new hand-writing occurs in the registry.

1661 and later.—Mr. Robert Armytage of Netherton hall named. Other Armytages are named. For extracts of the entries of this surname see Mr. G. J. Armytage's Communication to "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," July, 1869, pp. 179-80.

footways cross the ground hereabout, and we may continue forward until we stand in a line with Whitley Lower. Below this point lies the well-kept estate of Mr. Wheatley Balme, called Cotewalls, where the Calder Farm Reformatory for boys is situated. The road passes between Mr. Balme's house and his brother's, Mr. Wheatley's, both only a little above the railway, along which trains rush continually. The country is very picturesque. The head of Whitley, which stands above a great hollow, and other lesser heights thereabout, give the district a very attractive appearance.

The way to Mirfield station lies over the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, and then along the canal side through a very active part of Mirfield. The station stands over the road, with a broad floor, making a dark tunnel beneath. But instead of striking off in that direction we may come down eastward to Thornhill lees again, where stands the Lees hall, now Mr. Charles Wheatley's, an Elizabethan house, partly stone and partly wood and plaster, which for many generations was the property of the Nettletons of this place. It is said they were here as early as Henry VIII.'s time. They were connected with several good Yorkshire families by marriages.[E] The ceiling of one room in a part of the house, not used for dwelling in, is ornamental

E. See Mr. Morehouse's paper read to the Huddersfield Archæological Association in August 1868.

plaster work, wrought in panels — octagons, hexagons, and squares, and adorned with *fleurs-de-lis* and floral devices; whilst on the cornices are lions and other animals. The walls are wainscotted in oak; and the wood work of the chimney breast is elaborately carved.

Across the railway is Thornhill lees church, a good building, effective outside and in. The architects were Mallinson and Healey. It is early decorated in style, and as all travellers on the railway between Normanton and Manchester may see, has a good tower and spire at the west end. This is open to the nave inside. The church has nave with aisles, and a chancel. The inside is well finished, and of good proportions. A good view may be had from the altar rail, looking west, where the whole is seen, from floor to roof, and the proportions of the building are observable. Another good view is from under the inside of the tower, whence the east window is seen to greatest advantage. Many of the windows are of stained glass by Wailes of Newcastle, and nearly all are memorial windows — to the families of Cook, Hague, and Wormald. The eastern and all the windows on the south are of this kind. The western window is a memorial of the Bibby family, who were half Cook. Mr. Fowler, in his notice of the west window of Wakefield parish church, whilst condemning Wailes's style as perhaps the most execrable of modern times, truly says that the

general effect of the stained glass at Thornhill lees is admirable—a judgment with which most observers would concur. The Cooks and Wormalds of Dewsbury mills, which lie across the Calder, close by, were builders of the church—Messrs. Joshua Ingham of Blake hall, and John Hague of Crow nest, both now dead, having contributed toward the endowment. The fittings and furniture are excellent. The floors are laid with tiles. Those of the chancel, especially the tiles within the altar rails, are very good and rich. The reredos consists of an arcade of arches on marble pillars, with little shields bearing simple representations of objects connected with our Saviour, especially referring to his death. All the furniture is of oak and brass. The lectern is a large brass eagle on a brass stand. Westward stand the parsonage and the schools. Close by, Clegg-ford bridge crosses the Calder, and directly we come to Messrs. Cook and Wormald's large mills, where blankets and other woollens are made.

This entrance into Dewsbury is not unpicturesque, which I think even a native must admit the other principal ways into the town unfortunately are. Between Thornhill lees and Dewsbury, going by the right bank of the Calder, stands the newly-built Savile town, a district having new mills and other erections, and connected with the rest of this community by a bridge built in 1862. The land is conveyed by

the trustees of the late Earl of Scarborough on leases for 999 years, if buildings costing not less than £500 are to be built; and for 99 years in case of smaller buildings.

Dewsbury is not a handsome town, though it is in this respect much better than it was a few years back; but it has, what is more important than even a good appearance—great activity and energy, and much excellent aptitude for business. It was created a corporate borough in 1862, and with Batley it now sends a member to Parliament.

DEWSBURY CORPORATE SEAL.

Its newly-adopted corporate seal, which is here engraved, has the merit of being simple and intelligible—the ancient coat of arms of the

de Warrens and the cross of Paulinus are charges which amply recognise the *past;* but it is defective for not embracing some representation of the *present.* It cannot be denied that Dewsbury has become worthy of, and has gained, its corporate charter by virtue of the conditions in which it now exists; and there certainly ought to have been some heraldic recognition of these upon its seal.[F]

Go where we may into the streets of this busy town, and we see great changes in the buildings. The streets are not anywhere of an imposing size or aspect, but numerous good new buildings meet the eye as we walk through them; and it is a notable fact that the newer they are and the more they improve in style, leaving the older buildings far behind. Thornhill lees church, built in 1858, and Saint Mark's in Malkroyd-lane, built in 1865, are examples of the improvement in ecclesiastical structures. The various dissenting chapels and schools also shew the progress of changes for the better. The County Court and the two Banks at opposite sides of the Market-place are instances of improved buildings for civil purposes. Many large and good places of business, too, may be seen in different parts of the town, amongst which the extensive and handsome new mill and other buildings belonging

F. The fleece, employed as a crest, is insufficient. It is a common sign used by other towns; and what does a Corporation want with a crest?

to Messrs. Mark Oldroyd and Sons, manufacturers of woollen cloths, are notable. Messrs. Oldroyd, I am told, employ about 1,500 people; and when the time comes for leaving work the streets are crowded with them. I believe this is much the largest factory here. Woollen cloth of the stouter and commoner kinds, and blankets and other woollens, are the staple products of Dewsbury, though it has also iron foundries and boiler manufactories and flour mills. Good private dwellings exist on all hands in the suburbs. I have looked into several schools and other erections on my visits. West town has a church, built in 1848 with assistance from the society for building churches, made to hold 527 persons, all the sittings free. The structure is perpendicular in style, and is plainly finished, though substantial. The oak chancel screen has the ten commandments carved on its panels. The chancel has two stained glass windows of geometrical and floral patterns. Schools, with master's house, stand lower down the steep slope. A short distance eastward, on the turnpike road side, are the Roman Catholic chapel and house for the priest. Westward of these, approaching Dewsbury moor and just below Crow nest, is the Cemetery with its chapels, opened in April, 1860, at a cost of £7,000, occupying a good site, sloping toward Thornhill and overlooking Ravensthorp and Mirfield. Among the principal buildings are also the large

and well arranged Wesleyan Sunday schools, erected 1816 and enlarged 1863, capable of holding 1,000 children; the Primitive Methodist church, built 1865, an erection of rather striking appearance, having a good front; the Masonic hall, Halifax-road; the well fitted Wesleyan chapel at Daisy hill, accommodating 1,000 worshippers and possessing a fine organ; the large Independent chapel on the Halifax-road; the new Trinity chapel at the junction of the latter road with Wellington-street; the New Connexion Methodist chapel not far from the last; the "Unity" chapel at Eightlands, off the Halifax-road, a building of some ecclesiastical appearance, opened 1869. There are also many more substantial erections; and every year sees additions made to them, so that I do not by any means exhaust the list.

The building of greatest interest is the parish church; but it is, unfortunately, not so from its own general intrinsic merits, for it has been much debased in late years. The tower and the nave with its aisles are common and ugly; but the pillars on the northern side of the nave are very good. These are light and open, each consisting of a central shaft with slender detached shafts around it. They are deemed to be of the time of Henry III., 1216-1272, all except the most easterly, which was added in 1830; and they are the oldest parts of the present structure. Here also are fragments of much

older things, built into the west wall of the south aisle—the end of an ancient tombstone, shaped like the roof of a house, with representations of tiles and a cross at the end, measuring only sixteen inches by fourteen at the base, and ten high — also a portion, or portions, of another stone, forty inches long by twenty-one high, carved with letters and figures, the most prominent amongst the latter being one that represents our Saviour.[g] On the chancel floor are tomb-

g. These carvings have for the first time been correctly described by the Rev. J. T. Fowler in part III. of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal (1870) thus:—"The principal figure is that of Our Lord seated and nimbed, but the nimbus is not cruciferous. The right hand is raised as in benediction, with all the fingers and the thumb extended. The left hand holds either a roll or a short and quite plain sceptre. Above are the letters IHS XRVS (possibly XPVS). The stone now to the south of this has evidently had a portion broken off each side, but still shows the central parts of two groups. In the upper one we have the miracle of Cana. Here are three nimbed figures, on a much smaller scale than that of Our Lord just described, and in front of two of them are four of the water pots, which Whitaker's artist has mistaken for as many knees and legs, an error faithfully reproduced in Greenwood's copy. Over this group we have the letters NVMFECITEXA, clearly part of the sentence, *Vinum fecit ex aqua.* In the lower portion we have the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes. The mutilated sculpture shows little more than a crowd of heads, but the middle of the inscription may still be read, UE ETDVOPIS, *Panes quinque et duo pisces*, perhaps part of a longer sentence. The stone on the other side has three mutilated figures on a similar scale to that of Our Lord. Above them is a place where an inscription has been, not one letter of which can now be made out, and over this a portion of cable ornament." Mr. Fowler mentions other stones now in the church,

stones of considerable age, bearing crosses. The most remarkable is one which has no inscription upon it, but is carved with a richly ornamented cross, and has the shaft supported by two birds, like swans, though Mr. Greenwood[H] calls them eagles, and deems that they represent the displayed eagle of the arms of Soothill, one of which family he says the stone was unquestionably intended to commemorate. The chancel is small, being only eighteen feet by twenty-four. In the north window of the chancel are the arms of de Warren; of Scargill, Ermine a saltire gules;

namely, one of character similar to the above, and probably part of the same original structure; and another on the chancel floor with interlaced floriated pattern and cable moulding, apparently portion of a cross; also the fragment of the grave cross, with "Saxon" letters, which Dr. Hemingway had—set up by some one over his "bairn;" and he concludes—"We shall not be far wrong in assigning all these remains to the seventh century; they may be somewhat later, but certainly are not earlier. The sculptured representations of Our Lord and of scenes from his life may have been pointed to by the early followers of Paulinus as they stood by the cross and preached Christ to the uncultivated inhabitants of the then beautiful Vale of Calder. The Latin inscriptions tell of that Roman influence which came in with St. Augustine and his immediate followers, and, like the time at which we now keep Easter, and the Latin names of our canticles and psalms, remind us of the rock whence our later English Church is hewn. The little cross which some one set up for his "bairn" speaks of the faith which could inspire the rude Saxon no less than the polished Roman, and the tombstone, which tells us no more than that a Christian slept below, is a far more beautiful and touching memorial than many a one that bears a eulogistic inscription in many words."

H. Early History Dewsbury, p. 158.

and a shield, Argent a bend gules, a bordure counter compony or and azure. These are old shields, and are probably some of those mentioned by Whitaker and by Mr. Greenwood[1] from Dodsworth's MS. as formerly in the "quier window." Both here and in the window on the south side of the chanel are disjoined fragments of old coloured glass: little birds drawn naturally, lettered pieces, some of which are wrong way up, and portions of representations of human figures, the old portions being glass of good quality. The east window is a modern and poor stained glass memorial of Mr. Samuel Beckett's children. The other arms and inscriptions mentioned by Dr. Whitaker and by Mr. Greenwood are not now to be found here. Within the altar rail, on the floor and against the wall, are memorials of John Peables, who died 4th March, 1684, aged 54. He was one of those who at various times have been called "Deul of Dewsbury;" and Mr. Greenwood gives interesting particulars concerning him. He had been a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles II.; was Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding; and he made himself obnoxious to dissenters by putting in force disabilities and disqualifications.[2] On the east wall of the south

1. p. 221.

2. He had a commission to disarm the friends of the then late Commonwealth, and he is said to have been very oppressive, both to the tenants of the rectory manor of Dewsbury, of which he was at the time lord, and

aisle of the church is a tablet to Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin in Ireland, who was born in 1576 near Halifax, and died March, 1655, it is said, at Soothill hall.[x] A small oak half-figure, about a foot high, stands over the frame. On the ceiling of the nave are carved bosses, two of them worth notice—one bearing a double manacle, and the other the arms of Carey: on a bend three roses.

The chancel has no aisle. It is part of the second church, and is of considerable age. On the top is a model (as is said) of the original cross, which is believed to have borne the words —PAULINUS HIC PRÆDICAVIT ET CELEBRAVIT

also to dissenters; and though (as Mr. Ince suggests) he was in all probability only the instrument, he might even then be too rigorous. It would be his duty to sign and send out the processes. He bought the rectory manor from Thomas (last) Savile of Lupset for £3,650. (Greenwood's Early History, &c., 211.) His death and burial were the subject of grim stories. His portrait, offered to Mr. Thompson of Staincliff hall about 1810, shewed him to have been a handsome black-looking man, "very like Sergeant Cockell." Mr. Peebles's father, Dr. Thomas Peebles, was rector of Wold Newton; his grandfather, Dr. Andrew Peebles, was chaplain to James I. Prior to Mr. Peebles's time the title of "Devil of Dewsbury" had been applied to Richard Oldroyd, who was executed in 1664 for his share in the Farneley wood plot of October, 1663.—*See Scatcherd's History of Morley*, 49.

x. Soothill hall, which stood at Lower Soothill, a little above where the present Batley railway station now stands, has almost disappeared. A few fragments of the outbuildings remain, and a room called Bishop Tilson's parlour; but these possess no interest except for marking the site of the hall.

627.[L] This is described as, at the very least, the third cross of the same kind here placed.[M] The ancient parish of Dewsbury is said by Dr. Whitaker (Loidis and Elmete) to have had an area of 400 miles, and to have included the parishes of Thornhill, Mirfield, Kirkburton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, Bradford, and Halifax. I believe the authority for the fact of Dewsbury having been visited by Paulinus rests only upon the existence of the above inscription, which Leland says he saw on a cross there; but it appears to be accepted by persons competent to judge; and the great size and consequent importance of the parish are used as an argument in favour of it. The existence of the cross does not prove the establishing a church here so early as Paulinus; and that one was established then is doubted. There was, however, a church at Dewsbury in Saxon times, for the Domesday Survey found one there.

The Dewsbury parish registers begin as early as 10th February, 1538, the first book being on paper and legible, though torn at the edges. The late Dr. Hemingway made a clear copy of it, and that is with the original in the vestry. In the early years are a few entries relating to the Saviles, as 1538, February 16, Sir Henry Savile knight had a child christened named Edward;

L. That is, Camden says, "preached and celebrated divine service."—*Britannia, by Gibson*, 789.

M. Mr. Greenwood's History, &c., p. 17.

1551, January 8, Henry Savile was buried; 1558, April 25, Sir Henry Savile died; 30th Elizabeth, December 26, Mr. Nicholas Savile was buried. At first the entries are only from one to four per month for baptisms, marriages, and burials; and there are headings for each year, saying, for instance, "recorded by the wardans or els on off theym at lest, y^{t} is to say, Robert Lee, Mathew Barbar, John Wormhall, Robert Wytacar, Ryc. Waller, and Thomas Gomersawlle." The entries from 2nd May, 1553, to July, 1557, are lost, as they also are from September, 1567, to 15th March, 1571. The second book begins 25th March, 1600, and the third in February, 1639. I give further extracts in the note, leaving those referring to the new park to be noticed under Ossett.[n]

n. On 13 August, 1545, Mr. Francke, Mr. Nycoles Tempest sone in lawe, had a chylde chrystyned named Elsabeth. On 8 December, 1550, Maysterys Cetteryn Tempest was buried. On 9 August, 1565, Jhenett Nettylton, an innocent, was buried, and there are other similar entries. On 20 May, 1571, Mr. George Gascoyne had a child Xined named Nicholis; and in same year Mr. George Casson is named. On 11 January, 1590, Robert Speight was admitted clerk of Dewsbury. 1593 was a year of plague both in Dewsbury and Ossett; one house, Denton's, being especially afflicted, no less than eight of that family dying between 16th July and 3rd August, and all buried at their own house, five on the last day; whilst others were also taken there for burial in July, August, and September. I find little evidence of the civil war, having noticed only one entry—1643, July 8, John Popleton, a souldier, sergeant under Sir George Waintworth, dyinge at Gauthroppe, buried here. I extract the following surnames, chiefly well known in

Adjoining the north side of the church yard is the old Court of the Rectory Manor of Dewsbury. It is evidently of great age, and it has windows of an early English character, though these are modern; but they may have been put here in the same form as the previous windows. It is now used as a malt house, and the great fire place is built up. The parish church schools, situate north-west of the church, are large, and many children are taught there.

The entrance into Dewsbury from the east is down the long and steep "bank" which overhangs the valley of the Calder as a rugged cliff, and sweeps round to the north by Hanging heaton and Howley, leaving Dewsbury in the low land at its foot. Half way up the bank stands Earlsheaton, a suburb of Dewsbury, and in the same parish, an active and thriving

or near the parish at the present day, using the earliest spellings in the books — Wormall, Lee of Gawthorp, Oxley, Hepworth, Speight, Sykes, Awdsley, Beyrkenshey, Boyds, Olred, Olered, Ouldroyde, Awtye, Sykes, Bruke, Wytaker, Blakburne, Boyll, Forest, Nayler, Lee of Sotehill, Hyrst, Baildon, Acrode, Peas, Hellywell, Nettleton, Bradford (common) Tempest, Tomson of Ossett, Talyer, Scolfeld 1547, Schepherd, Whytley, Pyckaryng, Beamond, Musgrave, Gommersall 1559, Hagh 1560, Pyckerd, Asheton, Leadbeater, Booithe, Haworthe 1572, Wylbe, Bentley 1580, Freckleton, Metcalf, Wheatley; Armytage 29th Elizabeth, Grenwood 1588, Berrye 1592, Harrap 1593, Fox, Walshaw, Nicolls, Hemingway 1603, Newsome 1604, Mitchell 1610, Parcival Terry 1644, Hanson, Tillson, Cordingley, Shearde, Greaves, Rouse, and many more. Mr. Greenwood, in his Early History, &c., pp. 122-132, prints extracts from the registers, mostly additional to the above.

hamlet in the township of Soothill. The place is built on the bank side, with somewhat narrow streets for the greater part, and bears signs in the older portions of an ancient occupation. It possesses a large church, with spire; a large Independent dissenters' chapel, with Sunday school, built 1861; a Wesleyan chapel and school and other buildings; and at the end of the lane opening into the Wakefield and Dewsbury highway, a new Cemetery, with two chapels.

Saint Mark's church in Malkroyd-lane was built in 1865, as before mentioned. Mallinson and Healey were the architects. The society for building churches granted £200, by which 704 free sittings were secured. This church is excellent in style and form, though rather dark, the clerestory windows being small; but I saw it on a gloomy day. It is decorated in style, and has a tower with spire, nave with aisles, transepts, chancel with vestry and organ space at the north side, and south porch. The roofs are of high pitch. The floors are laid with tiles, those of the chancel being glazed. There is a good reredos with the ten Commandments, Belief, and Lord's Prayer in four of the spaces, carved stone in others, and a carving of an Agnus Dei in the centre. The furniture in the chancel, the pulpit, and the eagle lectern are oak. The stalls in the church, deal. The east and west windows have coloured glass. The organ was presented by three brothers Walker in 1866. The tower

is open to the church through a narrow and high arch. Outside, this church is as good as it is inside. The spire has belfry lights projecting from the face of the main erection, and above has small lights. This is one of the best new churches in our neighbourhood. Adjoining it are the parsonage and the schools.

A good mile past Malkroyd-lane church stands Staincliff in Batley, where another new church was built in 1867 from plans drawn by Mr. Crosland. This also is decorated in style, and I saw it when the inside had a somewhat unfinished appearance, much carving being required to complete it. The erection was assisted with £100 from the church building society, on condition of the setting apart 500 free sittings. The nave is broad and open, and consequently rather bare. The pillars between nave and aisles are clustered to represent four columns in each. The floor is laid with plain tiles; the roof is open wood work; and the seats are plain deal. What struck me most was the tower arch. It is very good and bold, consisting of one large pillar on each side, with moulding to correspond, and smaller pillars splayed backward toward the nave. The clerestory windows are small, and the tracery of the east and west windows seemed to me rather trivial. The church has a tower and no spire. Close by is Staincliff hall, an Elizabethan house, now occupied by the Rev. Andrew Cassels, vicar of Batley. Formerly

it was called Woodhouseham, and was the home of the influential family of Dighton (now spelled Deighton). The members of this family favoured the christian name "John."[o]

The places hereabout bearing distinct names are numerous. This arises chiefly from the irregular surface of the ground. Each hill and valley is known by its appropriate name. Dewsbury has many of these separated places; the chief being Dewsbury, Daw green, and Batley carr. Batley also has Batley proper, Upper Batley, Staincliff, Healey, Purlwell, Carlinghow, Clark green, White lee, and others. The commanding elevations in these places are occupied by many good dwellings, to which tastefully laid-out grounds are attached.

The Batley Cemetery occupies twelve acres of sloping land, and has two decorated chapels, with spire rising from the ground between them, and an excellent registrar's house. Mr. Michael Sheard of Batley was architect. The Roman Catholics have a small and plain chapel and school in Batley. Many Irish people live here.

In Commercial-street, which is tolerably well built and well paved, are the large Wesleyan chapel, the Town hall, a plain building of good size, and the Wesleyan New Connexion chapel,

o. Scatcherd remarks, "who would have believed that all the eleven Johns would have left us nothing but their names; and that Thomas Deighton should only be mentioned as having given a bell to the church during the Protectorate?"—*Morley* 229.

built in 1869, a large erection with a broad front.

The parish church is a rather low structure, with square, machicolated tower, having overhanging battlements. The erection is perpendicular, but poor in architecture. It has, generally, plain and square windows. Inside, we find the ceilings flat, and a plaster room-cornice at the sides of the nave and chancel. The chancel has aisles as well as the nave. These are chapels, that on the north being the burial place of the Saviles of Howley, and the other having belonged to the Copleys of Batley, [P] all of whom have long since left the place. In the Savile chapel is an altar tomb bearing two recumbent marble figures, representing, according to Dr. Whitaker, a Mirfield, one of the ancient owners of Howley, and his wife. The figure of the knight is represented as in armour, with sword at his side; hands raised over the breast, and palms pressed together. On the sheath of the sword are the letters ſhc; and the feet rests against a figure of a lion. The crest has disappeared from the helmet, but the claws of the four feet remain. In other respects the figures of both knight and lady have been somewhat mutilated; and boys have carved many names and initials upon effigies and tomb. I did not observe any heraldic sign upon either tomb or figure. The lady's effigy has children's figures

P. A well known branch of the ancient family seated at Sprotborough.

at the shoulders, one on each side, with each a hand extended to the pillow on which the head rests. In the east window of this chapel and in a window of the north aisle of the chancel are two shields, each charged with two white lions in pale, the arms of the Mirfields.[Q] At the foot of the tomb lies the brass, copied into Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete,[R] giving a long and flattering account of the distinguished John Lord Savile of Howley, who, as already stated, was buried here in 1630. He was keeper of the rolls for the West Riding; high steward of Pontefract, Wakefield, and Bradford; six times M.P. for the county. He was a trustee for the Batley Free school, as well as a governor of the Wakefield Grammar school. He died August, 1630, in his 74th year. The stone was laid by Ann Leigh, his daughter. Both this chapel and that on the south side are screened on the two open sides with old oak screens. On that of the south chancel appear small shields bearing the arms of the Copleys—Argent a Cross moline sable—with those of the families they were allied to, as Wayte, Nevile differenced with a label of three points, and others. The Copley cross appears at the end of an old oak stall also. The font is dated 1662. In a window of the south aisle are

Q. Scatcherd, History Morley, p. 233, says that on one of these coats of arms, in very ancient characters, he could trace the word "Murfeld."

R. A translation is given in Parsons's Leeds, vol. 1, p. 467; and in Scatcherd's Morley, 232.

two ancient figures representing Jesus on the Cross and Mary at the foot portion of a group of subjects, the same probably which Scatcherd, in the History of Morley, says he saw in the east window. The east window is modern stained glass, a memorial of Samuel Beckett's wife, who died in 1855. In the graveyard is an old stone figure, or rather part of one, for the head and face and the feet are gone. It represents a man dressed in a robe, and bearing a dagger and a bag on the left side. The figure clearly represents a clergyman or clerk-like person, and is of great age. It was in the Copley chapel, but was removed some years ago. Several of the Deightons of Woodhouseham have tombs here. The earliest dated stone in the graveyard, 1642, is over one of their graves. A native told me that this is "t'owdest stone i't'gardin."

Against the south wall of the tower is a brass plate about two feet square, lately placed there by Mr. Luke Blakeley, who still lives here, commemorative of the removal from the belfry in 1851 of the three bells which had hung there, two of them for nearly two centuries, and the third for sixty years, and were at the above date replaced by a new peal of six bells. The inscription tells its own story:—

"The Requiem of the late three bells of Batley church, two of which were introduced into the tower in the 17th century, and the third or last in the 18th century,

and were taken down in the 19th century, at the close of the year of our Lord 1851, bearing the following respective dates and inscriptions, viz., upon the middle bell: Tho. Deighton G. O. 1658; largest bell, 1684 Gloria in Altissimis Deo. Ric. Mann, Churchwarden; last and least bell, Dalton of York fecit 1791. To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost Eternal glory raise.

"Author of the following lines, Mr. Luke Blakeley of Upper Batley; third of that name in the family, and nephew of Mr. Luke Blakeley of the same place, who died Jan. 17th, in the year of our Lord 1836, and was interred in Batley Churchyard.

"One hundred years yea almost two
We've hung in that turret grey
And many changes we have seen
As time has fled away.

We've seen the bride and bridegroom gay
We've chimed their joy to tell
Alas! before the day has clos'd
We've toll'd the funeral knell.

We've merrily rung for victories gain'd
O'er Britain's enemies
Then mourn'd for the brave who bled
To gain those victories.

We've highly lauded pomp and power
Then call'd on men to pray,
A requiem rung with the weeping and sad
Then revel'd with the gay.

We've seen the scourge of civil war
Approach where we have stood
We've seen oppression's cruel hand
Reeking with kindred blood.

Our solemn tolling for the dead
Falls on the mourner's ear
Then the bereav'd and aching heart
Feels desolate and drear.

Dirges we've rung for Kings and Queens
As they to the tomb went down
Then joyfully welcom'd the heir
Who came to wear the crown.

We saw the star of Brunswick rise
And beam upon our strand
We see its full refulgent ray
Illumine this happy land.

Victoria the sceptre sways
And bright her virtues shine
Long may she live, long may she reign
Best of her royal line.

We joyfully hail'd her natal day
We hail'd her to the throne
We blithely hail'd her nuptial hour
For her we ne'er shall moan.

We're taken from that turret grey
Where we for long have hung
Like worn out lumber thrown away
Forever mute, each tongue.

And now our changes all rung
Here ends our dying song
Our last our final peal is done
Farewell! Farewell!
Ding Dong."[s]

The Batley parish registers begin "1599 or 1560," according to an old transcript from the original entries. The originals are not now in the vestry, I believe. The first date is 4th April, in one of these years; and the writing of two years in the headings as above is continued until 1573-4 or later. Whether the ambiguity appears in the originals or not I cannot say. The buryings for 1594 and all the registers thenceforward until 15th October, 1605, except from 30th June, 1605, to the latter date, are wanting; as also they are from 29th January, 1609, to 10th July, 1614. The marriages are wanting for 1627; also the marriages and burials for 1631 and 1632; the whole for 1633; all except five bap-

s. At the bottom of the plate occurs the name of the engravers, Sellers and Nelson, Leeds.

tisms for 1636, and three baptisms and a burial for 1639; part of the baptisms and all the marriages for 1640; all except three baptisms for 1641 and 1642; part of the baptisms for 1643; all for 1645, and forward to 1649; most of the entries for 1650 and 1651; and all for 1652-5, there being only ten baptisms in these years, three of them of Ralph Ianson's children; whilst in 1661 all are gone save one marriage. On 11th July, 1678, is the entry, "here beginneth burying in woollen."[T] From 1720 occupations and residences, which until that year were unregistered, are first given, "Thos. Rhodes" being then vicar. I have not searched after this time. In the years covered by my search, entries of Copleys are numerous, the leading name in the family being at first that of Alverey Copley Esq.; next John Copley, Esq.; and then Edward Copley, Esq. The Saviles of Howley frequently occur, the chief entries being these—1585, June 2, Sr. Robert Savile of Howley was buried; 1605, July 18, The Honoured son and heire of Sr. John Savile knight, and Ellingor Oglethorpe was married; 1630, September 14, the Honrble John Lord Savile buried; 1671, July 16, James, son of Right Honble James Lord Savile Earl of Sussex buried; 1671, Oct. 11, James Ld. Visct. Savile Earle of Sussex buried. An entry on 1678, October 23, indicates

T. The Act of Parliament for enforcing the use of this material is mentioned under Wakefield.

that the earl's successor was then at Howley—"Mr. Francis Hyde, cooke to the Ld. Brudenel buried." The Elands of Carlinghow, descendants, Mr Scatcherd says,[u] from Sir John Eland by his third wife, are named—Robert Eland Esq. having had a child baptised 18 Jan., 1559 or 1560, and Marmaduke Eland Esquire being buried 4th December, 1615. There may be other entries of the surname. The name Dighton occurs in and after 1577. Other names extracted will be found in the note below.[v]

u. Morley 263.

v. 1559 vel 1560, June 25, Gartrude d. Alverey Copley Esq. was baptised and on 11 of June in the following year was buried. 1561 or 2, Nov. 7, Robert his son was baptized; and in 1563-4, Oct. 1, Isabel his daughter. 1573-4, Nov. 22, Edward Savile and Catherine Copley were married. I presume he was Edward Savile of Midgley (or Stanley) hall grandson to Thomas of Lupset; and that Grace Savile who was wife to Gervase Hatfeild and through whom the Stanley property went to the Hatfeilds was the daughter of this marriage and heiress to her father's estates. In 1580 "Grace Savile, and in 1584 "Mrs. Grace Savile" were, as mentioned below, baptised here. One may have been the lady who was afterward Gervase Hatfeild's wife, but the register does not say whose daughters they were. On the day following Edward Savile's and Catherine Copley's marriage Thomas Lee and Esabel Copley were married; whilst on 20 Aug. 1581 Edward Copley and Esabel Lee were married. 1584, June 12, Thomas Copley was buried; and 1586, April 20, Francis Copley. In 1616 and 1626 Alverey Copley Esq. had daughters buried; and 1617-21-23 and -30 he had children baptised. In 1621 Mr. Edward Copley had a daughter buried; on 28 March 1654 Susanah wife to Edward Copley Esq. was buried; in 1662 and 1663 Edward Copley Esq. had daughters baptised; on 3 Nov. 1676 Edward Copley Esq. was buried; and on 24 Dec. 1701 Judith wife to Edward

Adjoining to the north side of the graveyard stand the buildings and grounds of the Batley Grammar school and schoolmaster's house. Over the school door is the following inscription —"Free School erected and endowed by the Rev. William Lee in 1613. Rebuilt 1818." The

Copley Esq. was buried. John and Robert Dighton are named in 1577; George Dighton in 1594; and John in 1637, with many others, whilst on 24 Feb. 1589 John Dighton and Elizabeth Poplewell were married. Of Saviles there were baptised in 1580 Grace and John; in 1583 Jane; in 1584 Mrs. Grace; in 1594 Mrs. Alice; in 1619 Frances d. of Mr. Edward; and there were buried in 1608 a child of Sir John's, and Elizabeth, and in 1634 John s. to Mr. Henry. On 19 Oct. 1635 the first burial service performed by the vicar Roger Audsley took place, and he was buried himself on 11 June 1666. In and after 1673 Mr Broadhead, vicar, is named and his burial took place 6 July 1685. Amongst the entries appear, with many others, the following names, the earliest being given first and differences of spelling being disregarded—Ellis, Naylor, Holroid, Lee, Reyner, Wood, Wilbie, Goodall, Webster, Chadwick, Crowder, Ottes, Greenwood, Peter Mirfield gent. 1560-1, Greatheed (common), Bentley, Fearnley, Hopton, Howley, Casson, Isabel Carie baptised 7 July 1577, Fletcher, Lee after 1605 frequent, Waterhouse, Boil, Sheard 1614, Nettleton, Bawdwen 1615, Beaumont, Tennand, Haighe, Hardy, Birkhead, Tolson, Morehouse, Mr. Samuel Wells 1629, Speight, Clough, Crabtree, Mallinson, Auty, Booth, Ianson 1643 [Hainson about 1610] and at later dates a frequent name, a family of this name being at Howley Mr. Scatchard says, and one being at Churwell in 1685; Sykes, Tod, Batty 1644, Radcliffe 1654, Wheatley, Cook, Riley, Tilson, Clough, Scatcherd, Harris, Fearnside, Freeman 1680, Rookes, Fournesh (Furness) 1684, Deane 1688, Edward Deane vicar, 1692, Mr. Edward Deane of Batley buried 1718, Coldbeck 1688, Mr. Robert Wray 1706, Baines, Schoalfield, Greave, Proctor, Firth, Mitchell, Ward 1712. The following are notable entries—1656, Sep. 24, Richard Jackson of Holdbeck being slayne and found dead neare

erections are very plain in style, and the land is of considerable extent. By deed of 24th September, 1612, Mr. Lee conveyed to Sir John Savile, John Deighton, Edward Copley, Marmaduke Elande, and other trustees a messuage and closes at Gomersall for the master of a school at Batley, to teach in the school house, as well reading in English and writing, as the Latin and Greek tongues, and make such as were capable, fit for the university, the school to be free for children of the whole parish of Batley, but others to pay wages to the schoolmaster as they might agree. By his will of 20th November and a codicil 31st December, 1617, Mr. Lee also gave £80 to buy a yearly rental of £4, whereof 50s. was to go to the master, 6s. 8d. to the minister of Batley for a yearly sermon, 3s. 4d. to the trustees for wine at their meetings, 10s. to the poor, and the remaining 10s. to the master for shewing the trustees the breaches in the school house, which they were to be careful to repair. Mr. Lee's bequest and other moneys being laid out in land produced at the time of the report,

Howley Parke was buried; 1660 Oct 8, Mr. William Walker, butler at Howley buried; 1667 Dec. 5, William Boneaker, keep: of Howley Parke buried; 1674 Feb. 16, Thomas Loft, clarke to Edward Copley Esquire buried; 1681 Aug. 2, Darsy (?) Fletcher buried. This is the only entry I can find near the time (1682) when Nevison is said to have killed Fletcher at Howley. I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. James Whalley, acting for Rev. Andrew Cassels the vicar, for permission to examine the Register.

made by the Charity Commissioners in 1827, from which the above is taken, with the estate he gave, £133 13s. a year. The income has, of course, increased since then; but I found the institution in a low state in 1870, unused and unoccupied in fact, though I heard talk of appointing a new master and of proposed rebuilding the school. On the south side of the church stand the large and comparatively new "national and Sunday schools," with the year of erection, 1860, on a tablet.

Beside the above-named grammar, daily, and Sunday schools, there are in Batley modern schools belonging to various denominations of Christians who have chapels here. On the same side of the valley as the parish church is a chapel for independent dissenters, with the unusual feature of a tall spire. At my visit in 1868 it was undergoing alteration to make of it a decorated building, and transepts were about to be added. It was completed and re-opened in August 1869. On the opposite hill, between Batley and Howley, Saint Thomas's church is a prominent feature. It was built in 1868, and Mr. Sheard was architect. It has high-pitched roofs, and a good tower and spire rising nearly 150 feet high. The belfry windows are bold and striking. The building is early decorated in style, and seems in some respects to go back to early English. There is much carving of ornamental heads and

foliage at the ends of dripstones and about the capitals of the pillars. It has two principal doors, one in the south side of the tower, which is at the south-west corner of the church; the other under the west window. The vestry is at the north side of the chancel. . The building will accommodate 500 persons. The cost of it is nearly £5,000. The furniture is made chiefly of plain deal, and the faces of the walls inside are plastered. The roofs, too, are constructed of deal. It is not, therefore, an expensively finished church, but it is light and pleasant inside. The modern churches in Dewsbury and Batley are thus far superior in style and finish to the old. They are less interesting perhaps than the ancient parish churches; but far more ornamental as public buildings and much better adapted to the purposes of religious worship. Just above Batley station, in Soothill township, are the remains of Soothill hall. Nothing of importance is left unless we except part of the room which Bishop Tilson is said to have used as his sitting room; but neither its appearance nor the bishop's name call for further remark.

Batley and Dewsbury are rivals; and are now joined together as one parliamentary borough. Neither of them is a handsome place; but both are in a state of transition from the homely old, to the more prosperous and self-conscious new. They have become wealthy, and are beginning to see and feel the deficiencies of the town and

to strive after a better appearance. In respect of buildings for purposes of business and several public erections Batley, like Dewsbury, has effected considerable improvement. The cemetery chapels, the Independent chapel, and Saint Thomas's church, already mentioned, are examples of this, so far as public buildings are concerned.

Batley makes coarse cloths—Pilots, Witneys, army and police cloths, and the like. The most common description of business we see as we walk through is that of woollen manufacture, though here are many other branches of industry. Batley is the head of the shoddy and mungo trade, which has made very rapid progress in this neighbourhood within the last twenty years—ever since rags were found susceptible of being converted into a material suitable for manufacture of new textures; and many large fortunes have been built upon the processes. Batley erected a town hall in 1853 at a cost of £2,000. It has also a Mechanics' Institution and a Chamber of Commerce. It is now a municipal borough (created 1869) and district of a Local Board of Health; and, as already mentioned, is a part of the parliamentary borough of Dewsbury.

I give an engraving of the Batley Corporate Seal which, as will be seen, whilst blazoning on its shield the cross of the old Batley family of Copley (but using a cross patonce instead of a

cross moline);[w] and a chevron charged with three mullets for —— ?,[x] whilst the present means of livelihood are indicated by the fleece and the garb, and the mottoe *Floreat Industria.*

Dewsbury and Batley are parts of the great clothing district of West Yorkshire, and we can

BATLEY CORPORATE SEAL.

w. This ought at once to be amended. Acting on the principle of equity, that what ought to be done must be treated as done, I have had the cross engraved the proper shape.

x. Mr. Dean, the town clerk, believes this portion of the charges has no reference to any existing arms, but was adopted by Batley to complete the composition of its shield. I thank Mr. Dean and the town clerks of the other corporate boroughs within my district for their kindness in giving me copies of their several seals—Mr. Morgan, Wakefield; Mr. Coleman, Pontefract; Mr. Peacock, Barnsley; and Mr. Smith, Dewsbury.

scarcely go from them a single mile westward without coming to a manufacturing hamlet or town. Adjoining Batley are Birstal and Heckmondwike, both large places. At the latter they make carpets, blankets, and travelling rugs. I went through its busy streets from Batley to Mirfield one day, but did not find anything generally interesting. Mirfield again is a large place having several distinct portions as Mirfield, Ravensthorpe, Battyford, and Hopton. The manufactures are of woollen cloths, cottons, carpets, and blankets; and many large mills exist there. Much trade is done in making malt, and in other branches of industry.

OSSETT AND HORBURY.

OSSETT town, as mentioned elsewhere, is a thriving place, inhabited by a forcible people. It has lived by clothing from time immemorial, and it still lives by woollen manufactures. It has long taken rank in popular estimation with Pudsey, and similar places, where artificial refinement of manners has not been deemed a characteristic, but where at the same time sterling good qualities have been combined with a hard and plodding industry. It consists of two portions somewhat detached from each other, Ossett and Gawthorpe, both places of old name and residence, and forming one township. Ossett is considerably the largest and most important of the two. It consists of two parts, North and South Ossett, each of which contains many large manufactories and places of business, many public buildings, the principal being places of religious worship, and many good dwellings where the manufacturers live, some deserving to be (and being in fact) called mansions; and both portions have an appearance of steady growth and general

prosperity. Gawthorpe has also a thriving appearance, though not equal to that of its neighbour; but it wants a proper thoroughfare toward the north-east, the side which is opposite Alverthorpe and East Ardsley townships. Wheeled carriages that have gone the length of its main street cannot safely go forward but must return by the way they came. The land at the north-western side comprises the ground formerly covered by the New Park, mentioned under Wakefield, which reached down to and across the Alverthorpe beck, and which still bears the name New Park. The surface is crossed by a road having the appearance of age at several points, being probably the remains of a track through the park; but it is not kept in repair, nor is it considered a public way which the inhabitants are bound to maintain. I find, in the Dewsbury parish register, a keeper of the park named as lately as 1591; and from that time forward the name New Park occasionally occurs.[A] The principal building in Ossett is the

A. The following entries appear in the register:—
1576, July 16.—Rowland Owen Keper of the New Parke had a child buried named Leonard.
Oct. 21.—Mr. Rowland Owen Keper of the New Parke had a child Xined named John.
1590, Janry 25.—Rowland Owen Keper of ye New Parke was buryed.
1591, August 1.—Symeon Sonn of Willme Sherley Keper of the New Parke baptised.
„ October 9.—Willme Sherley Keper of the New

new church, which, as an object in the landscape, is often mentioned in these walks. It stands on the "street-side," a name suggestive of the Roman way which is supposed to have lain over the ground now occupied by the highway from Wakefield to Dewsbury. The church which was in use prior to the erection of the new building was a very poor structure situate in the centre of the village, and was lately sold off in lots, and the land lies vacant. It was not ancient, having been built, or rather rebuilt, no longer ago than the year 1800. The new church is a beautiful structure, quite a surprise to any one seeing it for the first time. Mr. Crossland of Leeds was architect. It is in form a Latin cross and consists of nave with aisle and south porch, transepts, chancel, with vestry and organ space, and tower with spire, together probably 200 feet high, rising from the intersection of the members of the cross. The roofs are of high pitch, and the tower rises finely out of the structure. The style is early decorated, the tracery of the windows being geometrical almost to plainness, though the four principal windows differ ftom each other in form and are less plain.

Parke buryed.

1604, March 30.—John Fox son of John Fox of the Newe Parke was here buried.—[The last four extracts are from Mr. Greenwood's Early History of Dewsbury, p. 128.]

1642, April 18.—William Baty of the New Parke was buried.

The rest of the exterior is almost void of ornament, there being only a little about the western doorway and two or three bands about the spire, so that the building, viewed externally, derives the excellent effect it possesses from its good proportions. The tower and spire have a general appearance not unlike those of Wakefield church, the tower having crocketted pinnacles at the angles; but the tower and spire of the latter place are of course much higher, and the work is different. All the angles of this building have double buttresses, and the church is substantially built. A winding stair leads up to the ringing chamber, and a ladder first conducts to the bells, of which there are eight, and then to the battlements of the tower. Inside there has been a, not wasteful, but satisfactory expenditure of labour and material. The full aspect of the interior is highly pleasing. The roofs of the chancel and aisles are plain and open, as also is that of the nave, the ribs of the wood work being carried quite up to the slates; but the effect of the latter when looked at from the chancel is very good. The aisles are low, comparatively, and the clerestory of the nave has a great elevation. The clerestory wall is broken up by arches separated by pillars resting on corbels ornamented with leaves, flowers and fruit. Sometimes the pillars are single, sometimes clustered, the front pillar in the latter cases being larger and longer than the others. The

nave and aisles are separated by arches resting on polished granite pillars with richly ornamented capitals. Places are left for other granite, or marble, pillars in the angles of the wall near the chancel arch. The latter is high and rests on stout pillars with well ornamented capitals. A very neat reredos stands over the altar table representing in the centre the last supper, and at the sides, the annunciation, the birth, the praying in the garden, and the bearing the cross, with the words, "With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer." The pulpit is good in style. It is of composition representing Caen stone. The lectern is a brass eagle on a brass pedestal. The seats in the church are deal. The east window is filled with coloured glass, put in by O'Connor of London, and is effective. Its details are elaborate and it represents the crucifixion with attendant incidents. At the foot is inscribed—"To the honour and glory of God this window is erected in memory of Joseph, William, Joshua and Benjamin Ingham, brothers, all of Ossett, by Benjamin Ingham son of the above Joseph, July 1865." The west window, also by O'Connor, is elaborate in the ornamentation and of brilliant colours. It also bears an inscription referring to its subject, whilst at the bottom is the dedication—"To the honour and glory of God this window is erected in affectionate remembrance of Joseph and Mary Whitaker by their sons Isaac, John, Joseph, Joshua,

and Benjamin, July 1865." This window also represents incidents in the life of Jesus. On the whole I may say that this church, which was finished in 1865, as far as it is finished, is a credit to Ossett. Externally it is most striking when seen from a short distance. From the lane going into the village it has an exceedingly good appearance, looking like a little cathedral. The cost, I am told, was from £14,000 to £17,000. I have doubtless omitted many things of an interesting kind to be seen at the church; but persons who feel interest in a good thing will go to see it for themselves.

Ossett is now traversed by the railway from Wakefield to Bradford. This part of the township is divided into two for ecclesiastical purposes, and has a church at South Ossett also. The latter church was built about 1851. It is small and plain; consists of tower, nave, transepts, and chancel, and is almost devoid of ornament. The windows of the nave and sides of the chancel are single lights. The east window and the two transept windows are early decorated in style. The first is filled with stained glass put in by Mrs. Carr of Carr lodge, Horbury, in memory of her late husband, John Francis Carr Esq., who died 25th December, 1862, aged 76. A little window in the side of the chancel is a memorial of one of the vicar's, Rev. D. C. Neary's, children. A round window in the south transept is also stained

glass, put in by Mrs. Carr. The furniture is as simple and plain as the building — the pulpit oak, unornamented; the seats low, with doors made of deal and painted. Near the church stand good schools. Beside the two churches Ossett has several chapels belonging to dissenting bodies—as Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists. The first is near the division of South Ossett from North Ossett; the Independent chapel and large new schools are at Ossett Green. Perhaps the most striking of the chapels in point of construction is the new Wesleyan place of worship at the centre of Ossett town, opened within the last two years. The front is of dressed stone, ornamented with Corinthian pillars supporting a cornice, the entrances being recessed within the pillars. The interior, consisting of ground floor and galleries, is arranged on the plan usual in the best modern chapels, with pews of polished deal in curving lines; pulpit in the middle of the end fronting the congregation, so that all may see and hear clearly; and organ and singers' gallery behind the pulpit. The fronts of the galleries and pulpit are finished with a neat pattern of ironwork, painted and gilded. It is a comfortable chapel, and will hold 1,200 or 1,300 worshippers.

The village of Ossett stands well, being chiefly upon the edge and westerly end of a long hill. From the high parts of South Ossett, overlooking Horbury bridge, we have a fine view into

and beyond Calder vale, whilst from the westerly end of this division, Thornhill also, with its church and high land is conspicuous. We also see from here Grange moor, and the Grange hall amongst trees; Emley church, and the top of the heights that range in a line with Tinker's monument; the upper part of Bretton and Woolley edge. Horbury, too, stands close by upon its hill. At the end of the low common lies the long causeway; and a path goes up the closes to the back of the old hall and thence by other fields to Westgate common, Wakefield. From the top of the closes appear the places mentioned above, and the whole of Ossett with its two churches; and beside those High Hoyland and hills toward Penistone; the high land from Woolley edge through Chevet and Walton to the height above Castleford; Wakefield with the high ground behind it, and the Outwood; East Ardsley and West Ardsley, as far as Bruntcliff. If we do not go that way, but by Horbury, then we come to the Ossett spa and Spring end. At the spa, people may have Askern and Harrogate baths without the need of further travel. So says—or said when I walked through—one of the rival bath keepers.

From the Ossett common the church and part of the village of Horbury are seen. Prominent among the buildings is the House of Mercy for women, established there. A House of Mercy had been in existence at Horbury for six or

seven years prior to September, 1865, having been originated by a lady "seeking to do good," as the Rev. John Sharp, the incumbent, stated when the present buildings were opened. The latter event took place on the 14th September, 1865, at which time the number of penitents the old institution could accommodate was only fourteen, though probably twice that number passed through the house in the course of a year. In 1868 the number was 46; in 1869 it was 49, about one-half out of Yorkshire; whilst in 1870 it was stated that the new buildings were capable of containing, and did contain, about 80 inmates, and the managers intended to add to the erections, so as to be able to take in twice as many. The total cost already expended, and to be expended, is estimated at the large sum of £10,000, whilst the current yearly expense of maintaining the establishment was in 1868 about £865, and in 1869 about £970. The Penitentiary seems to have been built in a substantial manner, and the erections, which are situated on the most elevated part of Horbury (near Northgate head), and are consequently observable from many points in the neighbourhood, have a remarkable appearance, being somewhat peculiar in structure, and of a picturesque aspect. The Rev. John Sharp is at the head of the House, being warden; and the care of the inmates and the domestic management are undertaken by ladies, called sisters,

resident within the walls, and providing the cost of their own maintenance. The funds for erecting and working the Penitentiary come from voluntary gifts. Everybody must hope that the great labour and great expense incurred in this effort to do good will not be thrown away, but will, beside benefitting the comparatively few erring women received into the house, be permanently serviceable to the interests of the community at large. A narrow road divides the Penitentiary from the Horbury cemetery, a small, unornamented ground on the hill top that looks toward Ossett.

Horbury is a place of the same character as Ossett, but is a more compact little town. Like its neighbour it, also, lives by clothing, and it shews many signs of worldly prosperity. Here are many good houses, built principally on the slope toward the vale of the Calder, but not exclusively so, for others exist still further back. Some of the dwellings in the township are of older standing than the buildings in Ossett generally are; and these present themselves to us as we pass through the streets. They seldom occupy good sites, are commonly half hidden in folds and yards or behind modern erections; but in some instances retain almost the form originally given to them, though in no case perhaps kept up in their integrity as old buildings. Several good old families resided in these houses in days past; and it is still possible to identify several

of their homes. Here lived the Leekes, who entered a pedigree at Dugdale's visitation in 1665-6; the Longleys, frequently mentioned in the preceding pages; the Sills of Wakefield, referred to under Wakefield and Newland; the Binneses, a family of gentry; branches of Grice of Sandal; of Wentworth; Rodes of Barlborough, and others.[B] Few of the earlier houses have

B. It is stated in Morehouse's History of Kirkburton, pp. 45-6, that in 1629 the Manor of Wakefield was granted to John Hawkyns and Thomas *Leeke* in trust for Henry Lord Holland, and in the following year Thomas Leeke, the surviving trustee, conveyed it to Robert Leeke and another in trust for Sir Gervas Clifton, and in a note Mr. Morehouse says that Robert Leeke of Horbury was apparently somewhat of an antiquarian collector, 3 vols. of MS.S. collections being mentioned as made by him; that in 1704 these were borrowed of Thomas Leeke, the collector's grandson, and were lost, the borrower saying he had returned them. Mr. Morehouse has no further information. The pedigree in Dugdale mentions Robert as son of Thomas, of Halom in Notts. *Mrs.* Leake and Mr. Longley, both of Horbury, are put down as pike*men* in the muster roll of Sir Michael Wentworth's regiment of militia 1680. [See Jackson's Barnsley, p. 37.] Mr. Ince gives me a note that John Rodes, eldest son of Sir John Rodes of Barlborough in Derbyshire, who died 1639, and of his wife Dorothy, daughter of George Savile of Wakefield, lived at Horbury, was blind, and was disinherited by his father. He was 20 years old in 1611, and had a son John, who married, had daughters only, and in 1695 still lived at Horbury, a very old man. In 1731 Sir John Rodes of Barlborough bart. by his will put his cousin John Rodes of Northgate, Horbury, into the entail of his estates, and left him an annuity of £20. In a letter, of which I have a copy, dated "Horbury, 5 Feb., 1690," from Richard Grice to Mr. Witton, "Mr. Leek" and "Rodes" are both named. George Savile (the father) promoter of the Wakefield Grammar School,

date or ornament. The house occupied by William Hoycard on the west of Cluntergate, adjoining the late Mr. John Scholefield's house in Hall Croft, bore the name Nether hall. It was evidently one of the best houses here, having fronted to the east with two low gables and a central space, and having had many outbuildings and land about it. It is not well built nor, though generally wainscotted, well finished; but it has a plaster ceiling, dated 1593, ornamented with *fleurs-de-lis*, and the workman's pattern of Queen Elizabeth's arms and her initials E. R., like ceilings at Wakefield and Carlton. On a chamber cornice, apparently of later date than the ceiling, are the words—LOVE VERTVE AND LEARNINGE. HATE VICE AND IGNORANCE. E.B. A.B. Over the front door are the initials and date—

T. S. S.

1757.

This house was the home of the Binnes family, and probably the initials on the cornice are

by his will 6th October, 1593, appoints that "if my sonne Roodes be contented . . . that his sonne which he had by my daughter shall be brought up . . with the one of my sonnes . . . . until such time that he shall be fitt to goe to the one of the universities . . my said nephew shall have maintenance and exhibition for his education and bringing up in learning untill the time aforesaid . . . ." He also wills that his "sonne Roodes his sonne shall have one ring of the weight of 1s. in gould to be made for him and . . delivered to him when he cometh to 18 years of age."

those of a husband and wife of this name. The initials and date over the front door are those of Timothy Scholefield and Sarah his wife, before marriage Sarah Maude of Horbury, who were married in 1749, he being then described as of Ossett-street-side, gentleman.[c] Seven years afterward Mr. Timothy Scholefield purchased part of Nether hall from Mr. James Allott and his son, and then put up his own and his wife's initials as we see.[D]

c. Wakefield Manor Court Roll, 1749, No. 112.

D. According to the Grave Rental of 1709 the hall, or some portion of house and lands then belonged to Wm. Coppendale, gentleman. He, or his father, was in 1697 described as of Wakefield, tobacconist. In 1721 (Roll 29) William Coppendale of Wakefield, gentleman, and Hanna his wife made surrender to Francis Maude of Wakefield, gentleman, of property occupied by Grace Coppendale of Horbury. In 1724 Grace Coppendale, widow of a William, who is said to be then lately dead, conveyed part (or all) of the Nether hall property to John Allott of Crigglestone, gentleman. The first Mr. Coppendale purchased it in 1697 (No. 65 on Roll) from Laurence Horrocks of Cambridge, draper. This Mr. Horrocks was apparently son to another Laurence of Wakefield, apothecary (Roll 1693 Nos. 134, 139). The elder Laurence seems to have acquired the property from the Binneses, though I have not the date; but in the Grave Rental of 1709 Wm. Coppendale's estate is said to have been "formerly Binns's and late Horrocks's." Allotts conveyed other parts of their estate to Walker and Pollard.

Mr. John Scholefield, the builder of the house called Hall Croft, was the well known solicitor, who died on 1st January 1850, aged 90 years. Mr. Scholefield for many years prior to his death was owner of Nether hall as well as of the croft named from it, with much other property in Horbury, all acquired by himself. He was not related to the above-named Mr. Timothy Scholefield,

Nearer the centre of the town in the same street, and on the same side, is another house of some pretension, perhaps a century old, with good front looking into a garden, occupied partly by Ogilvie the tailor. In Church-street, opposite the south door of the church, stands the large house formerly called Horbury hall, now occupied by several tenants and much cast down. It has on a ceiling in the western end where Mrs. Walker the butcher lives, Queen Elizabeth's arms in plaster, and at the eastern end the same with the date "1595." This was the house of the Leekes. Since the time of the chief members of this family it has been divided into two or three properties. In the Wakefield Manor Court Grave Rental of 1709 Thomas Leeke gentleman is charged as owner for part of it, and it is then stated to have been lately Dr. Leake's.[E] At Northgate head stands what re-

but is believed to have come from Woodhouse or some other part of Normanton parish. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Bayldon, a Wakefield lady whose maiden name was Scott, and who was aunt to the late Mr. Robert Scott of Wakefield. At the the time of Mrs. Bayldon's marriage to Mr. Scholefield she was widow to Mr. Joseph Bayldon, father of Mr. John Bayldon now of Horbury, solicitor, and grandfather to Mr. Joseph Bayldon Rayner, also of Horbury, solicitor. Mr. Joseph Bayldon was the builder of the house now called Carr Lodge, but which he called "Sunroyd" from the name of the field in which it stands. Mr John Scholefield left only one child, a daughter, Mrs. Battye, and the Hall croft and Nether hall became hers at his death. In 1721 (Wakefield Manor Court Roll No. 52) the Hall croft is described as "in the Town Gate."

E. The names of the occupiers and owners appearing

mains of another large house, apparently of about the same date as the last, formerly the dwelling place of the Rodes family.[F] This, the western end, now belongs to Mr. Frederick Knowles, but other portions of the old estate are owned by Mrs. Carr of Carr Lodge, having been purchased in 1797 by Mr. John Carr.[G]

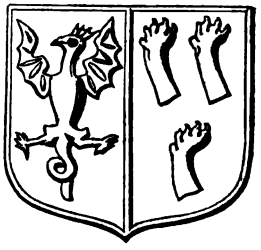
In "Golden-square," near the east end of the church, stands a house built, according to its appearance, about 1660. I have no doubt it was

on the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls identify the house. In 1749 (Roll 1748, No. 53) part of it was surrendered to John Ellis of Horbury, Drysalter, other portions being then owned by John Allott. On 6th June 1800 (Roll 1799, No. 159) Mr. James Carr of Birstall surrendered a portion of it to Rev. John Taylor and Wm. Bayley, mortgagees under George Gill of Horbury, joiner, and also part of the fold or yard, the latter to be fenced from the rest of the fold by Gill with a stone wall five feet high. The tenants then were John Whiteley, Wm. Hardaker, Eliza Walker widow, Robert Smalley, Richard Outhwaite, Jeremiah Laister, and George Gill, or their undertenants. The cottages of several of these tenants are known by old Horbury people, and were pointed out to me in 1870.

F. In the Grave Rental of 1709 William Dawson is charged 2s. for his house and land in his own occupation, and he hath help 5s. 10d. of John Rhodes gentleman "for the hall at Northgate head and the lands thereunto belonging."

G. Manor Court Roll 1796, No. 123.—The property conveyed to Mr. Carr was then described as a capital messuage in Horbury at Northgate head with the appurtenances and a croft contiguous thereto, and two crofts called Dove Cote Closes containing 6A. 3R. 34P. more or less. Mrs. Parker's house, built on part of this property, is now called "Dove Cote house," and the lane running westward from Northgate head is Dove Cote lane.

erected by Mr. John Longley, the son to Thomas and Anne (afterward Loddington) mentioned under Lofthouse, great nephew to Mrs. Judith Hopkinson, and consequently half-cousin to John Hopkinson the antiquary. Over the fire-place of the former hall (now a joiner's shop) appear the arms of Longley—a cockatrice displayed with the tail nowed; impaling Usher—three lion's paws couped and erected—which I have no doubt are the arms of the above John Longley, who died in April 1689, and of his wife. I don't find any mention of the maiden name of his wife, whose Christian name was Ann, but he appoints George Usher of Adwalton gentleman, and Richard Grice of Horbury gentleman executors of his will, and devises to them as trustees his "capital messuage, mansion house or tenement, with all the houses, edifices, and buildings, lands, tenements," &c., in Horbury. Ann his wife, therefore, was probably a daughter of the family to which George Usher belonged. This is not a well built house, nor is it now kept up as a mansion, but is let as cottages.[H]



ARMS, LONGLEY IMPALING USHER.

H. John Longley was born in 1631. His father

The pleasant mansion called Carr Lodge, now the principal dwelling here, is held by Mrs. Carr

died in 1637, when he was six years old. John's will bears date 18th April 1689, and was proved at Newland Court 16th of May 1689; directs his burial *in* Horbury *Church*, as near his ancestors as might be; gives the trustees power to sell the property to pay debts and legacies; surplus for his wife and the heirs of their bodies; surplus of property after paying debts for wife and daughters (Elizabeth and Jane) equally. His mother "Anne Loddington widow" to be well furnished with meat, drink and apparel and whatever else was necessary and convenient. The witnesses are John Rodes, John Singleton, John Sunderland, Edward Ramsden, and R. S... (?) The two daughters were his only children; and on 1st October 1691 James Sill gentleman was admitted on their surrender to "a messuage or tenement in Horbury lately in the tenure or occupation of John Longley," and to a croft, and to two acres of land in the field. I cannot say positively whether the lands here surrendered and the lands enfranchised 8th Sept. 1692, as at p. 158, were one and the same or not, but I think they were. Thomas Longley, John's father, called of Horbury, yeoman, also made a will, dated 14th Aug. 1637, directing his burial *in* the Chapel of Horburie, giving £100 each to his daughters Anna and Judith, and giving to his younger son Thomas "as by a surrender" of same date; to the poor people of Horburie 30s. "I give unto my couren John Hopkinson twentie shillings to be bestowed upon a ringe which I desire him to weare in remembrance of me." Wife Anne sole executor. Roger Radcliffe, the then clergyman of Horbury church, was one of the witnesses.—Probate, 2nd April 1638 at Newland. His wife was appointed to have custody of the heir during minority. Thomas took the estate as his brother John's heir on his brother's death in 1625, Thomas being then a minor. These particulars as to the Longleys are taken from the Newland Court Rolls. There are entries on the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls as to the copyholds of that manor. I am especially indebted to Mr. C. A. Wilkin, steward of the Manor of Newland, for the great kindness with which he has permitted me to see the rolls and other papers. The service

widow of the late John Francis Carr Esq., whose residence it was until his death. Mr. Carr was a well known magistrate, and brother to Mr. Robert Carr of Wakefield, solicitor. Their family is of old standing at Horbury, being found in the church registers as early as June 1624, when Robert Carr married Joyce Preston. In 1631 and later, the Christian name Edward occurs; but the most usual baptismal names of the Carrs are the same as those of the late Mr. Carr and his brother—John and Robert. John Carr Esquire of York, architect, built the church from his own designs and gave it to Horbury, as appears by an inscription on the southern side of the building bearing date 1791. He was one of this family; and it was of course by a Carr that the name "Carr Lodge" was given to the hall. It stands on an elevation called Sunroyd hill, and prior to 1790 it was, as already intimated, named after that elevation. The dwelling was built a few years before this time by Mr. Joseph Bayldon, as previously mentioned, and Mrs. Bayldon resided here at the time of her marriage to Mr. John Scholefield. In 1789, Mr. Bayldon's trustees, he being then dead, conveyed it to Mr. John Carr, father of the late Mr. John Francis Carr, describing it as "that new erected capital messuage or mansion house called Sunroyd house, in the township of Horbury;" and

they have been to me has been considerable, as may be learnt from several parts of this book.

next year it was called by its present name for the first time. In 1794 Mr. Carr leased it to Cuthbert Shafto Esq. for eleven years, but in May 1795 Mr. Shafto re-surrendered it.

Horbury Church cannot be deemed a satisfactory erection, not simply because of defects in construction, though the existence of these has been alleged, but because of the style. Still I have no doubt that as a roomy and convenient building it answers the purposes of a place of worship very well. It has a tower and spire, an open space in place of the nave of an ordinary church, each end being rounded, and instead of aisles, two recesses in the centre of the sides, divided from the body by high Corinthian pillars with floriated capitals. Against the walls in the rest of the building are pilasters, fluted and having capitals. These bear up a cornice of style similar to the pillars, all plaster and much ornamented. The roof is vaulted and crossed by bands of ornament dividing it into panels, all plaster. Neat and good, but plain, oak stalls occupy the floor of the church, and what could be done has been done to construct a chancel with its appropriate furniture. The windows are common in shape and round headed. A new font, given by Mr. Lomas of Horbury in memory of his wife who died in 1866, is of unusual pattern, but satisfactory. The upper part is square, and it rests on a round central marble pillar and four marble pillars at the angles. The

exterior of the church is of a kind similar to the interior, but is Doric. The tower and spire, spoken of as one, is singular. Where one ends and the other begins would be difficult to determine. From base to summit there are six stages. First a plain square portion reaching as high as the roof of the church; then three other squares of gradually lessened dimensions with pillasters and ornaments; next a round portion having round pillars about it; and on the top of all a fluted broach. Each stage is complete in itself and the whole looks like a collection of differing patterns arbitrarily placed one on another. Dr. Whitaker, in Loidis and Elmete, discusses the church at some length, and adversely, blaming all the while that he affects to praise. The building is hemmed in by dwellings, and cannot be deemed picturesque in itself or its surrounding; but, from a distance, it is an interesting object. A monument in the church states that Mr. Carr the architect died on the 7th of March 1807, aged 83 years.

The Horbury church registers begin April 1598, and, except two or three pages, are in good condition. In the early years the entries are usually two or three a month. The books contain interesting matter relative to the Longleys, and amongst these is the register of Judith's marriage to George Hopkinson on the 28th January 1604. Their connections, the Luddingtons, also, are named in and after 1640.

Baptisms and burials of Saviles of Lupset occur in 1613 and later. On 21st May 1643 James Nixon and James Grime, "shouldiers," were buried—probably a result of Sir Thomas Fairfax's descent upon Wakefield; but the greater number of the men killed in the fight were buried at Wakefield.[1] On 3rd and 8th August 1644 two "Scot" soldiers were buried; and on 10th October 1645 several others. I give further extracts in the note.[2]

1. See the preceding extracts from the Wakefield registers at this date.

2. The surname Longley, commonly spelt "Longeleye," appears from the first, and it is as frequent as any after 1601. On 28 January, 1604, as alluded to in the text, "George Hopkinsone and Judith Longleye" were married; and on 21 September, 1619, John Longeleye the elder, Judith Longley's father probably, was buried. On 3rd August, 1640, "William Luddington and Anne, late wife of Thomas Longley deceased," (the persons previously mentioned) were married by licence; and the surname Luddington, or Loddington, occurs often after this. In 1676, January 2, Tymothy Lodington was buried; and in 1690 appears the name Ann Ludintun. In 1658 is an entry of William Longley of Wakefield, the first notice, I think, of this surname as placed there. On 1 December, 1607, "Thomas Munsone, son of Sr Robt Munsone Knight;" and on 11 August, 1613, "Saraie," his daughter, were baptised. Sir Robert is named again in 1616; and John Mounsen Esq. was buried 1640. Sir Robert's wife was, I presume, Sarah, widow of Thomas Savile of Wakefield, Thomas the son, one of the founders of the Wakefield Grammar School. (See before, p. 58-9.) In 1613 and 1616 respectively John and Arthure, sons of Henry Savile, were baptised; and on 18 July, 1639, Henry Savile gent. was buried, the entry stating "he built ye church wall at ys own charg." On 25 January, 1625, "Lady Elizabeth Savile of Lupsit" (Sir John Savile's mother) was buried; and

Horbury is no exception to the neighbouring towns and villages in respect of nonconformity with the established church, here being chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Churchmen.

Below the village, and near the river, is an elevation, an old river terrace, bearing the name Castle hill. No sign of any building or fortification now remains there. I am told the ground

the entry ends "lett God alone," the meaning of which, as here used, I cannot explain. On 24 April, 1633, Sir John Savile's daughter Marie was buried; in January, 1638, his daughter Winfride was baptised 11th and buried 12th; and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, was buried 14th. He married again, and on 15th February, 1650, his son John was baptised; but on 24th May, 1651, is an entry that "Dame Anne," his wife, was buried; whilst on 8th May, 1660, we find "Sr John Savile of Lupset, knight, buried." In and after 1601 Thomas Pilkington Esquire had children registered. Laurence Wilson, late minister here, and Dean of Pontefract, was buried 20th March, 1623; and two days afterward Rodger Radcliffe was "created dean and admitted minister" in his place. Grace, wife to the last, was buried 12th October, 1636, when he had been minister 13 years." On 11 August, 1656, Sir John Savile certified the appointment of Robert Mansfield register of the chapelry; and on 21 May, 1658, Mansfield, called schoolmaster and clerk of church, was buried. In 1709 and later, Mr. Daniel Sill and other Sills are registered, Daniel being, in 1721, called "Lecturer of Wakefield." The following local names occur from the earliest years:—Nettleton, Audsley (variously spelt), Lee, Thornes, Haigh, Baines, White, Sunderland, Crowder, Waringe, Lister, Issott, Cowp, Deye, Battley, Megson, Oates, Rhodes, Rodes, Binns, Horner, Leeke, Allen, Tottie, Craven, Hirst, Oakes, Stringer, Mitchell, Fostard, Charlesworth, Metcalf, Holdsworth, Hunt, Robinson, Rayner, and several others. I desire to thank the Rev. John Sharp, the incumbent, for kindly and very willingly shewing me the registers.

has been lowered, but that this was done long since. Dr. Whitaker says Horbury "was so named from one of those Saxon hill forts which are so common in this country and retain the name of the founder. The remains of this are still visible near the mill."[x] This was said in 1816; therefore no doubt remains did then exist.

From this side of Horbury we see the hills from Sandal castle hill, Woodthorpe, and Chevet to Woolley edge and Bretton park, with Crigglestone on its elevation in front, and below all these the vale of the Calder. North-west the Wakefield spire is seen topping above the trees.

x. He also refers to it again as a Saxon fort, p. 292.

FLANSHAW, ALVERTHORPE, SILCOATES, WOODCHURCH, HOWLEY, TOPCLIFF, DUNNINGLEY, WESTERTON, EAST ARDSLEY, OUTWOOD, BROOME HALL, RED HALL.

DOWN the Alverthorpe valley, outside the southern limits of the new Outwood inclosures, flows the little beck which, springing near Howley and Soothill wood, acquires the name Chald, and enters the Calder in Thornes lane. This beck and that which comes from East Ardsley down the Wrenthorpe valley, receive in their several courses other little streams, and unite at Westgate bridge. South of the Alverthorpe beck rises the pleasant, but not tidily kept, Flanshaw hill, the highest part whereof is occupied by a house formerly a residence of local families of distinction. Sisson, in his Historic Sketch of Wakefield parish church, mentions among the testamentary burials in the church Philip Nevile of Flanshaw hall, whose will was proved 20th

April, 1589. Subsequently the property belonged to the family of Watkinson of Wakefield, one of which, Edward, by his will dated 20th November, 1673, devised it as "the capital messuage commonly called Flanshaw," to his younger son Benjamin, then a minor, and his heirs, giving the rents to his elder son Joseph for Benjamin's maintenance until the latter should come of age.[A] Benjamin was a student at Oxford in 1681, and he furnished accounts of his expenses to his brother, and sent him gossiping news, political and other. One letter, dated 3rd April, 1681, is addressed to his brother "Mr. Joseph Watkinson at Flanshaw."[B] In 1688 Benjamin Watkinson, being then of the city of London, gentleman, surrendered "Flanshaw hall" and other property, lately his father's, to his brother Joseph, who then lived at the hall, subject to some deed made between them; and in the next year Benjamin and Mary his wife quitted claim to Joseph of the same property. Mr. Joseph Watkinson continued owner till 1700; and then he and Margaret his wife surrendered the hall and lands to trustees for William Heward (or Haward) a Wakefield man, and his wife Elizabeth (who was Joseph Watkinson's daughter) for life, and then for their children, or in default of issue to the use of

A. Wakefield Court Rolls, 1674, No. 46.

B. This is in Miss Clara M. Clarkson's possession, having been found in the house with other papers relating to the Watkinsons.

William Heward and his assigns.[c] In 1702 Mr. and Mrs. Heward resided at Flanshaw hall, and they then placed there, as a memorial of their occupancy, the initials of their names and the date—

H.
W. E.
1702.

with a cock as a crest. These are at the tops of lead spouts on the south front. I think it is most probable that Mr. and Mrs. Heward rebuilt the house at this date, for this seems to me to be about the apparent age of the present erection. No name more frequently occurs in Wakefield documents about this time than those of Heward and Watkinson.[D] In 1708 William

c. See the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls at the several dates.

D. In Sisson's Historic Sketch, &c., p. 32, Mr. Heward is named as a benefactor to the town and parish of Wakefield, being a donor of £30, the same amount as Mr. Toby Sill gave. In 1675 and 1691 he signed the Churchwardens' Accounts as a parishioner, and in 1687 was churchwarden for Westgate. In 1693 he and Joseph Watkinson and Daniel Maude were nominated executors of Richard Meager's will. In the Wakefield Manor Grave Rental, compiled 1709, "William Howard Esq. and Joseph Watkinson gentleman" were charged for the "messuage called Flanshaw hall" and for lands belonging thereto. In 1749 Rev. William Howard of Stanlake in Oxfordshire D.D. was admitted to Flanshaw hall, and in 1779 Mrs. Howard, widow of Doctor Howard, owed 5s. 10d. for the same property. In an undated minute, made later than 1713 by Thomas Gill of Stanley attorney (or by his clerk) *William Heward, late of Flanshaw Esquire, deceased,* is named with John Dyneley of Bram-

Maude, younger son to Daniel Maude of Alverthorpe and Wakefield, and great grandfather to the late John Maude of Moor-house, died at Flanshaw, and was buried 19th April at Wakefield, but I do not know that he lived at the hall. In 1705 he had a son Nevile baptised at Wakefield, and he is here, also, described as of "Flanshaw." In 1726 John Maude Esq. resided at Flanshaw. The hall is now divided into three or four dwellings.

On 2nd September 1802, Flanshaw lane was the scene of a dreadful murder, which attracted much attention at the time, and was the subject of local talk for many years. The person murdered was a Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aged about 68 years. She was killed between one and two in the night, in her own house, which stood a few hundred yards below the hill. The murderers were two apprentices, neighbours of hers, named Joseph Heald and John Terry, and both were afterward hanged at York. Their object was to rob her.[x]

hope Esq. and Robert Dyneley gentleman as an executor of Nicholas Mauleverer's will, he and Robert Dyneley being also legatees of £100 each. On 1st July, 1713, Mr. Heward was buried in the north quire of our parish church; and on 30th March, 1723, Joseph Watkinson also was buried in the church. On 6th November, 1714, Benjamin Watkinson M.D. (a son of Joseph's ?) and Mrs Ann Hurst, both of Wakefield, were married at Kirkthorpe. I may mention that the local pronunciation of Flanshaw is *Flansil*, an old form. It appears in the parish register in 1661, "Flansell."

x. Terry was 20 years old, and had a year of his

Across the valley, due north of Flanshaw hill, stands the well-placed Alverthorpe hall, which as early as 1635 belonged to the family of Maude. John Maude the elder died here in that year. He was ancestor to the Maudes of Alverthorpe, Wakefield, Moor-house, and other places. In 1754 Thomas Maude of Lotherton, eldest son of John Maude, theretofore of Gray's Inn and afterward of Alverthorpe, grandson of Daniel Maude, theretofore of Alverthorpe, sold the estate to Mr. Wm. Lowther of Little Preston, who was made a baronet in 1764. A Mr. Marsden was rated as occupier from 1763 to 1769; Sir William Lowther from 1771 to 1787; John Lowther in 1797; and Joseph Armitage in 1798. Mr. Benjamin Clarkson, the attorney, went to it

apprenticeship to serve. He was town's apprentice to Thomas Wilkinson of Flanshaw lane, clothier. Heald was 21 within a month. He was from Potovens, and was bound to John Artle, also of Flanshaw lane, cloth-maker. Heald was married in the preceding May, but continued to live at his master's; and Terry said Heald wanted Elizabeth Smith's money to begin housekeeping with. Terry confessed the crime when apprehended, as both were the same morning. The murderers were seen in the house by neighbours, though not recognised; and Heald returned to some of the first people who got there, and stayed in the house for some time with the poor woman's body. Terry first struck at her with a hedging bill, but hit the bed and broke his bill. Then Heald cut her with a razor, and cut Terry's hand, which caused the latter to leave the house. Heald stayed and beat the deceased on the head with a pair of tongs, from the bed-room into an adjoining room, and thus killed her. She was dreadfully cut and bruised. Her gravestone in Westgate Chapel yard is headed with a carving of the murderers' weapons.

about 1800; and his daughter Miss Clara M. Clarkson is the present owner, her cousin Mr. Henry Clarkson being the occupier. Mr. Francis Maude, the barrister already mentioned, went to live at it in 1837 as Miss Clarkson's tenant, and resided there to his death in April, 1842. He was sixth in descent from the John Maude who died in 1635, former possessor of the hall.* Alverthorpe village is not in our days very tidy, but it is improving. In past generations it seems to have been more favourably circumstanced, and it still bears signs of a better state, though its houses never were large. The family of Battie of Wadworth had a branch here. Two Johns of this name died here about 1628 and 1632 re-

* I am indebted to Mr. Ince for the above particulars about the Maudes of Flanshaw and Alverthorpe. The Maude family was of considerable importance at and near Wakefield from an early time to within the last few years. They were owners of lands in various places hereabout; and their names frequently occur on the Court Rolls of Wakefield and Newland and in several of the local parish registers. In the Wakefield registers they are found from the beginning of the existing books, 1613. On 26th April, 1614, John, the son of John Maude junior, was baptised; in October of 1615 John's son, Francis; in September 1620, Daniel his son; in April 1625, Gideon his son; and thenceforward no name occurs more frequently than that of Maude, and nearly always with one or other of the first three Christian names for the males. I cannot follow them, but I may mention that on 4th January, 1797, the late Mr. Francis Maude, then described as of Gray's Inn, married Hannah Nettleton of our parish; and that on 13th June, 1803, Mr. Robert McCleverty married Elizabeth Maude, from which event Alverthorpe land passed into the ownership of the McClevertys, by whom all or part has been lately sold.

spectively,[G] one of them probably the John Battie named in the Wakefield Grammar School charter. The village stands pleasantly, and might be made an agreeable place. At the northern side is the church, finished in 1826, at a cost of nearly £8,000, and dedicated to Saint Paul, an erection remarkably plain inside and out, but substantial, perpendicular in style, and a prominent object for considerable distances on all sides. At Silcoates,[H] near the church, and close by one of the footways to Lindle hill, is the Northern Congregational School for boys, an institution first established here in 1820 as "The Yorkshire Dissenters' Grammar School;" but which, having failed on the original plan, was re-established in 1832 for teaching dissenting ministers' sons. In 1855 it was resolved to admit sons of laymen as well, and that plan has been adopted since then. There are fifty-six pupils now (1870), and more would come if the accommodation were increased. At the time I write an effort is making to find sufficient money to buy the estate for the school.[I]

The highway to Woodchurch goes on the high ground parallel to the Alverthorpe beck; and in the valley lies the site of the Low Laiths colliery, a work of many years standing, finished in 1868;

G. Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1666, p. 167.

H. Or Silcotes. Thoresby, in his Diary, spells it Silkhouse, but the first spelling is an old one.

I. See the "Congregational Register" of the West Riding for 1870.

and just below Red lodge is the swampy bed of Fenton's dam, now drained. A foundry existed here a long time ago, and half a mile below the dam occurs the name Foundry bridge. We here come in sight of the tower of Woodchurch, and soon see the church itself on rising ground. Whatever it had formerly, it has very few trees about it now. I have no doubt, however, that the name means church-in-the-wood, though Mr. Scatcherd, in his History of Morley, seems to prefer wood*en* church. The Rev. Mr. Miller, the incumbent, tells me that glebe land of his bears the name forest yet.

In times past Woodchurch, or West Ardsley, was relatively of more importance than now, and probably had closer connection with Wakefield. It is noted in these latter days chiefly for its two horsefairs, called "t'first Lee" and "t'latter Lee," which have given their name to the place itself, that part of the parish where the fairs are held being popularly known as "Lee fair." These fairs are of old date. Mr. Batty, in his paper on the Priory of St. Oswald at Nostel, says the canons of Nostel received a charter from King Stephen to hold two annual fairs; but I gather from the preface to the Woodkirk [or Wakefield] Mysteries (usually called the Towneley Mysteries) that King Henry I. made the original grant, and Stephen confirmed it. The days fixed are given as "feast of the assumption" and "feast of the nativity of the blessed Mary,"

namely, 15th August and 8th September. The present fairs are, however, nine days later, 24th August (St. Bartholomew's day) and 17th September. Mr Scatcherd, in a paper reprinted under date 1831, in Mayhall's Annals of York, Leeds, &c., derives the name of the fair from the name of Dr. Legh, grantee of the site of Nostel priory in 1540. The derivation from this surname, whether from this individual or not, is perhaps the most probable.[1] I do not think the name has come from *ley*, pasture or field, nor from *law*, hill, for though there are many-*leys* about, none is sounded *lee*, the local pronunciation being *leh*. Ards- (East and West) Bat- Mor- How- Ting- Dunning-*leh* (or ley). In Domesday Book the termination of some is written "law," perhaps the equivalent of hill, which aptly describes their sites, and an ancient spelling of Ardsley is *Erdislaw*. Mr. Scatcherd also says Henry I. granted the holding a fair on the feast of St. Oswald, August 5th, and two preceding and two following days, but that this fair was held about the feast of St. Bartholomew, the date whereof he gives as September 5th, instead of August 24th. The fair ground is now the top and side of a hill east of the church,

1. Thoresby, Duc. Leod. 221, in the Legh pedigree, names William Leghe Esq. attainted 33 Henry VIII., as seized of lands in West Ardsley and Westerton. He also says he was attainted of high treason with Edward Tattersall, a clothier, and Ambler, a priest, and was executed in 1541.

not far from an older site called Fair steads field.

The next close but one to the Fair steads still bears the name *Bell strings*, as mentioned in the history of Morley.[x] This, Scatcherd states, was presented by a Soothill for support of a bell, given to the church as public compensation for drowning a lad in a forge dam.

The oldest portion of the present church is the tower, the rest being modern, and, except as to some of the chancel windows, very poor. Noteworthy things in the church are some carved oak stalls in the long chancel, believed to have belonged to the canons of Nostel who kept the Woodkirk cell, as mentioned afterward. Dr. Whitaker describes them as of Henry VIII.'s reign. There are ten or twelve excellent finials, consisting of a wheat sheaf at the top, a shaft bearing the letters I. S. tied together by a cross band, thus forming either the initials I. S., which may be the initials of a Savile or a Soothill, or may be a mode of representing the sacred monogram I H S. At first sight the tasselled ends of the string,

WOODCHURCH FINIAL

x. p. 225.

which are crossed below the letters, look like swords, but they are not so. At the sides of the finial below the garb are small carvings somewhat resembling elongated mascles with centres filled in, or elongated *fleurs-de-lis*. Below these on each side are leaves and bunches of grapes.[L] The stall ends are perpendicular work, but appear not so old as the finials which, again, seem to be of two dates. All the chancel windows, except the east window and another, are early decorated in style and good, but modern, having been put in when the church was restored. They are the same as the originals in form. The east window is a stained glass memorial to Isaac Hemsworth, a Woodchurch man, who made his fortune in London, and died in 1853. The next window on the south is filled with fragments of stained glass, partly old and partly new.

In the middle of the chancel floor lies the tomb of Sir John Topcliff, bearing an inscription round the edges, and a large carved cross in the centre. The cross is erected on five steps, and is not defaced; but much of the inscription has become illegible. We are therefore much indebted, first to Dr. Whitaker, and later to Mr.

L. The initials of Alured Comyn, Prior of Nostel, are tied together with a string as the above I. S. is; and he used a garb as his badge. (See Nostel Walk.) Ears of corn and bunches of grapes were frequently used as typical of the bread and wine of the Holy Eucharist.—*Calendar to Prayer Book (J. Parker and Co.) p.* 232.

Scatcherd, for preserving the words of this most interesting tomb. Sir John was a notable man in his time, being Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Mint, and a high officer in the households of Kings Henry VII. and VIII. He resided in his own house at Topcliff in this parish in those reigns, and probably in the reign of Richard the third. Much of his great house has disappeared; much remains, but no bed as in Mr. Scatcherd's time, nor anything that can be immediately connected with the Chief Justice. He died there in 1513 or 1514. Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Scatcherd give these dates respectively. The slab covering his grave measures six feet nine inches by three feet two. Mr. Scatcherd says it was perfect in his time (1830), and that the following was the inscription :—

> "Orate pro Anima Johannis Topcliffe, quondam Capitalis Justiciarii Domini Regis, Hen: VII. and VIII., item magistri monetae qui quidem obiit XII die Decembris Anno Domini Mccccxiiii cujus; Animæ propicietur Deus."

Dr. Whitaker's reading differs, as will be seen by comparing the two :—

> "Orate pro aia Johis Topcliffe quondam Capitis Justiciarii Dni Regis Henrici VII. and VIII. tre sue Hibernie q' quidem Johes obiit XII. Die Decembris Ao Dni Mccccxiii cujs aie pre, cietur Deus."

In the absence of these readings it would be almost impossible to make out that this was Sir

John Topcliff's tomb. The chancel has been rebuilt over it; and we may be sure the workmen would do their work upon it, regardless of the injury they were committing. Mr. Scatcherd, as will be seen, has extended the words where contracted, as they frequently are on the stone itself. Within the cross are the letters I H C. In Wakefield parish church was buried in 1535 Richard Bunny of Bunny hall near Wakefield. He directed by his will that he should be interred near Rose, his late wife. This lady was daughter to Sir John Topcliff, the chief justice. In the church, on the south wall of the chancel, is a marble tablet to Christopher Hodgson of Westerton, who died 19th June 1726, aged 50; and Mary his wife, who died 27th January 1741, aged 74.[M] Many other tombstones of local people lie at Woodchurch, with brasses and without, nearly all bearing date in the eighteenth century.

The tower of Wood-church, beside being the oldest part of the church, is the best. It has large belfry lights, apparently Norman in style, and a corbel table of heads supporting the embattled parapet. On the western face are three

M. Father and mother of Ann, wife to John Smith Esq. of Newland, as afterward stated. Mary was daughter to Laurence Robinson, formerly of Westerton hall. This tablet was probably placed here by Christopher Hodgson, the son, or Mrs. Smith, or by both. Referring to Christopher the elder, the tablet says—"What sort of man he was the last Judgment will show; but if any regard is to be paid to an universal good character, and the particular esteem of all his acquaintance he has nothing to fear."

windows, the lower two, long and narrow, the lowest having a tooth ornament round the drip stone. The nave of the old church fell in February 1831, and after that both nave and chancel were rebuilt. The eastern wall was set three feet back at the south-east corner, which throws the church so far from the true east. Part of the old stones were used in the rebuilding. Mr. Joseph Furness, whose family did the stone work (they were not the designers), says there was a good deal of lath and plaster in the old structure. The lath and plaster appeared to Mr. Scatcherd, who saw it, as only a lining, for the face of the ancient walls was visible behind it, "beautifully painted and gilded," with figures of flowers, fruits, leaves, and other decorations, the colours of which even then were "delightful." The views from the tower (which has three bells) takes in many miles of country. In the graveyard is a great inclosure containing tombs of the Woods of Tingley hall; and another containing the graves of the Wordsworths of Stump cross, now represented here by the Wordsworths of Black gates in this parish. A late blacksmith of Westerton, who died 20th November 1762, aged 65, and lies here in his grave, still sets forth on his headstone—

my hammer and my Stithy lie Declynd
my bellows two have lost their Wind
my fire Extinguist my Forge Decay'd
And In the dust my vice is layd

My Coal is spent my Irons gon
The last nails driven
my work is done.

The base of an ancient cross still stands in the churchyard. The frying pan stone, as it is called, also still there, is a stone with circular headed cross wrought on it.

East of the church are several springs of pure water, one called "Lady well;" and between the churchyard and the fair ground, in a rather deep hollow through which a feeder of the Chald flows, are the remains of ponds, covering a good space, and of cross embankments which divided them. At the foot of the hollow stands Woodchurch corn mill, and I think, with Mr. Hemingway the miller, that one purpose of these ponds was to supply water to the mill wheel. I read that in the first half century after the Norman conquest "the Earls Warren," to whom belonged the great lordship of Wakefield, established here (at Woodkirk) a cell of Augustinian or black canons, in dependance on the great house of St. Oswald at Nostel,[N] to which, as above stated, the charter to hold fairs was granted; that from William de Warren and Ralph de Insula and William his son the canons of Nostel received by the hands of the great Archbishop Thurstan the church of Woodchurch; that the present church is on the site of

N. Goodwin's English Archæologist's Handbook says the Priors of Nostel founded it before 1135.

this; that though the Woodkirk cell has disappeared, the foundations yet extend over the gardens and parsonage ground; and that large reservoirs for the canons' fish, in the vale below, were in Dr. Whitaker's day still very conspicuous.[o] It seems reasonable to infer that the corn mill belonged to the canons, and that, as above suggested, these ponds were needed for working it, serving the purpose of fish ponds as well. The William de Warren, donor of Woodchurch to Nostel, must, I presume, have been the second Earl of Surrey, probable grantee of the Manor of Wakefield from one of his uncles, William II. or Henry I. The second earl enjoyed the honours and possessions of the family nearly fifty years, dying in 1138. Thurstan, the conveyor of the gift, was archbishop from 1114 to 1140. Hunter says Ralph de Insula's gift was made before 1120.[p]

The earliest parish registers of Woodchurch are not now here, the first existing book dating only from 4th November, 1652. The entries at first number no more than from twelve to fifteen a year. Occupations of persons registered are given from 1713. There is not in the books much that possesses general interest; but amongst entries that do, those relating to Captain John

o. Hunter's South Yorkshire; Dr. Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete; Mr. Scatcherd's Morley; the preface to the Towneley Mysteries; and Burton's Monasticon, which Mr. Scatcherd quotes.

p. 2, South Yorkshire 204.

Pickering's family and to the Robinsons are mentioned on other pages. In addition thereto I find William Robinson named in 1675, and Joseph Robinson in 1692, but I do not know whether they belonged to the Westerton family or not. I give in the note other extracts from the registers.[q]

The park of the once large but now ruined Howley hall, lying a mile from Woodkirk, comprised many acres, and lay partly in West Ardsley and partly in Morley. The eastern boundary is the Leeds and Dewsbury highway, which runs along the wall of West Ardsley church yard. The ruins of the hall rest on the top of a grassy *how*. Little of them is left, there being now but one high angle and some other broken walls, with recent excavations of cellars

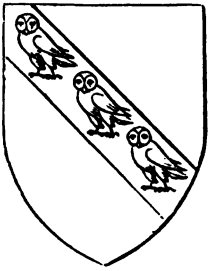
q. Here are the well-known surnames Cotton, Aviard, Bradley, Sergeant, Foss (common), Boile, Colbeck, Scurr, Greenwood, Cryer, Haigh 1659, Howley, Casson 1667, Sharpe, Gumersaile, Nayler, Speight 1673, Sykes 1673, Nettleton, Ellis of Dunningley, Rhodes 1692, Horner, Tenant, Auty, Land, Scott, Field 1714, Middlebrooke 1721, Broadhead, Thomas Kirby gentleman 1732, Scarth 1735. Other entries are the following:—1654, March 4, Dominus Edmundus Weld cum Hannah filia Petri Lee de Norwood Greene nupti. 1704, June 24, Johannes filius Christopheri Hodgson bap. 1704, Nov. 24, Dom. Thomas Fairfax de Menston parochia de Otley cum Martha Ford de Burstall nupt. 1712, Desentters children baptised by Mr. Oldrode (three children named Pearson). 1724, Rev. Mr. Butler is named as marrying people. 1726, June 21, Christopher Hodgson gentleman buried. 1736, Yeward of Dunningley is named. 1738, December 7, Michael Pilkington gentleman and Judith Nettleton gentle*man*, both of Wakefield, licence by Robt. Jubb, married.

shewing fair mason work; and the great gateway leading into the court yard, or part of it. About these are many remains of pleasure grounds. The country around the site is broken up into hows and short deep valleys. On and in these we see, when standing on the How-ley, six church towers and spires. A forest of Batley factory chimneys lies in the vale to the south-west. The Morley railway tunnel comes out of the hill close by, and on the south rise the Soothill woods, consisting chiefly of oaks and full of braken, and out of the slopes of which flow beautiful streams of water fed by fresh springs. One of the latter is the "Lady Ann Well," formerly marked by an inscription on stone, but now without. Mr. Scatcherd says the surrounding villagers have for ages been wont to resort to this well on Palm Sunday. Howley hall was built by the celebrated Sir John Savile, first Mayor of Leeds,[R] son to Robert Savile, and subsequently Baron Savile of Pontefract, and it was finished in 1590, but was enlarged by Thomas Savile, Sir John's son, and the first Earl of Sussex of his name. It was sixty yards square; had two gateways on the west, and a square court nearly in the centre, from which were passages to its three entrances —north, west, and south. It was kept, as previously mentioned, by Sir John Savile the knight of Lupset, for the Parliament when besieged by

R. The borough was incorporated in 1626.

Royalist forces. Robert Savile, the founder of this house, as is well known, was illegitimate son to Sir Henry Savile of Thornhill by Margaret Barkston, his wife's maid. Sir Robert Savile was buried at Batley 15th May, 1585; and John Lord Savile his son was buried there 14th September, 1630. The next possessor of Howley was Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex, Lord John Savile's son, who died, Mr Scatcherd thinks, about 1661; and the next Thomas's son, James, Earl of Sussex, who was buried at Batley 11th October, 1671, having had a son of the same Christian name buried there on the 16th October preceding. James, Earl of Sussex, must have been the last male heir of his family, for directly after his death Francis Lord Brudenel, husband to Frances Savile, heiress of this branch, acquired possession, and the estates have descended in his family ever since. He was living at Howley in 1678; and in July of that year "Mr. Francis Hyde," his *cooke*, was buried at Batley. This Lord Brudenel died in 1698. The hall was demolished in 1730 by order of the then Earl of Cardigan. Dr. Whitaker tells a very unlikely story, that the destruction was instigated by the false representations of the earl's agent, Christopher Hodgson. We have seen that a gentleman of this name was buried in 1726, leaving a son of the same name, as is elsewhere mentioned. The hall was probably destroyed to save the great cost of maintaining

it. Houses and other erections all round have been built out of the ruins. Mr. Scatcherd remarks that the beautiful wrought stone is dispersed through Morley, Birstal, Batley, and the neighbouring hamlets. Dr. Whitaker (Loidis and Elmete) says the wainscotting was sold about the country, and in 1787 many rooms remained in Wakefield fitted up with portions of it, bearing date 1590. The Presbyterian meeting house at Bradford was also furnished with part of the wainscot. I presume also that the present farm house north west of the ruins was built out of the materials. Over the door of the farm house, with the date 1814, are the arms of Savile, impaling those of Cary, Sir John Savile, first Baron Savile, who died in 1630, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Cary,[s] and above the window of the second floor stands the Savile crest, an owl. Several rooms are wainscotted



ARMS OF SAVILE.

s. The Cary arms are, Argent on a bend sable 3 roses of the field. Thoresby, D.L. 182, says the first Sir Robert Cary left off the old arms (Gules a chev. between 3 swans proper) and assumed those of the Arragonian Knight, whom he vanquished in Smithfield, viz., the above. The ancient family of Cary is supposed by some to have come from Castle Cary in Somersetshire, by others from Cary in the parish of St. Giles in the Heath near Launceston. It certainly was of the latter

with oak; having beautifully carved friezes and fluted pilasters. The staircase and banister are excellent oak. Near the house are cottages which were probably stables or other outbuildings to the great mansion.

Some dilapidated buildings behind the farm house constitute the remains of the ancient mansion of the Mirfields, who were established here for centuries prior to the time of the Saviles. Dr. Whitaker describes doorways seen by him, and gives drawings of two. Mr Scatcherd also describes what he saw as something like a porch with the roof off, and one doorway as having holes for defence with spears. I do not, when on the ground, follow either of these descriptions, and the cause of that no doubt is the changes which have taken place since the accounts were written. The face of the wall has been plastered with lime, and portions of the stones must also have been removed. In addition to indications of former doorways or other openings, such as the supports of an arch or two, I found openings with ornamented work. One of these has the zig-zag ornament about the arch, almost hidden by the plaster. Other arches are built

place in the reign of Edward I. Torr abbey, in Devonshire, of which place the family is now called, was purchased in 1662 by Sir Geo. Cary, Knt.—Shirley's Noble and Gentlemen of England, ed. 3 p. 60. As already mentioned, a flattering epitaph was placed over Sir John Savile's tomb in Batley Church by his daughter Mrs. Leigh. A copy is given in Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete and a translation in Scatcherd's Morley.

up and altered by putting in square lintels. Some good faced-stones still appear in the walls. A deep well, now dry, stands near the building. One end of the old buildings is post and panel, and it has a mud floor. A good floor still exists in an adjoining room.

Traditions survive, or lately survived, here of some doings of the highwayman Nevison, or Nevinson; and one affair of his is kept better in mind by a stone sunk in the ground near the road side in the hall croft, 100 yards north of the fold, bearing the words, scarcely legible now, "Here Nevison killed Fletcher, 1684," cut, Mr. Scatcherd thinks, by John Jackson, schoolmaster of Lee-fair, who was buried in May 1764. The story is that Fletcher was a Howley man; that he tried to apprehend Nevison, and got him down at this spot, but that the thief either shot or stabbed Fletcher mortally, and so escaped.[1] As mentioned in the Hemsworth walk, the statement in Jackson's History of Barnsley, that there was formerly a stone in Woolley park bearing the inscription "Here Nevison killed Fletcher," is doubtless erroneous, Woolley park being confounded with Howley (called *Hoo*ley) park.

Hesketh house in Hesketh lane at West Ards-

1. Scatcherd, Hist. Morley, 251, says Fletcher kept an alehouse at Howley, and that one Ianson then occupied the lodge. As will be seen from the extracts from the Batley registers, the latter surname is an old one in the parish.

ley keeps in memory one of the oldest Independent congregations in these parts. It existed in this parish more than 200 years ago, having first its chapel at Topcliff, on account of privacy and to escape the operation of the five mile act. No part of the Topcliff chapel remains, except a heavy oak door, which Mr. A. D. Barker, the farmer there, had in 1868. The society kept a register from 1654 to 1746, of which Mr. Ince has a copy. He tells me that about the latter date the few remaining members united with the assembly at Westgate End Wakefield, whose burying ground is mentioned in the Wakefield walk. The burial place of the West Ardsley assembly is included within the grounds of Tingley house. Hesketh house takes its name from the Rev. Mr. Hesketh, the last minister there. Some of the gravestones which were placed over its members may still be seen in the plantation near Tingley house. The oldest is that over Mary Sargent, who died 1678. Others are memorials of John Brooksbank, 1686; Captain John Pickering, 1699, and Deborah his wife, sister to George and Ralph, the last two Lords Eure, 1693; Mr. John Lister, minister of the gospel, 1707, and Bathsheba his wife, second daughter to Captain John Pickering, 1732; Hannah Hodgson, 1740. Hannah, wife to the Rev. Robert Hesketh, was daughter to Joseph Sykes of Leeds, merchant, and Bathia his wife, eldest daughter to Captain Picker-

ing.[u] The Hesketh sold the land to the Woods, bargaining that the graves should continue undisturbed; but a Wood, an owner of Tingley,[v] removed the stones to make room for a fish pond; and a popular remark is that the Woods never throve afterward.

The remains of the mansion at Topcliff, which cover much space, are used as farm buildings and dwelling houses. The great kitchen fire place is more remarkable perhaps than anything else for its size and solidity. A deep well exists in the field in front of the present farm house. The view from the hill is extensive, principally toward the north, which takes in Pudsey, Rumbalds moor, Leeds, the Almes Cliff, Morley, Farnley, and contiguous places. Middleton hill is a fine object from this place. The Topcliff family has ceased to exist. Rose Topcliff, who was married to Richard Bunny of Bunny hall in 1512, was the Topcliff heiress.

u. The first entry in the Woodchurch register, now existing, records the baptism on 4th Nov. 1652 of "Bethia filia Dom. Johannes Pickering;" and on 30th July 1673 is an entry of her marriage to Joseph Sykes. On 12th May 1654, also, is entered the baptism of "Bathshua filia Dom. Johan Pickering," and on March 6th, 1655 of Hannah another of his daughters. On 22nd April 1699 is registered the burial of "Dom. Johanes Pickeringe."

v. "*Ting-law* or *low*, as it is in the last map that was ever made for this county, . . . performed by Mr. Christopher Saxton, who lived at or very near that place."—Thoresby D. L. 195. Thoresby also at the same page says there were Danish monuments here; but I have been unable to find anything on or near the *low* that answers to this.

Half a mile due east of Topcliff stands the prominence called Dunningley, a small community of farm houses overlooking the valley in which the Wakefield and Leeds Railway lies, a place of some age, but not remarkable for the antiquity of its present buildings, nor so picturesque when seen close, as when viewed from the railway or from the opposite Middleton hill. Part of the ruins of a building exists at the north corner, and one of the houses bears over the door the inscription "John Wilks 1729."[w]

At Westerton, a long mile south of Dunningley, is Westerton hall, now belonging to Mr. John Wordsworth. There is the date 1716 on the spouts, and that is probably the age of the building; but a hall existed here much earlier than that. In 1570 Robert Greenwood, gentleman, is described on the Wakefield Manor Court Rolls as of Westerton, though not of Westerton hall, nor do I know whether he did live there or not; and as lately as 1668 Greenwoods are mentioned in the East Ardsley Register.[x] But at least as

w. In Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire 1666—"Birkbeck of Sheffield and Castleford"—Christopher Saxton the geographer, here called Surveyor and Compiler of Maps of England, is said to have been of Dunningley.

x. At Dugdale's Visitation 1665-6, Robert Greenwood of West Ardsley, aged 52 on 5th April 1666, entered his pedigree, showing him to be third son to Robert Greenwood of the same place, and grandson to James Greenwood, by Maria daughter of . . . Broome of Broome hall Yorkshire, and great grandson to Robert Greenwood, younger son to a Greenwood of Greenwood

early as, and probably earlier than, the 20th August 27 Charles 2, 1675, Laurence Robinson, possessor of the Fleet and Rothwell Soke Mills and of Clay house, Woodrow Methley, who calls Robert Shaw of East Ardsley his cousin, was owner and occupier of this hall with its contiguous buildings and land. In his will of this date he describes the hall as an "ancient dwelling house," and directs his son Laurence to let his widow occupy it at £20 a-year, and after her death to let his second son John live in it. He executed a codicil 35 Charles 2.[y] The Robinsons were connected with the Shaws and several of them were baptized, married and buried at East Ardsley, though living in West Ardsley. The East Ardsley registers begin 1654, and in March of that year Laurence Robinson had a child buried there. On 15th October 1694 Laurence his son, who describes himself as of West Ardsley merchant, made his will, leaving all his property there to his mother Anne, and at her death to his brother Charles subject to legacies. He was buried at Woodchurch 20th July 1695, while his will was proved

Lee in Yorkshire, by Alice Shaw of Hanging Royd in Heptonstall, Yorkshire. He claimed arms, Sable, a chevron ermine between three saltires argent; and crest, a leopard sejant . . . —the proof of which arms was respited.

y. In the muster roll of Sir Michael Wentworth's regiment of militia 1680, are two names from West Ardsley—Robert Casson and Laurence Robinson, both musketeers. Jackson's Barnsley 37.

at York 4th December 1695. Charles, the brother, who made his will 7th June 1701, was buried at Woodchurch on 12th June 1701, leaving his West Ardsley and other estates to his mother Anne, subject to debts and to 20s. a-year to the poor of West Ardsley, Rothwell, and Methley, that sum to each. By a subsequent trust deed which must have been drawn before 29th June 1702, Westerton hall and other estates were vested in Robert Shaw gentleman, and Henry Shaw yeoman, of East Ardsley, both of whom died in 1713 (old style), to hold in trust for the members of the Robinson family, including Mary, who was married to Christopher Hodgson of Heath, on 29th June 1702.[z] Mary's husband thus became Hodgson of Westerton hall, and their daughter Ann on 19th December 1726,[A] at East Ardsley Church, became the wife of John Smith Esq. of Newland near Normanton, mother to Sir John Silvester Smith of that place, and grandmother to Sir Edward and Sir Charles (Smith) Dodsworth. Through this marriage the Fleet mills, Oulton, went into the hands of the Smith family, who subsequently sold them to the Aire and Calder company.[B]

z. East Ardsley marriage register.

A. Same.

B. Mrs. Smith had a brother Christopher who, being described as of Newland Esquire, leased these mills to Thomas Earnshaw for eleven years at £56 a-year. A pedigree of the Hodgsons is given in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis 72 (and see p. 215 as well) beginning with Christopher of Newhall, Beeston "Attorney before the

On the high part of West Ardsley, half a mile south of Westerton, stands "Jacky Booil hall," which, in May 1824, when old Mr. John Boyle[c] and his wife and maid servant were the only inmates, was the scene of a remarkable burglary. The noise made by the burglars awoke the girl, who roused her master. He took his gun, armed his wife and the girl, went down stairs, and seeing a man, fired at him, whereupon the thieves rushed from the house. Mr. Boyle, as it afterward turned out, had mortally wounded the man at whom he fired. The other burglars were afraid to leave their companion lest he should betray them; and they debated about throwing him down a coal pit; but, as he begged to be let live as long as he could, and promised not to betray them, they left him in a retired place on Haigh moor, where he was found by some coal miners going to their work. The wounded man (John Scott) was taken to the White horse public house at Baghill where he very soon died without making

Council in the North," who had a son Christopher of Cottingley (born 1606, died 1642). John, son to the latter, was father to the Christopher who married Mary Robinson. The great house of the Hodgsons was Newhall, or Stankhall, in Beeston, now tenanted by six cottager families, and somewhat dilapidated. It is a rather large residence; and over a doorway near an angle at the southern side is inscribed "C. H. 1616." See also Thoresby's D. L. 215, and Scatcherd's Morley 312, 313.

c His gravestone in Woodchurch yard says he died 12th April 1828, aged 74.

confession. Two others of the burglars who were discovered were transported for life.

East Ardsley is the adjoining parish to West Ardsley, and both are on the line of the Roman way that passed through Lingwell gate, the road between Black gates and Tingley being still called "Upper street." East Ardsley was long ago of sufficient importance to have a hall or manor house, formerly the estate of the Shaw family, and afterward of a branch of the Copley family. The house and land were sold in 1869 to Mr. Longbottom. The whole village fell into decay in the early half of this century, having wrought out its coal beds and lost its trade; and until about twenty years ago, it was a dilapidated place; but in late years a revival has occurred. Some of the inhabitants have found employment in the mills of the surrounding towns; but the chief cause of its renewed prosperity is Messrs. Holt and Co.'s factory, near the brow of Ardsley fall. The railway to Leeds, which was opened 1857, has also assisted it. In 1868 new iron smelting works were commenced close by the railway station. The influx of new life caused by the latter is strongly marked, and must have a powerful effect on the natives. Let us hope it will be for good. The village, with its parsonage, hall, and church, occupies an elevated site, and forms a good landmark from many places to the east and south. The parsonage is modern, having been rebuilt about 1845. The old vicarage is called

by Mr. Scatcherd in his History of Morley a fine old mansion of the time of the Protectorate, there being upon it the date 1653; and Mr. Scatcherd found the crest of the Saviles on the front. The hall is in style an Elizabethan house with wainscotted apartments, roomy and comfortable. Upon the point of the western gable appears the date 1622; whilst on the porch was the inscription "Robart Shaw. In Domino confido. 1632," and the Shaw crest, a Talbot. Now the surname is worn out, but Mr. Holt the present tenant, and many others, remember it. The initials "R. S.," however, still appear in other places about the door. This Mr. Robert Shaw was owner and, doubtless, the builder of the hall, and he and his descendants were also owners of other property in the parish. His connection with the Robinsons of Westerton has been already mentioned.[D]

D. The Shaw family, Robert included, were merchants, carrying on business at Leeds. The Mr Shaw whose name is on the hall was, I presume, the Robert who was buried at East Ardsley on 24th January 1671 (see Register). He appears from the same Register to have had a son and grandson, both of the same name, Robert. The grandson appears to have been buried 25th September 1711, and the son 28th January 1713-14, "Mr. Henry Shaw" also being buried 1st August 1713, about five months earlier. Laurence Robinson, by his will 1675 before mentioned, says "I appoint my hopeful son and heire Laurence Robinson and my dearly beloved Cozen Robert Shaw" Supervisors; and he speaks of paying to "Robert Shaw of East Ardsley gentleman," £600 borrowed of him. Laurence Robinson the younger, by his will 15th October 1694, devised estates to "Robert Shaw of East Ardsley merchant," as trustee. The

The church consists of a small modern tower, a nave, chancel and north aisle, with vestry at the east end. A statement is put up in the church that the structure was "repaired and beautified" by the parishioners in 1853. An organ also was erected by subscription, the whole outlay being something more than £200. The word "repaired" may stand, but "beautified" scarcely can, though the church is neat and clean. The windows are irregular and not good, those on the north side of the nave being common and unworthy of notice, and those on the south, though better, being oddly constructed. The most easterly of these is a large perpendicular window of three lights, with a flower ornament in a hollow in the side. The next is three or four feet lower, is pointed, and has one light. The third is square at the top, has two round headed lights, and the bottom of it is four

Robert named here and in the deed between the Robinsons, mentioned in connection with Westerton hall, was probably Robert the son, who died in 1713.

In the East Ardsley Register of Marriages 1707-8 February 12, is the entry "Mr Robert Copley of Doncaster and Madam Ellinar Shaw." Thoresby (Duc. Leod. 11), and Doncaster Gazette 7th January 1870, say she was daughter of Robert Shaw merchant—no doubt Robert, the son, who died in 1713. Robert Copley died on 25th August 1746, and his wife on 18th April 1765.—Doncaster Gazette, as above. I presume it was through this marriage that the Copley family obtained their East Ardsley estate. A grant of arms was made to Shaw, 4th December 1707,—Argent a chevron ermines, on a canton gules a talbots head erased or—*crest* a talbot passant ermines, eared argent. (*Another crest*, a talbot statant sable.) See Burke, General Armory.

feet higher than the preceding. The ceiling of the church is underdrawn flat, and plastered. The east window consists of two lights filled with stained glass, put in in 1859 by the Rev. John Daniel the incumbent. The font bears date 1663. The chancel which is deemed to be more modern than the nave, belongs to the Cardigan family, whose estates are of considerable extent in this neighbourhood. A small

EAST ARDSLEY DOORWAY.

recess is formed in the south wall. The oldest part of the church is evidently the south side of

the nave, which once possessed a beautiful doorway, Norman in style and perhaps in age, the remains whereof still exist, broken and hidden behind an ugly modern porch, and having a common beam to carry a gallery driven through the centre of the space between arch and doorway. The head consists of two arches ornamented with dog's-tooth and zig-zag moulding, originally supported by four pillars, but of which only the capitals and bases are left. The face of the inner arch bears an ornament formed of a series of crosses.

In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Ingram Shaw of Griff, in this parish, one of the family of Shaw of the hall, who died 27th September 1766; and here also are brasses to Rev. John Deighton of Woodhouse lane, of the Woodhouseham family, Curate of Batley and Rector of Aldrington in Sussex, who died 4th April 1808; and to Mrs. Agnes Deighton his widow, who died 12th December 1816. In the pew in front of the middle window on the south side of the nave, occupied by the late John Naylor, a member (it is said) of the family to which the celebrated James Naylor of Cromwell's time belonged, is set up a rude wooden cross bearing the initials I. N. and the date 1743, surmounted by an imitation of a crown, being I. N.'s mode of representing that the way to the Saint's crown lies through the cross. Several of the pews are of oak with carved doors and brass

plates engraved "Robert Copley Esq. 1739."[E] The East Ardsley living derives part of its income from property in Wakefield, reaching from Mr. B. W. Allen's bookseller's shop to the building and ground opposite the Court house. This is the estate left by Timothy Labourne, referred to in the inscription copied below, now placed in the church. The donor devised the property to three trustees, one being Robert Shaw above mentioned, and directed that whenever a trustee should die the others and their heirs should elect a "discreet inhabitant of East Ardsley in his place." The inscription is as follows :—

> "Timothy Labourne of Leeds Yeoman, by his will bearing date 1660, devised lands and houses in Wakefield to trustees to and for the use livelihood mayntenance and benefitt of a preaching minister at the church of East Ardisley for ever. To second this munificent benefaction by which he being dead yet speaketh, Heb. xi. 4, the Revd. J. Daniel, vicar, two hundred years afterwards, erected this tablet to his memory."

The East Ardsley parish register of baptisms begins March 1662 ; of marriages, 4th October 1654, and of burials, March 1654.[F] East Ards-

E. No doubt the Robert Copley who married Eleanor Shaw.

F. In the earlier part of the registers occur the names, Horner, Andrew, Eamonson, Nettleton, Richardson, Pennington, Gunby, Ramscall, Bowman, Orange, Dennison, Dymond, Wade, Dighton, Poole, Scholey, Bywater, Bussey, Procter, Casson, Sykes, Shaw, Robinson, Nayler, Hodgson, Elmsall, Greenwood, Pickering. After 1700 occur, Smyth, Lodge, Wirill, Rotherah,

ley has a small school; and an inscription in front says it "was erected at the charge of gentlemen and parishioners to be a school and nothing else for ever in the year 1756." It has no endowment.

The turnpike road from East Ardsley to Wakefield is rather dull. A more agreeable footway, for a short distance, lies from the side of the highway, a little below Ardsley hall and leads to Lawns. The views from the first part of this are extensive, reaching to Kippax, Castleford, Red hill and Houghton, Pomfret park, Woolley Edge, High Hoyland, Bretton, Emley moor, and heights near Holmfirth; whilst the elevations on and near the Outwood, such as Lindle and Lodge hills, the Grand stand, and Outwood church lose their prominence, and range with the Lawns, Langley wood, Lofthouse gate, and the new Band mill above Stanley lane end, and almost with the town of Wakefield. Near the foot of the miry road from the Lawns, by the side of the highway at Carr gate, stands what is popularly known as "Prophet Wroe's

Terry, Myers, Symons, Lupton, Wilkes. The Rev. Mr. Elmsall is mentioned 1721; Wm. Twisleton, curate—that is, perpetual curate—1746. On 9th April 1663 Lawrence son of Robert Shaw was baptised, and subsequently other children of his and of Henry Shaw's. On 29th Sept. 1704 Ingram son of Henry Shaw was baptised. John Maude Esq. of Alverthorpe, aged 52, was buried here 5th July 1735. Many Shaws were buried here between 1660 and 1713; in the latter year, on 1st August and 28th January, the heads of the family, Henry and Robert.

mansion," but properly designated Melbourne house. It is a large building erected in 1856-7 by the late John Wroe, familiarly known hereabout as Prophet Wroe, the chief man in his lifetime of the followers of Joanna Southcotte, calling themselves "Israelites." John Wroe claimed the gift of prophecy, and throughout many years (from 1823 forward) published books containing revelations which he said were made to him. I find the following given as the title of one book published in 1834: "Divine communications containing prophecies given to John Wroe during the year 1833;" and Mr. Lupton quotes from an authority which, he says, the members of the sect accept, "that the revelations of John Wroe in respect of the will of God and the interpretation of His word are of heavenly origin." Mr. Wroe led a troubled life in the early time of his ministry. He was driven out of Bradford in 1831 by a mob, and he was so severely assaulted that three of his ribs were broken. In March 1831 he was compelled by violence from his own followers, who brought serious charges against him, to quit Ashton-under-Lyne, where he then lived. He resided in and near Wakefield for a long time prior to his death, I believe from about 1832. He died at Melbourne in Australia in 1864. He was a plain man in appearance, and in speech not better than the vulgar. Mr. Lupton gives a summary of his life. He was a native of Bow-

ling, and appears to have been at school at Bretton for a year. He began his mission in 1822, and travelled into Spain, Italy, and Germany. In 1827 he traversed Scotland and Wales. After 1834 he went to America and Australia. He visited Australia several times, and, as just stated, at last died there. Great doubt existed in the popular mind as to the purpose for which Melbourne house was erected. Many deemed it a temple; and this opinion received some support from the assembling of great numbers of Israelites to inaugurate the mansion on Whitsunday (June) 1857; but there is no room for doubt that the Outwood property which Mr Wroe bought, and on part of which the house stands, was his own estate. He left it by will to his grandchildren. The mansion is badly situated, being close upon highways on at least two sides, and with no means of having it surrounded by a park-like expanse of land. When Mr. Wroe had completed this building he was seventy-five years old. He lived as we have seen seven years after that, dying at the age of eighty-two years. The house is Doric in style, and two storeys high. It is faced with grit stone from Harehills near Leeds, and has a clean appearance. The frontage toward Wakefield is above ninety feet. The inside is said to be beautifully finished, the woodwork being cedar or mahogany. It has sitting rooms thirty feet square, with larger rooms for meetings,

fifty or sixty feet square. The total cost has been estimated at £9,000.

The Lawns, or Launds,[6] is a district of a somewhat desolate aspect, notwithstanding its pleasant name. It is kept poor by the want of a decent road to it. Close to Lawns is the site of the last course of the Wakefield horse races. The former course was in the Wakefield Ings. The races were held at the latter place in the first half of the eighteenth century, and afterward were removed to the Outwood. The Grand stand is still on the Outwood, and is occupied as a dwelling house. The stables are a little eastward and on higher ground. The stand and the stables are prominent objects from many points; and they mark the top of the Wakefield Outwood. In the Wakefield Constables' Account, 13th September 1787, is an entry of fifteen shillings paid for "attendance and assistance on Outwood at the races." The races were discontinued about the time of the inclosure of the Outwood. I have spoken to several old persons, some of whom remember the races, but the latter are very few in number, and are fast growing fewer, for the last year of the races was, as I learn from two or three old residents, 1794. The Act passed in 1793; the award was made 27th April 1805. The line of the course, two miles long, is still pointed out as bounded on one side by part of the Lawns road,

6. Launde, a clear place in a wood.

and on the other by the Grand stand, whilst the ends lay within the Wakefield and Bradford turnpike road and the beck that flows to Lofthouse gate; but no portion of the course remains unappropriated, all being now under cultivation, as indeed is the ground of the Outwood everywhere. The enclosure took place at a bad time for landless people; and the whole of this fine open land, comprising 2,500 acres, which until that event belonged to the rich and poor alike, to pass over as they would, was allotted to private owners, and not a single acre was left for the public. It was a selfish proceeding, done under a selfish Act of Parliament such as the the Legislature would not now sanction. In one respect there is no cause for complaint, and that is in the providing footways. Numerous paths cross the Outwood in almost every direction; and to a pedestrian desirous of avoiding public carriage ways these are very acceptable. Being in the neighbourhood of Ardsley, Beck bottom, and Branicar, I may mention that several secluded tracks lie between these places, and connect themselves with others leading toward Potovens and Alverthorpe.[H]

H. Thoresby (Duc. Leod. 184) who wrote one hundred years before the Inclosure, remarks upon the then absence of trees upon the Outwood, though that it was well stocked with trees is, he says, evident from ancient writings wherein it is called Micklewood; and he had a transcript of charters from Hameline and John, Earls Warren, one granting liberty to the Wakefield burgesses to take dead wood for burning from the Earl's wood of

Half a mile nearer Wakefield than Melbourne house, and at the Bradford road side, is the dwelling called Broome hall, named in connection with Greenwood of Westerton. For a good many years past it has been used as a farm house; but two centuries and a half ago, about which time the original house may have been built, it appears to have been in possession of the owner from whom it is named. As previously mentioned,[1] Mr. Broome's daughter Mercia was married to James Greenwood of West Ardsley, whose son Robert died about 1638; and the estate may after that marriage have gone to the Greenwoods. The adjoining property, now called Red hall, belonged to another branch of this family, afterward called of Stapleton;[J] and was sold to Mr. Edward Lowden;[K] whilst Broome hall is, in the Wakefield Manor Grave Rental of 1709, also described as then lately Mr. Lowden's and formerly Lister's.[L] At the date

Wakefield; the other allowing them *pannage*, or liberty to feed hogs, in all his woods there. There was then scarcely a tree upon the place, where in the memory of the father of an old man then lately deceased, there was so thick a wood that a person was employed for directing travellers over that very place where (in Thoresby's time) lay the full road betwixt Leeds and Wakefield, as Thoresby was informed by "that observing and ingenious gentleman" Richard Thornton Esq. (Recorder of Leeds, who died October 1710, aged 52,) p. 31.

1. See under Westerton; and Dugdale's Visitation 1666, "Greenwood of West Ardsley."

J. Dugdale's Visitation, 1666.

K. Thoresby, D. L. 170.

L. Isabell, sister to Mr. John Greenwood of Red

of the Rental it belonged to William Horton Esq., and was tenanted by James Wood. At an earlier date, namely, 7th May 1650, Jeremiah Maude was described as of "Broome hall gentleman," then lately dead, Jeremiah his son and next heir being at the same time of full age.[M] Judging from the little that is left of the house of Mr. Broome's day, if there be any, it never was a large or well finished dwelling. Only the front portion can have belonged to any building of two centuries ago; and that, as well as the subsequent additions, consists of very poor and inconvenient rooms. It is now owned by the same proprietor as Red hall is.

On the opposite side of the Turnpike road to Broome hall, and between that road and the highway to Leeds, on a grassy occupation lane, stand the inclosing walls and remains of the house just mentioned, called Red hall. The walls extend on each side for a considerable distance, and contain within them between three and four acres of land, formerly kitchen and pleasure gardens and fish pond. Remains of the garden terraces still exist. Nearly all the walls are of brick, and they are now held together by numerous plants of small leaved ivy which impart to them a picturesque appearance.

hall, was wife to Richard Lister of New Lathes.—Dugdale as above.

M. See Newland Court Rolls of the above date. On 12th October 1676 Jeremiah Maude of Newton yeoman, and Elena his wife, are named in the same Roll.

Most of the house walls now to be seen are also built of brick, but one or two portions at the western end are of stone; and the latter are part of the chief rooms of the former mansion, the eastern end having been the kitchen department. It may be that the brick erections were added to an existing house. The hall appears to have been spacious, and built in the Tudor style, as several large transom windows show. The principal remnant of the dilapidated portion is a large chimney gable built of stone. The whole frontage was probably of considerable size, and it faced the south. The earliest account of this property I have met with is that in Thoresby,[n] where it is said that Mr. John Greenwood of Wrenthorpe, a French merchant, purchased it and built a convenient brick house upon it. Mr. Greenwood lived here in 1612. As mentioned above, his branch of the Greenwood family was afterward called of Stapleton. They bore arms the same as those claimed by the Greenwoods of Westerton, with a mullet for difference, and the addition of an escutcheon of pretence, and with a different crest.[o] The ownership of Red hall prior to possession by the Greenwoods has sometimes been ascribed to

n. Ducatus Leodiensis 170.

o. Dugdale's Visitation Yorks. 1666. The present Greenwoods of Swarcliffe hall claim to be descended from the same Yorkshire family, and they have arms—Per chev. sa. and arg., a chev. erm. between three saltires, couped, counterchanged. — Burke's Landed Gentry, "Greenwood of Keighley and Swarcliffe hall."

the Bunnys; but I have not discovered any authority for that. As stated under Wakefield, Richard Bunny in 1565 probably sold Bunny hall to Thomas Greenwood and his son Thomas; and in 1570 Bunny and his wife surrendered all their copyhold lands hereabout to the same persons, so that both Red hall and Bunny hall were acquired by Greenwoods, but I have no knowledge of the relationship of the respective purchasers to each other. After the year 1612 (probably some years after) Mr. John Greenwood sold his Wrenthorpe estate to Mr. Edward Lowden,[p] who married Ann Tindall, daughter to Francis Tindall Esq. of Brotherton, who died in or about 1637.[q] Mr. Lowden lived here for some years, probably until his death, and his widow continued to reside on the estate or in the neighbourhood subsequently.[r] Thoresby, as above, says he sold the estate to Mr. Robert Benson, clerk of assize for the Northern Circuit. Mr. Benson's son, another Robert, was created Lord Bingley, and was succeeded by his only daughter, who married George Fox Lane Esq., in whose favour the barony of Bingley was re-

p. Duc. Leod. 170.

q. Dugdale's Visitation of Yorks. 1666. "Tindall of Brotherton."

r. He, as "Mr. Edward Lowding," is named in the Wakefield Churchwardens' Accounts as in arrear with his rates 12s. in 1642; and she ("Mrs. Ann Lowden") as taking "Abrah Milner," a parish apprentice, on 24th August 1658. Sisson's Historic Sketch, &c., names "Mr. Sproxton and Mr. Lowden" as giving £6 15s. a year to the poor and other parish uses.

vived in 1762. The second baron died in 1773 leaving no issue; and was succeeded in the ownership of the estate by his nephew James Lane Fox, whose son George Lane Fox was father to the present owner, George Lane Fox Esq. of Bramham.

A memorial of Edward Lowden's possession of Redhall still exists on the ground, namely, a coat of arms carved on a stone about two feet by twenty inches, now reared up in the garden near to the spot where it was, a few years ago,

LOWDEN ARMS.

discovered. The arms are three battle axes in fess, heads toward the sinister, and overlooking

the shield are the face and paws of an animal, probably a lion. The stone was most likely over the principal entrance to the hall. Mr. Ince first informed me of this carving; and I am also indebted to him for the tracing here engraved, as well as for several particulars relating to the ownership of the property.

FURTHER NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

p. 9 l. 18.—DESCRIPTIONS OF WAKEFIELD.—The following lines, published 1733, written by Mary Masters, a native of Wharfedale, probably of Otley, as Grainge says in his "Poets and Poetry of Yorkshire," 1868, p. 205, may be read with the other descriptions of Wakefield. They are printed by Grainge as an extract from a poem called "A Journey from Otley to Wakefield":—

"At length I breathe sweet Wakefield's purer air,
The seat of joy and kind relief of care.
Its lovely situation I survey,
And still o'er new enchanting prospects stray.
See how the fertile meads lie smiling round,
With fragrant greens and flowery beauties crown'd.
Enamelled hills, high trees in shady rows,
A finished landscape near the town disclose.
A town with pleasure and with wealth supplied,
By limpid Calder's navigable tide.
Yet more than this, superior to the rest,
With sweet society 'tis highly blest.
Its kind inhabitants with winning art,
Attract the soul and captivate the heart,
Whose converse, easy, affable, refin'd,
Can both improve, and entertain the mind;
Whatever can administer delight,
To glad the ear, or gratify the sight,
And make the hours of life pass smiling round,
O, happy Wakefield! may in thee be found.
There could I pass the dear remains of life,
Removed from care, from envy, and from strife."

p. 32 l. 18.—NOWELL CHANTRY.—Mr. J. L. Fernandes has very kindly offered me the use of his valuable collection of information relating to the

Nowell family; and I thank him very much for it. I can only refer to King Edward's grant of the Nowell Chantry, a copy of which Mr. Fernandes lends me. The licence authorises the calling the chantry "Cantaria Rogeri Nowell consanguinei Rogeri Banastre et Thurstani Banastre beati Petri apostoli in arcu boriali ecclesiæ parochialis omnium sanctorum de Wakefeld;" the chaplain and his successors to be one body for ever, and to receive seven marks a year, gift of Roger Nowell, through the hands of him and his heirs for ever, as provided in Indentures between him and his heirs of the one part, and Henry Sotehill, Robert Hall clerk, John Forman clerk, and Robert Reresby, chaplain, their heirs and assigns, and Robert Gargrave, Richard Peke the elder, Robert Chaloner, John Lake, Thomas Grice, Thomas Lyster, Richard Turton, Thomas Cockford, Robert Grice, William Hall, Thomas Turton, and Henry Kent of the other part. It is granted also to the said Roger Nowell and the said chaplains that they and every of them might have a succession for ever, and that the latter should for ever be called chaplains of Roger Nowell and his heirs at the altar of St. Peter in "arcu boriali ecclesiæ parochialis omnium sanctorum de Wakefeld," and by that name might plead and answer in all Courts, &c.—(Extracted from the Patent Roll 18 Edward IV.)

p. 36 l. 24.—WAKEFIELD FIGHT 1643.—I have omitted to say that the soldiers buried 22nd and 23rd May 1643 were no doubt some of the men slain in Sir Thomas Fairfax's defeat of the Royalists at Wakefield on Whitsunday 21st May 1643. See an account of this affair in Markham's Life of the great Lord Fairfax, pp. 99-102. A few other men were buried at Horbury and elsewhere.

p. 39 l. 13.—Add a semicolon after "office."

p. 60 l. 8.—HOSPITAL OF LEONARD BATE.—This was

at Brooksbank. Mr. Bate's wife was Anne Wyat, widow of John Savile of Lupset, son to the Thomas who died in 1505. See as to her, Greenwood's Early History &c. of Dewsbury, 204.

p. 64 l. 6.—Substitute a semicolon for the full point.

p. 68 l. 9. } —Arms of Haselden.—In Tonge's
p. 234 l. 1. } Visitation of the Northern Counties 1530 (Surtees Society 1862) Pedigree of Bunny, Richard Bunny, great grandfather to the Richard who married Rose Topcliff, is said to have married the daughter of Haselden; and in a note referring to the buckles on the coat of arms of Haselden, it is said the pedigree of Peck of Wakefield in 1584 begins a generation higher than in Tonge with a marriage to a daughter and heiress of Haselden; and that there is a quartering of *Gules, a cross fleuree or, on a chief of the last three sable objects*, which, in the writer's copy, look more like *hazle nuts* than buckles, which, he forcibly remarks, is *better heraldry* than the quartering of Bunny.

p. 95 l. 19.—For Mercy *Elton*, read—Mercy Elston.

p. 100 l. 8.—Add "the," before chancel.

p. 100 l. 29.—For *Horn*, read—Horne.

p. 103 l. 32.—For *Baron*, read—Bacon.

p. 113 l. 12.—The Waver at Wakefield.—I fear the statement as to the meaning of the name "Waver" is here put with too much confidence, though the explanation given might seem not improbable; but plausible explanations of ancient words from modern circumstances, are always open to doubt, and often wrong. I find that though, as far as I know, we have not in the north of England any living meaning for this word, there

is in the East Anglian dialect a sensible explanation different from mine, and probably correct as applicable to the Wakefield water troughs. In Nall's Glossary of the Dialect &c. of East Anglia, Longmans 1866, *Waver* is given as a Suffolk word for pond; and the following extract is made from the book Promptorium Parvulorum—"*Wavoure*, stondynge water." Now I think it is certain that for some centuries past the water at Wakefield has been retained in troughs and not permitted to flow over a wider space; but still the ground is favourable for a pond.

p. 145 l. 30.—For *Leod.*, read—Loidis.

p. 161 l. 6.—Elizabeth was daughter by the first wife.

p. 181 l. 20.—Strike out the inverted comma over the name Pilkingtons.

p. 196 l. 31.—For Led*sham*, read—Ledstone.

pp. 201 to 216.—PONTEFRACT.—Since these pages were printed, interesting matters have been discussed relating to Pontefract, in consequence of the excursion thither by the Yorkshire Archæological &c. Association in August 1870. Papers of great interest were read to the members by Thos. Wm. Tew Esq., containing a carefully prepared outline of the History of the Borough, and the Castle, and New hall, with an account of the more notable actors in their several affairs from the de Lacis downward. Mr. Fowler of Wakefield submitted a good paper upon the "Ancient Hermitage and Oratory," and Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite the architect described All Saint's Church. Many valuable MS.S. and other objects were exhibited, including ancient charters from Roger de Laci's day (A.D. 1194) downward, and Court Rolls of the Manor of Tanshelf, beginning with those of the

earliest year now existing, 1661, when the Courts are called Views of Frank Pledge, Courts Leet, and Courts Baron of the Illustrious Lady Henrietta Maria, Nuptial Queen of England—a style observed until 14th February 1667, the Court next after that date, 2nd October 1669, being held in the name of Charles II. Mr. Tew alludes to the question of the canonization of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and mentions Lord Houghton's paper on the Earl's history, where is pointed out the passage in Walsingham recording the canonization. The Earl's name, however, does not occur in the Romish Calendar of Saints; and there was then no church of or in England, distinct from the church having its centre at Rome, by which his canonization could be effected. But Mr. Tew does not mean to assert more than Camden says as to the *sainting*. Mr. Tew's account of New hall is very complete and interesting. He gives good reasons for saying that the hall was built with materials brought from St. John's Priory. The time of the dismantling the Priory concurs with the probable date of the designing the hall, which Mr. Tew says may have been after 1554 or 1555, as a suitable family residence for George Lord Talbot, the grantee of the Priory, although on a stone shield of arms is carved the date 1591. "This view of the earlier date of the building is strengthened by the extraordinary manner in which fragments of an older and Gothic Mediæval building are to be met with, stuck about in all directions, and in all parts of the walls of the New hall. And it would seem as if George Lord Talbot had paid the £200 to the artizans of Pontefract to cart away the ruins of the Priory of St. John's, and that the beautiful carvings of this ecclesiastical edifice had been used as filling-in work in the construction of the New hall. On no other hypothesis can I account for this singular appearance of carved Gothic Mediæval work in the inside walls of the

mansion, without any constructional arrangement or architectural order.

p. 222 l. 32.—For *Mr.* Sylvester, read—the Rev. W. T. Mainwaring Sylvester.

p. 224 l. 23.—CASTLEFORD WATERWORKS.—The alleged failure of these works, which I stated on the authority of one of the first inhabitants, I find is incorrect. In February 1871 I found that about £10,000 had been spent, and the works were nearly completed. The pit sunk in Weldon lane to a depth of 90 feet was about to be pumped, reservoirs and compact little engines with three boilers being already provided, and there being every prospect of success.

p. 236 l. 23.—HOUSE OF HANSONS AT NORMANTON.—As to the house of the Hansons, successors to the Levetts, I am informed by Mr. William Cockell, and by Mr. Martin Horsfall, a tenant to Lady Cullom, that the farm house where Mr. Horsfall lives, at the south-east corner of the Normanton Churchyard, is understood to have been once Sir Levett Hanson's place of residence, and to have been enlarged in his time by the addition of the westerly and now most considerable part. On the northerly, plastered, side of the old portion of the house, which stands at a right angle to the rest of the structure, are painted the words and figures "Age 16x31." I find nothing else inscribed there, nor anywhere see name or initials or date, indicating by whom, or when, the above inscription was placed on the wall. It is half way between the eaves and the second storey floor. In the more modern rooms is wainscotting, not very good. In one chamber is old tapestry; and in a front room are a large portrait, believed to be of Sir Levett Hanson, a pleasant looking, perhaps somewhat inactive, man, and a portrait of a lady of an earlier gene-

ration, name to Mr. Horsfall unknown. In the tapestry room is the bust portrait of a gentleman (probably a Levett), not young, with rather large features, and represented as wearing a gown, the painting being probably of the same date as the lady's portrait.

p. 238 l. 11.—ALTOFTS HALL.—I am assured that I have assumed too hastily that the hall of our day is on the site of Roger Peytivin's hall of the 13th century. Mr. William Cockell, one of the old Altofts family of his surname, favours me with the information that his father Reuben Cockell, who died about ten years ago, and his schoolmaster, the late George Priestley of the Horse and Jockey Inn at Altofts, who died 26th Sept. 1864, aged 79, told him, as an Altofts tradition, that the hall occupied by the Peytivins stood a little back from the north side of the village street, opposite the place where now stands the new school mentioned on the above page. The name which had descended to Reuben Cockell and George Priestley was in sound nearly like the modern name of the French province of Poitou, namely, *Pi-tou*, a fact which strengthens the tradition. Mr. Cockell also draws my attention to the fact that near the alleged site of the hall are "the lady's well" and the "lawn," whilst stretching away north-westward toward the Calder are lands still called by the inhabitants, and designated on the 6-inch ordnance map, the "Parks." I have no doubt the tradition is well founded. Mr. Priestley further told my informant that the stones of the old hall were employed toward building Frobisher hall, which was its successor, and that some of them, on the unfortunate destruction of the latter mansion, were brought back to the old ground to build walls with. I thank Mr. Cockell for his interesting communication. I have lately been upon the ground myself, and I find the aspect of the sur-

face exhibiting features which leave no doubt in my mind that there has stood a house of some importance. The site of the building is marked out by an old tree growing among broken ground, beneath which probably lie foundations, unless these have been dug out of the deep trenches now to be seen there. The position of the knoll, too, is admirable for a dwelling, having an extensive prospect up and down the valley of the Calder, including the broad southern slope above the river, and several miles of the northern bank, with the villages of Methley and Bottomboat, and Moorhouse and other prominent objects on the same line and more distant.

p. 241 l. 7.—THE CRAWSHAYS OF GLAMORGANSHIRE —the very wealthy family—are descended from the Crawshays of Normanton, which place the progenitor of the South Wales family left, I believe, in Sir Levett Hanson's days. Mr. William Cockell informs me they lived when at Normanton, in later times at least, in the house now the Black Swan Inn. Miles Crawshay mentioned on page 231 was of Woodhouse, and was a roper.

p. 274 l. 7.—For *Mr.* Winn, read—Charles Winn Esq.

p. 281 l. 13.—A pedigree of the Gargrave family compiled by Sir Levett Hanson is given in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* vol i. p. 226.

p. 281 l. 29.—For *Moore*, read—More.

p. 300 l. 15.—Place the inverted comma after the s in Flounders' instead of before. The latter is the form used at Ackworth, though perhaps properly the comma ought not to appear at all.

p. 307 l. 4.—For *at*, read—the.

p. 323 l. 16.—PRUDENCE GARGRAVE is the subject of an imaginary memoir and diary written by W.

H. Leatham, Esq. of Hemsworth hall, who became the owner of Kinsley twenty years ago. The memoir is very interesting and contains a summary of the history of the Gargrave family, including that of Prudence Gargrave, and also a short account of the ownership of the Gargrave estates subsequent to that of the spendthrift Sir Richard. I have found nothing at Kinsley which can be connected with the Gargraves. Mr. Leatham published the memoirs as part of "Tales of English Life" in 1858.

p. 348 l. 9.—Insert a comma after the word *side*, and strike out the comma after hours.

p. 359 l. 9.—For *is*, read—in.

p. 366 l. 32.—For *buried*, read—levied.

p. 381 l. 13 of text.—For *between*, read—beneath.

p. 386 l. 24.—For *priory*, read—privy.

p. 388 l. 21.—For *distant*, read—distinct.

p. 405 l. 13.—For *monagram*, read—monogram

p. 406.—The central shield is not properly engraved. It ought to be—paly of six.

p. 439 l. 10.—For *In*birchworth, read—Ingbirchworth.

p. 448 l. 7.—The dame Elizabeth was, of course, the lady buried at Horbury 25th January 1625.

p. 451 l. 31.—For 1621, as the year of Sir George Savile's death, read—1622.

p. 451 l. 43.—For *Law* Keeper, read—Lord Keeper.

p. 463 l. 1—ARMS IN CHANCEL AT DEWSBURY.—This shield is given by Dodsworth, as quoted by Mr. Greenwood at p. 221 of his book, as a shield of Warren which it probably is. In Watson's Me-

moirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, vol i. pp. 5-8, these arms are given as those of Walter St. Martin, father, according to Camden (Remains p. 110, edit. 1636), to the two brothers who first bore the names of Mortimer and Warren and whose more ancient family appellation was "St. Martin." The centre according to this is an escutcheon of pretence. In the same window are two other coats of arms, one that of de Spencer—quarterly, ar. and gu. in the second and third a fret or, over all a bend sable; the other or, in chief 5 piles az, with 3 plates ar. Mr. Fowler of Wakefield, says in his letter printed in the *Selby Times* of 25th February, 1871, that he thinks this window is by the same hand as the great east window at Selby, which is of the date of about 1375, the bordering of squirrels and covered cups occurring in both.

p. 519 l. 29.—Place the comma over Dr. Whitaker's contracted word pre'cietur, instead of under it.

p. 531 l. 29.—For *last*, read—best.

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